ne to Twenty, Minutes. S READY RELIEF INSTANT EASE.

the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder. the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, cult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart Dinhtheria, Catarrh, Influenza Neuralgia, Rheumatism.

Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites of the Ready Relief to the part or rope in half a tumbler of water will ure Cramps, Spasma, Sour Stomach, Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowels, and all internal Pains.

AND AGUE.

RADWAY'S arillian Resolvent.

AT BLOOD PURIFIER, URE OF CHRONIC DISEASE,
SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OF
CONTAGIOUS,
IT SEATED IN THE
RACH, Skin or Bones, Flesh of
THE FUUDS.
Athen Services, Hereby Street,
The Could a Glandular Swelling,
the Cancerous Affectious, Syphilicia
ding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water
Laux, White Swellings, Tumors Ulip Diseases, Mercuria Diseases, FeGout, Dropsy, Sais Rheum, Bronon.

Complaint, &c. e Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel a n the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous d Skin Diseases, but it is the our BLADDER COMPLAINTS, b Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, ser, Incontinence of Urine, Brights ure, and in all cases who there are the most the matter of the case who there are the case white of an egg, or to silk, or there is a morbid, dark, and white bone-dust deposits, and ricking, burning sensation when passing in the small of the back and along or druggisus. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

IAN TUMOR RADWAY'S MEDIES. Y & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

RADWAY'S ATING PILLS,

se and True." tamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Was

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

MEN'S

WILSON BROS

Offer, to close, several lines of Fancy Halbriggan and Lisle Thread Underwear at GREATLY REDUCED prices. These goods are this year's importations, and quite desirable. Their stock, for magnitude, variety, and price, is not equaled.

HOSIERY.

They call special attention to their unequaled assortment of Men's Half-Hose, in Medium and Fine Goods, in all the newest hades, of English, French, and GENUINE Balbriggan makes.

LINEN HDKFS.

This department includes the latest Novelties in Fancy French Hemstitched Goods at much below the regular price. Special attention called to their White Cambric Hdkfs., pure linen, and hemmed, at \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.50, and \$4.00 per doz.

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS. To close their entire stock of these goods, of their own manutacture. at from 25 PER CENT to 33 PER CENT BELOW regular prices.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago ST. LOUIS. THE TURF.

CHICAGO JOCKEY CLUB

THIRD DAY. FRIDAY, JULY 25.

FIRST RACE. 2:24 CLASS---PURSE, 02,000.

The following horses are entered and will start : MONROE CHIEF, RUSS ELLIS, DECK WRIGHT, ROSE OF WASHINGTON, LIDA BASSETT, ALLEY, G. T. PILOT.

SECOND RACE.

2:22 CLASS-PURSE, \$2,000. SCOTT'S CHIEF, LEW SCOTT DARBY, LUCY, LITTLE GYPSY. TO RENT.

To Rent. IN TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to WM. C. DOW,

8 Tribune Building.

PLEASURE EXCURSION.

MONTREAL AND CHICAGO LINE

OGDENSBURG AND MONTREAL. The splendid upper-cabin steamer "ACADIA" will leave on SATURDAY, July 26, 1876, at 7 p. m., for Mostreal. The only line passing through the whole chain of Lakes. Thousand Islands, and tapids of the River St. Lawrence. Tare, 518 from Chicago to Montreal, meals and berth included. For passage apply to THUS. McCAW, Passenger Agent. Empire Warehouse Dock, 204 South Market-st., south of Adams-st. bridge. THE SIDE-WHEEL STR. "RUBY" Will leave Clark st. Bridge every day at 9:30 a.m. for South and Hyde Park Flahing and Fichic Grounds, baring you there until 4:30 b.m. Round trip, 256 cts. For Water-Works Crib, South Park, Hyde Park, and Creerment Pier at 2:30 p.m. every day. Round trip, 50 cts. Grand Moonlight Excursion every evening at 8 o'clock. Pare only 50 cts. Band on board.

HENRY BABY, Manager.

PROPOSALS.

The Board of Commissioners of Cook County will receive proposals on Monday, July 28. A. D., 1879, up to 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Clerk of the Board, Criminal Court building, Michigan-st., Chicago, for the cut-stone work of the county's portion of the new rounds building on the cast half of Block 39. Original Town of Chicago, known as Court-House square, and also for cut-stone work required in the completion of the rear wall of Cook County Court-House, in connection with rotunds building, according to the plans, of the proposals will be furnished on application at the superior of James, and specifications of same now on file at office of James. Egon, architect, Hawley Building, Chicago, Printer S. Egon, architect, Hawley Building, Chicago, James S. Egon, architect, Hawl



EDUCATIONAL. VERNON INSTITUTE, 46 Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. English, d German Boarding and Day School for les. A large curps of Professors. The 20th lon will commence Sept. 18. For circulars a Principal, MRS. MARY J. JONES and Alexandra, MRS. MARY J. JONES

FEARFUL MURDERS.

The Hull Tragedy Repeated with Additional Elements of Horror.

A Farmer's Wife in Chautauqua County Strangled in Bed.

Terrible Experience of the Husband in the Hands of the Fiends.

A Recent Cincinnati Assassination Duplicated in New York

An Italian Stabs Through the Heart of His Former Foreman.

Gradual Development of Facts in the Opelika Tragedy.

The Honor of the Murdered Men's Family Beclouded by

SHOCKING CRIME.

Garsty-Read killing, in Opelika, come out slow-ly, but disclose one of the saddest cases ever that, about two years ago Grasty met Miss Carrie Read, and, after winning her love, seduced her. He continued his relations with her for some time. At length her mother, who was dying, discovered the secret, which, it is said, Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BUFFALO, July 24.—A horrible murder occur red last night in the Town of Ellington, Chan tanqua County, which bears much similarity to hastened her death. After this the Reads removed to Opelika. It is said that they have been try-ing to get Grasty to marry the daughter, and the celebrated Hull tragedy that has recently electrified New York. The victim is Mrs. Charles Crosly, the wife of a wealthy farmer living there, and Crosly came near accompanying her to that bourn from whence no traveler rethat he appeared to comply with their wishes, but always put it off. They were anxious to save the girl's character, and persisted. He turns. Yesterday, about noon, Crosly drove to Cond waugo Station to gettle with Eldred Bentley, who owed him some money. There came to Opelika about a month ago, and has been with Miss Read constantly ever since. It was some misunderstanding between the men, and they had some angry words. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Crosly was paid was generally said about the town that they were to be married on Sunday night. He was seen with her on Saturday, but the wedding did not take place on Sunday night. The killing took place on Monday night. Then, it is thought, the Reads went to his room to make a last reby Bentley \$16 and some cents. Taking this money, he drove home and put \$8 in the pocket of his overalls, which he hung on the foot of his bed. There was \$19 besides this in the pocket of his overalls. After he had done the evening quest. Neither of them was armed even with a or his overails. After he had done the evening work Crosly took the remaining \$8 and went to Ellington, where he paid it to A. J. Dobbin, from whom he rented his farm. Returning home about 10 o'clock he was a little surprised was that he went to talk with him kindly about a very important family matter, and that, when they disagreed on sit, he said; "You must cease your visits to my house." Grasty cursed him, and struck him in the face. Read struck him with a stick, when Grasty on nearing his house not to see any light in the window, for his wife was accustomed to leave a lamp burning when he was expected home at night. As he reached picked a pistol from the bureau and shot him Sam ran in then, and Grasty shot him, when the clump of trees just west of his house he was Sam retreated. Sam says that the killing had somewhat startled at hearing a shrill whistle, evidently in the midst of the trees. He entered the sitting-room, and, as he walked through the door, said "Where are you. Emily!" He had taken but two steps from the to come unless Grasty would have con-sented to do what was asked of him, or stopped visiting the house,—that it was an old trouble that had been strengthening for a long door when he received a crushing blow on the head, from which the blood spurted, almost blinding him. He turned and grasped his assailant, and then commenced a life-and-death struggle. the case, except the statements of the Reads which are as they gave them. It is said that Miss Read, while prostrated with grief, still sticks to the man who is said to have be-trayed her. She has been blindly de-They fought their way half-way across the room, when the door opening to the street was sud voted to him for years. Grasty says that his lawyers have forbidden him to talk, or denly thrown open from the outside. Through this door his assailant rushed, Crosly clinging to bim. Crosly was dragged to the edge of the which they would see he was not to blame. He says he was on the floor when he fired both shots, and that the Reads were on him. It is thought Sam Read will die. The feeling is strong against Grasty, and he has few friends. road, when he heard a pistol-shot and feit that his left hand was wounded. With his right hand he clung to his opponent, and was further dragged under the trees almost to the next house. Here another heavy blow was dealt him, house. Here another heavy blow was dealt him, and he fell to the ground partially stunned, but able to cry out "Murder!" and "Help!" His cries and the pistol-shot aroused Charles and Sophronia Wheeler, and Sophronia went over to arouse Mrs. Crosly. Entering the bed-room of Crosly's house she was terrified to find Mrs. Crosly lying dead in her bed, the blood pouring from her mouth. Her little son, 7 years old, was lying asleep in his trundle-bed, near his Special Dispatch to 2-se Tribune.

INDIANOLA, Ia., July 24.—Edwin McBeth, a former newspaper editor of Kellogg, this State. and later at Davenport, is under arrest here or a charge of adultery. He was first arrested on the charge of bigamy, but the case was dismissed on account of the crime having been committed in Illinois. A Miss Jennie Moods, who claims him as her husband, is also unde was lying asleep in his trundle-bed, near his dead mother. The two families by this time arrest. The prosecuting witness is another woman claiming to be the true Mrs. McBeth, and who has lived with him ten years, and is the were thoroughly aroused, and Charles Wheeler

caught a horse and rode to Ellington for a doctor, arousing the neighbors as he went. Crosly was found to be suffering from a serious wound over the left temple an inch in length, and extending to the bone. The little finger of his left hand was also wounded by a pistol-ball, the bullet remaining in the finger. An examination of Mrs. Crosly was made. She was found lying on her back, her head turned to the left, her right leg and hip uncovered. She had been dead probably threequarters of an hour. Blood had flowed from her mouth, staining the pillow under the left side of her head, and there were spots of blood on the sheet. On the neck of the dead woman were the prints of the thumb and fingers of the murderer. She had evidently been strangled before she could utter a cry, and the bed-clothing had been partially thrown from her in her convulsive struggles to escape from her brutal assailant. The shooting had been done with Crosly's own pistol. A search of the room showed

convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for that \$27 had been taken from Crosly's overalls life for the murder of Judge Elliott, arrived with some other plunder. The general belief was that the crime had been committed by here to-day under guard, and was placed in the jail, where he will be kept until the appeal has tramps, and a large force of men are scouring peen decided. He was marched from the depot to the country in search of them. Two tramped named Christopher Faik and John Engel were the jail, the procession creating so much excitement along the street that when the party reached the jail there were some 200 or 300 persons following. Buford at the jail said he did not desire to see any one, and requested the officers to so inform all who asked to see him. arrested at Dayton yesterday on suspicion of having perpetrated the murder, but succeeded in proving their innocence, and were discharged.

COWARDLY ASSASSINATION. New York, July 24.—A most unprovoked murder was committed at the corner of Church and Fulton streets, at 6 o'clock this evening. As Michael Bolander, aged 50. Superintendent of a department in a Dey-atreet candy manufaca department in a Dey-atreet candy manufactory, reached the corner he was suddenly stabbed by an Italian named Francisco Portello. Portello stood behind an elevated railway post as Bolander approached, with two companions. Reaching out, the Italian struck Bolander a heavy blow in the right breast with asharp butcher-knife. A nackage of rock-candy stopped the blade. Drawing back instantly, before Bolander realized he was assailed, Portello struck him in the left breast, and the knife went straight through his heart, and the kuife went straight through his heart, death being instantaneous. Pulling out the knife and flourishing it above his head, Portello knife and flourishing it above his head, Portello ran across the street, full of working-people on their way home. These got out of his way, but a policeman grabbed at him, and got a savage cut in the hand. As Portello, who is a powerful fellow, was about to lunge again at the policeman ahead of him, a second hit him on the head with a club, and he fell flat. Secured and locked up, he confessed his crime. The only cause was that Portello, who had worked under Bolander, but been discharged January last with half a dozen others, was not given work again, while some of the others were. Portello has a wife and child. Bolander had been in his present employ thirteen years, and had the highest recommendations for faith-

YELLOW-FEVER.

and when the foreman, Bolander, in company with another workman, left, the Italian darted

across the street, and, drawing a huge butcher-knife from his sleeve, plunged it into Bolander's breast. A piece of rock candy which Bolander daily took home to his six young children turn-

ed the knife-point, but before he could recover from the attack the Italian again raised the knife and plunged it into his heart. Bolander

threw up his arms and staggered a few steps, but fell dead in front of the engine-house in Fulton street, the blood pouring in streams from the wound in his breast. Not a word was spoken

before or after the blow, and the crowds in the

before or after the blow, and the crowds in the street were horror-stricken.

The murderer fled up the street, brandishing the weapon dripping with blood. Crowds followed, and several policemen joined in the chase. Officer Lundrigan attempted to arrest the fugutive, but the latter made a desperate attack on him, and with difficulty the officer parried a blow from the kuife with his club. Other officers came to his rescue, and the murderer was overpowered and taken to the station-house, followed by an immense crowd.

powered and taken to the station-nouse, to nowed by an immense crowd.

In the station-house, the prisoner gave the
name of Frank Portelli. The knife with which
he committed the deed was carefully sharpened,
and had an edge like a razor and a point like a
darger. In his cell Portelli sang, cursed, and
swore, and said he was sorry he had not killed
half a dozen more of them.

THE OPELIKA TRAGEDY.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.
ATLANTA, Ga., July 24.—The details of the

known. The report that is generally accepted is

ocketknife. The father's dving statement

ime. The above is only the general rumor of

he would give the public the whole story, in

M'BETH.

mother of three children by him. McBeth ad-

but claims the second as his wife. Things are mixed, and both women claim McBeth and both were trying to send bim to the Penitentiary till he made up with the one he now claims as his

CRUELTY TO SAILORS

NEW YORK, July 24 .- A warrant has been is

med for the arrest of Capt. Marriman, of the

bark John Zittlosen, who, on the voyage from

BUFORD, ASSASSIN.

Eperial Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—Buford, who was

MISTAKEN LENIENCY. .

ATTEMPTED BUTCHERY.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna-GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 24.—During an affray at Grandville, in this county,

an affray at Grandville, in this county, last night, Thomas Hyst cut McDonour, of Martin's Corner, County, with a knife, cutting him several times, and so seriously it is feared he will die. Hyst has been arrested, and will be held pending the result.

BURGLAR RECAPTURED.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Frank Belmont, a burglar, who escaped from Queen's County Jail, was recaptured here early this morning, after a sharp chase, during which he fired twice at the officer.

MURDEROUS TRAMPS. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 24.—Two tramps have been arrested suspected of entering the Crosby farm-house, choking Mrs. Crosby to death, shooting her husband, and stealing \$30.

Special Dis

fulness. The murderer was under the influence of liquor when arrested.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A brutal and cowardly murder was committed this evening. Michael Bolander. foreman in the candy factory of Slauson & Co., corner of New Church and Dey streets, was stabbed to the heart and instantly killed by an Italian whom he had discharged a few days ago from the store. The murderer was seen to loiter around the entrance of the store about the time when the hands were leaving, and when the foreman, Bolander, in company upon the City of Memphis.

Deaths Reported Yesterday.

Alarms the Colored Augurs.

Trials in Store for the River Passengers Coming North.

Nashville Cuts Herself Off from the Fever-Breeding Places.

Death of Another of the Three Cases Imported into Louisville.

MEMPHIS.

Henrietta Taylor, corner Hernando

Willim Taylor, white, South and Hernando Constance Amwot, white, Beal street.

William Ward, white, Hospital. Edward Kearney, white, Manassas street. Fred Kesmadel, white, Clay street.

The above makes a total of 108 cases to date. reported to the Board of Health up to 6 o'clock

this evening are:
Miss Henrietta Taylor, corner Hernando and
South streets, who died at half-past 1 this morn-Willie S. Taylor, same place, died at 12 o'clock

the departure of

the wharf to see them off.

stop, be opened, or merchandise be delivered No person will be allowed to stop or rema within one mile of the corporate limits. This will take effect July 25, at 12 o'clock. SICKENING SUPERSTITION.

folks present to mark his prediction. DR . FRAYSER

at 10 o'clock called at the rooms of the Howard Association and stated specifically that he had visited ten cases of fever in the neighborhood of Chief Athy's residence this morning, and he does not regard one single case of the whole Bremerhaven, put in irons five of his crew and placed them in the half-deck, three and a half feet high, keeping them forty hours without food or water, and the remainder of the time number as being typical yellow-fever cases. The Knights of Honor have lost five persons since the yellow-fever broke out. This will cause the necessary disbursement of \$10,000 to the families of the deceased. The departure of the Ouachita Belle leaves the Nashville & Louisimprisoned from three to twelve days on a meagre supply of biscuit and water. The entire crew consisted of eight seamen and a boy, and the complaining seamen say their offense was that they asked for watch and watch, or each alternate four hours for rest. ville Railroad and the Memphis & Charleston

for our people unless they walk. Though at present mainly confined to the Clay street and Jones avenue neighboorhood the fever is gradually spreading to all parts of the city. Scattering cases continue to appear in unexpected spots. In a day or two more this will be the pearest to a Deserted Village that has been known since the days of Goldsmith. An inquest on a colored woman named Lavinia Brooks, who died in the factory up in Chelses, was held to-day. She had been dead thirty hours, and the body had two inches of flies over it, while seven children played bout the door in front.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET. Ill., July 24.—Edwin Reed, the exconvict who some time ago robbed the safe of convict who some time ago robbed the safe of the Ohio Butt Company, was sentenced vester-day by Judge McRoberts to the Penitentiary for one year. Sentence was then suspended during good behavior. At the June term Reed had plesded guilty to an indictment for larceny, and had been remanded for sentence. The Judge gave Reed some excellent advice, which, judging from the man's past record, fell upon barren soil.

TENTS.

even miles north of the city, on the Paducah The Howard Association yesterday placed a few nurses on duty. This morning the street in front of their rooms is crowded by colored

POUR DEATHS from yellow-fever baye occurred since last night:
Mrs. B. E. Hollender, John Lockard, Mrs. B. F.
Miller, Henrietta Taylor.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 24-Evening .- Four additional cases were reported to the Board of Health this afternoon; also one death, Willie Taylor, at the corner of Hernando and South

PROPOSED CAMPS.

The Plague Settling Down

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

Eighteen New Cases and Five

A Flock of Sandhill Cranes

RIGHTEEN CASES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 24.—The morning was oppressively warm, but at 8 o'clock a heavy rain lasting fully one hour passed over the city, cooling the atmosphere and otherwise rendering life agreeable. The new cases officially reported to the Board of Health numbered eighteen, as fol-

Margaret Ashbrook, white, Bradford street.

John Smith, colored, Frazier street.

Mary Ann Peters, white, South street.
Miss Bonnie Hollander, white, Hawley street.
Michael Athey, white, Poplar street. J. G. Woodrick, white, Bradford.

Henry Harrison, colored, DeSoto street.

Alexaneer Repler, white, South street.

John Kennedy, colored, Hernando street.

Henrietts Kennedy, colored, Hernando street. William Turner, white, Union street. Charles A. Stacy, white, Madison and Third

Miss Bonnie Holland r. Hawley street, died at 1 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. B. F. Miller, on Michange street.

John Lockhart, three miles out on the

The only event occurring worthy of note was

THE OWACHITA BELLE,
which left this port at 7:13 o'clock this evening. leave. She carried out at least 300 passengers in her cabin, and over 150 on deck, the latter having received free transportation from the City Government. Some delay occurred through the misunderstanding of passengers in regard to the inspection and fumigation of baggage, but, in the end, all things were made even, and the boat went up-stream amid the shouts and hur-rahs and tears of many friends who had gone to

within, tenn., has quarantined against this city, and hereafter no North-bound freight-car will be allowed to

A flock of forty-one sand-hill cranes flew to the city from the surrounding country, and, after circling above the city for two or three minutes, left for the south. An old negro standing near remarked it was a sign of the destruction of the city, and called on all the

THE ONLY OUTLETS

NEW CASES. To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 24.—Six more cases were reported to the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. Two additional deaths have occurred,-Mrs. Kate Coppinger and Daniel

This morning fourteen new cases were reported to the Board. Among the number are Charles A. Stacey and Alex Kepler.

Two car-loads of tents furnished by the Government have arrived, and the city authorities will to-morrow establish a camp at a point

people, all anxious to be assigned to duty.

They were dispersed and informed that no more nurses were required.

LATE REPORTS.

The authorities are experiencing great trouble

in finding means of transportation to the site which has been selected for the erection of camps. Supt. Monsarrat, of the Paducah Railroad, refuses to furnish cars, fearing indignant citizens will destroy the track. There is also a disposition on behalf of the majority of the colored people against being forced out of the city or removed to camps. At a meeting held by them last night, resolutions protesting against the scheme were adopted.

LEAVING.

Five hundred people left the city to-day, 250 of whom took passage on the steamer Ouachita Belle for St. Louis.

NURSES.
The Howard Association have about fifteen nurses on duty.

Mrs. Rav, widow of the late Judge E. R. Ray, died suddenly to-night at the City Hospital. NEW ORLEANS.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 24.—A resolution
was adopted in the Board of Health to-day rebuking the press of New Orleans for unfriendly criticism of Dr. Choppin and his administration, and declaring him efficient and trustworthy, alleging that in all the newspaper attacks not a stain can be made to rest for a moment upon the fair surface of his honor. This action is taken in view of the fact that every daily newspaper in New Orleans except the official organ has expressed lack of confidence in Chappin's ability and judgment. Un-der Nicholls the Board has been a political machine for the first time since the War, and its appointment has been made with more regard

to party service than experience or education.

by the medical profession and merchants to re-tain Drs. White and Smyth on the Board, they being the most eminent sanitarians in the South, but Nicholls made it a rule to permit no men to hold office who had served under Kellogg. The salaried places were filled up either with political retainers or relatives who distinguish themselves in 1868 by maintaining an epi demic and a quarantine simultaneously.

The refusal of Nicholls to remit the public health to intelligent management led to the organization of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association, who chose Dr. White Medical Director and raised \$60,000 and placed it in his hands t put the city in a healthy condition. No signs of fever or anything resembling it so far in this city. A brother of the girl who died at Mississippi City some days ago of a suspicious disease died to-day of the same malady.

LOUISVILLE.

ANOTHER DEATH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—Miss Essing, refugee from Memphis, who has been in the city for nearly a week, died of yellow-fever at the house of her friends on Portland avenue this forenoon. Hers was one of those imported cases discovered in Louisville Monday, and she is the second one to die. The third is that of a Mr. Paradisc, who is doing well at the Quarantine Hospital. No other cases than those mentioned have existed here. The State Board of Health met at 10 o'clock this morning at the office of Gov. McCreery, in response to his call. The Board adopted a reso lution agreeing to act in harmony with the National Board of Health, and as far as possible to be subservient to the rules and regulations hitherto adopted by that Board. The Board adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a competent obscician to go immediately to Guthrie and act in conjunction with the local authorities of that city in preventing the yellow-fever from coming into the State. The local Boards in the counties and on the border

next to Tennessee are recomminish quarantine regulations. CAIRO.

ALL QUIET. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., July 24.—Everything quiet here, and the excitement about yellow-fever has pretty well subsided. Two mounted officers to watch skiffs were added to the police force to-

Some Memphis people who got into the city last night were forced to depart to-day. No cases of yellow-fever or anything that resem-bies it in the city. The general health of the people was never better.

DR. RAUCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., July 24.—Dr. John H. Rauch arrived here this afternoon, and returned at 4:30 p. m. to Cairo. He was interviewed by THE TRIBUNE correspondent, and stated that the effect of the efforts of the Sanitary Council were marked. The National and State Board and local authorities were co-operating har noniously, and all were promptly informed of every new development. The Doctor said the authorities of Memohis were doing well, and were checking the disease: He had been actively engaged to-day in preparing for the arrival of the steam-ers Cohama and Mollie Moore, which were coming up the river loaded with Memphis refugees le was co-operating with the St. Louis authorities in maintaining a strict quarantine, and had to-day telegraphed the Sheriff of St. Clair County, directing him not to allow the toats to land, and the Sheriff of Monroe County, directing him to establish a mounted patrol to prevent persons from escaping from the St. Louis quarantine on the Illinois side. He also telegraphed the St. Louis authorities suggesting that they detain the steamers at quarantine. Dr. Rauch expected to meet the St. Louis authorities at East St. Louis to-night, and to reach

Cairo to-morrow morning. TEXAS.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS. GALVESTON, Tex., July 24.—The State Health Officer issues the following proclamation relative to freight and passengers entering the State, to take effect July 25: Shippers must make affidavit accompanying shipments stat ing that such freight has not been to any place Infected with yellow-fever since July 1. This affidavit, with the affidavit of consignee to the same effect, must be presented before the delivery of freight. Passengers from points outside the State must be provided with passports signed and scaled with the seal of the town or county that the bearer has not been in an in county that the beaver has not been in an in-fected place since July 1. Transportation com-panies must demand the presentation of the same before the party can enter the State. Pas-sengers are also required to take the usual affi-davit before deputy quarantine officers. Mails will be allowed to enter the State which have been fumigated at the State line.

NASHVILLE

QUARANTINE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NASHVILLE. Tenn., July 24.—A Memphis refugee named J. Meeks, in this city, was reported as baving yellow-fever. Dr. Nowlin said it was simply cholera morbus of the bowels; that no symptoms of fever had yet been developed. At a meeting of the Board of Health veloped. At a meeting of the Board of Health to-day, resolutions were adopted establishing quarantine stations on the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad at Woodward's Springs, twenty miles from Nashville, on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad at Owen's switch, twelve miles from Nashville, and on the Louisville, Nashville & St. Louis Roads, near Edgefield Junction, ten miles from Nashville. Not a single case of yellow fever has been reported to the Board of Health. Seven Sisters of Mercy from Memphis have tendered their services as nurses, and they have been gratefully accepted.

MISSISSIPPI CITY.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Dr. Kilpstrick, Sanitary Inspector of the National Board of Health,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VARIOUS.

A HINT TO THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
Washington, D. C., July 24.—At a confer

count of a great emergency, and that the Leg islature shall pass a law—it having neglected

WASHINGTON.
Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—Just as the

season which develops fevers in Washington is beginning, and when the flushing of sewers and washing of streets and alleys is most needed,

the District Commissioners have ordered the use of water by citizens for all such purposes,

or even for saving shrubbery on their places, to be limited to fifteen minutes in all per day. As

be limited to freen minutes in all per day. As a consequence the sewers are becoming foul in all directions. Physicians are calling attention to the course of the Commissioners as endangering the public health. At the same time the Commissioners have nearly doubled the water rates without increasing the supply in the least,

and are putting its use beyond the means of a large part of the poorer classes. The result of the whole is that the Capital is now in a condi-

tion to invite disease, and this condition is daily

ANOTHER STEAMER LOAD.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 24.—The Coahama, having on board 700 Memblis passengers, has reached quarantine landing, and will be de-

taired there; no yellow-fever had developed among those on board, and such as wished were

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, July 24.—Joseph Hook, a Mem-

phis refugee, who arrived here Saturday, died of yellow-fever to-day.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The city authorities have been in receipt of numerous telegrams to-day from different parts of the country stating that it is reported yellow-fever exists here. To these the Health Commissioner responds: "There has not been, nor is there now, a single case of yellow-fever in this city."

FIRES.

AT OSWEGO, N. Y.

AT WASHINGTON, IND.

AT SALISBURY, MD.

ARCHBISHOP OF CHICAGO.

lishop Ryan, of St. Louis, Said to Have Been

Designated for This High Place—An Archdiocese to Be Created in Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, July 24.—The rumor is rife here,

and the statement is published in the Western Watchman, a Catholic organ, with some degree

of positiveness, that a letter has been re-ceived from Rome announcing that papers are on their way constituting Bishop Ryan of St. Louis the Archbishop of Chicago. The statement is further made that Archbishop Ken-

rick will come forth from his retirement and ad-

minister the diocese again. It is stated posi-tively by a layman well versed in knowledge of

the inner secrets of the Church that the same mail will bring papers dividing the Illinois Archdiocese into four instead of one

as now. This will necessitate the creation of a number of new Bishops. The announcement

Archbishop Kenrick was visited by your cor-

Archbishop Renrick was visited by your cor-respondent to-night, but he flatly refused to say anything on the subject. A call was made on Bishop Ryan, who had not received any in-formation of his preferment, but had heard the rumor from several sources. As to the division mentioned, he thinks it is improbable.

SATISFACTION.

An Affair in Alabama

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 24.—A duel took place vesterday at a point fourteen miles east of Columbus, Miss., in the State of Alabama, between Capt. Humphreys and Maj. Moore. Five nundred people witnessed the affair. The combatants fired upon each other at a distance of

batants fired upon each other at a distance of ten paces, with Smith & Wesson revolvers, without effect. Maj. Moore fired immediately upon turning. Capt. Humphreys took a cool, calm, deliberate aim. After the first fire, friends pressed the seconds to take advantage of the regulations of the code, which was done. The affair ended, both their honors having been sat-isfied. The duel grew out of a difference in collities.

A BIG SEASON.

Receist Disposed to The Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., July 24.—Latest reports from the Mississippi Logring Company are that thus far this season 100,000,000 fees of lors have been missing that the the Real Slough. The Company of the state of

CLOSED.

CINCINAATI, O., July 24.—The Catholic Telegraph announces the closing for at least one year of the Archdiocesan Seminary of Mount St. Mary's of the West. Finsocial difficulties of Archdishop Purcell are the chief cause of this

000; insurance, \$16,000.,

permitted to come up to the city by rail.

growing worse.

POLITICAL.

Tom Ewing Appears Before His Constituents at Lancaster, O.

And Harangess the Assemblage on the Subject of Finance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—At a conference to-day, at which Senator Lamar, of Mississiopi, and Representative Casey Young, of Tennessee, were present, a conclusion was reached that it would be best to recognize the fact that Tennessee is a State and has a Governor, a fact which was overlooked in the epidemic of last year. It is suggested that the Governor of Tennessee shall call the Legislature of that State in special seasion, on account of a great emergency, and that the Legislature of a great emergency and that the Legislature of the State in special seasion, on account of a great emergency, and that the Legislature of the State in special seasion, on account of a great emergency and that the Legislature of the State in special seasion, on account of a great emergency and that the Legislature of the State in special seasion, on account of a great emergency and that the Legislature of the State in special seasion, on account of a great emergency and that the Legislature of the State in special seasion, on account of the State in special seasion, or account of He Demonstrates that Democratic Electioneering Figures Can Lie. to pass any laws on the yellow-fever subject last whoter—under which it will be possible to thoroughly quarantine the infected districts, and to place them under martial law it neces-sary. It remains to be seen what view the Governor of Tennessee will take of this.

A Pennsylvania Move to Push President Hayes for a Second Term.

Extract from an Unregenerated Bulldozing Sheet in South Carolina.

Secretary Sherman Turns an Electric Light on Glover's Rejected Report.

EWING.

Epecial Disputch to The Tribuna

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—To a Democrat

conversed last evening, before be with whom he conversed last evening, before he left this city, Gen. Ewing is reported to have said that he regards the prospect of his own election as somewhat dubious. The reason of this, he said, is that a dual campaign will be fought in Ohio this year; and, while be thinks the State ticket will not be entirely neglected, the State ticket will not be entirely neglected, he fears that the main struggle, by some of the strongest Democrats in the State, will be to secure the return of a Democratic Legislature. Among the leading Senatorial aspirants besides Thurman he counts Representatives Hurd and Gen. Morgan. He is reported as saying that he does not expect much help from them, except incidentally. He repeated that one of the greatest difficulties he has to encounter is the want of funds, and

He repeated that one of the greatest difficulties he has to encounter is the want of funds, and is said to have remarked that, while he thought funds had been or would be procured from the East for Democratic campaign purposes, they would not be used for his benefit.

Gen. Ewing, it is said, regards Gen. Cary's championship of his cause as a damage to him, and thinks he would get more National votes it Cary would oppose him. He also fears a greater defection among German Democratic voters than he is willing to admit in public. Altogether, Gen. Ewing appeared to his Demo-Sr. Louis, July 24.—The Directors of the Merchants' Exchange adopted a resolution to-day according members of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce the privilege of transacting business on the floor of the 8t. Louis Exchange for ninety days from this date. Altogether, Gen. Ewing appeared to his Demo cratic friend to be very despondent as regards cratic friend to be very despondent as regarda his own success, but equally hopeful that the Democrats will secure the Legislature and the return of a Democrat to the United States

SPEECH AT LANCASTER.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Gen. Ewing reached Lancaster this evening at 8 o'clock, and was received at the depot by a large delegation of chizens of Lancaster and the surrounding towns. Judge Sins H. Wright made a briof introductory speech of welcome, and Gen. Ewing, after a few introductory remarks, said the two chief parties which claimed the suffrages of the people of Ohio this fall fairly represent the National parties of which they are the important divisions. The Republicans, though not as outpelling parties and free elections as in the Eastern States, reflect the average soutiment of the whole party, and the Ohio Democracy represents the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the party throughout the country, as in CHICAGO.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 12 at 3:15 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a barn in rear of No. 48 Park avenue, owned by E. T. Singer, and occupied by W. C. Van Horn. Damage, \$100, and to contents, \$5; no insurance. An alarm turned in from Box 485 at 3:25 in the afternoon was for the same fire.

The alarm from Box 91 at 11 o'clock yesterday thorning was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 804 Clark street, owned by Charles Dupee. Damage, cominal. AT EMPORIA, KAS.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 24.—A fire in Emporia
this morning destroyed Rork's furniture store;
Thomas & Jones', groceries; Hulmater's, harnesses, and a building belonging to Gillett & Campbell. Loss, \$11,000; insurance, \$6,500.

whole party, and the Ohio Democracy represents the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the party throughout the country, as is shown by every vote in both the Senate and House, in every phase of those questions. The struggle, therefore, in Ohio this year is one between the denominating ideas of the

TWO GREAT OPPOSING PARTES
on the uppermost questions of the day, and chiefly to this fact is due the great momentum of influence which is every where conceded to it. The Republican party enters the canvass claiming to have administered the Government economically, reduced the interest on the public debt, and established specie-payments, and confidently demands a new lease of power as a public benefactor. Let us see which of the two great parties is most entitled to credit for economy in public expenditures. The Democracy for four years past has held the House of Representatives, which controls the appropriation of public money, and in that time the appropriations for the expenses of the Government, exclusive of interest on the public debt, have been \$604,-619,000. For the four years preceding, during which the Republican party controlled appropriations, the same expenses amounted to \$609,330,000, so that the economy of one branch of Congress by the Democracy for these four years has saved the people \$84,720,000, being an average of over \$21,000,000 a year. Since Jan. 30, 1863, the people have said \$4,311,000,000 in Federal taxes, and out of that was sum but \$528,000,000 have been applied to the principal of the public debt. If the Republicans had been as economical during the nine years preceding 1875 as the Democrats have forced them to be since then, the public debt would have been federal taxes, and out of that was sum but \$528,000,000 more, without imposing one dollar of additional taxes on the people. The \$51,000,000 a year saved since 1875 by the Democratic House have been saved in spite of the most vehement and determined resistance of the Oswago, N. Y., July 24.—The Empire, Reciprocity, and Lake Ontario flouring-mills, with elevator attached, burned to-night. Loss, \$150,000. Insured, \$33,000. The adjoining buildings were badly damaged by fire and CINCINNATI, O., July 24.—The Enquirer's special savs that Hyatt's flouring-mills, together with 4,000 bushels of wheat, at Washington, Ind., were burned last night. Loss, \$16,000; insured in the Niagara and Franklin for \$9,000. SALISBURY, Md., July 24.—E. E. Jackson & Co.'s large planing and saw-mills, granary, and lumber-yard were burned to-day. Loss, \$50,-

on,000 more, without imposing one dollar of additional taxes on the people. The \$31,000,000 a year saved since 1875 by the Democratic House have been saved in spite of the most vehement and determined resistance of the Administration and Senate, and it never would have been saved at all had not the people at last disregarded the howls about the alleged TREASONABLE FURFORES OF THE DEMOCRACY, which have formed the campaign arguments of the Republicions since the War.

He claimed this as an illustration of the necessity of frequent changes of the Administration. Reform or extravagance and abuses can only be secured by such changes. He said Mr. Sherman claims great credit for having successfully funded \$847,000,000 of the public debt into 5, and 4%, and 4 per cent bonds since March 4, 1877, and reducing the interest paid by the Government about \$10,000,000 a year. It appears, however, by the finance report that the interest of the public debt paid is 1877 was \$97,134,000, and last year \$102,500,000, and this year \$105,000,000. In other words, in 1878and 1879 over \$113,000,000 more of interest on the Government bonds has been paid than when Mr. Sherman bonds has been paid than when Mr. Sherman bonds has been paid than when Mr. Sherman has increased the principal of the bonded debt \$86,000,000. It will take the savings of interest by refunding operation. That largesum is what the operation cost. It is made up of bonuses in the shape of double interest, and get even on the entire operation.

He claimed further that the American caolitaints had bought the 4 per cept bonds because the industries of the country have been so broken down that capital had better get 6% per cent assured by the Government than risk an investment in almost any industrial pursuit.

He said: "I assert and am able to prove that after all the \$4,500,000,000 of taxes paid by the people, paid since 1866; after the nominal reduction of the public debt \$225,000,000, and after the refunding so far accomplished, the public debt of the Was before the fir

money actually current, and consequently

A GENERAL RESTORATION OF PROSPERITY!

Well, we have had gold resumption for over
six months past. We have had moreover for
three years past two upparalleled favorable coincidents, enormous crops at home, and a great
foreign demand for our surplus. The Republican party did not give us these
two blessings. A kind Providence looking down in pity on the industrial
distress inflicted by the ingenuity of theorists
and usurers, relieved its asperity by bounteous
harvests at home and eager markets abroad.

"But for our self-inflicted troubles these great
rops would have flushed our country with exuberant prosperity. But in spite of these good
rovidences, in contradiction of the pleoges of
the gold resumptionists which led the people to
patient but longing endurance of their trials,
the promised prosperity has not come. The
aper dollar is equal to the gold dollar, but the
old dollar is ingeniously kept hoarded in the
reasury. The money actually current is no
reafer now, if as great, as it was one or two
sers and Evary little debt as more of the

The two great parties are square to the warner bill, which gave the whole profits of coinage to the Government, but provided for placing silver exactly on a par with gold in respect of unlimited coinage, and of the issue of certificates for silver bullion, passed the House after an intense and protracted struggle, every Democrat but seven voting for the bill, and every Republican but four voting against it. That bill will pass the Senate next December, in spite of half-adozen National banks and gold-standard Democrate. The almost complete unity of the Republican party in the House and Senate against the bill, with Mr. Sherman's known ho stility to ft, assures a veto of that great measure of reflef. The contemptible cowardice of the Republican party in Ohio in falling to asy a word e contemptible cowardice of the R unities perty in Ohio in failing to say a word in the great question is at once an evidence that he people demand the relief, and that the tepublican party are determined not to grant.

If that measure were passed, almost all the roduce of our silver mines will at once be oured into the channels of circulation. Certifiates of the denominations of \$100 and upwards, selected by in color and represented by the silver. duce of our siver mines with a cared into the channels of circulation. Certifies of the denominations of \$100 and upward leemable in coin and represented by the silvocated, will colarge our circulating medium of cause a wholesome rise of prices, stimula deques a wholesome rise of prices, stimula decuse a wholesome rise of prices and the prices are considered to the constant of the prices of the prices are constant of the prices are constant of the prices stry, increasing production, light on of debts and taxes, and giving and general impulse toward ren r great finance issue not consider either party is the question, and issue the paper money, the

THE NATIONAL HANKS!

THE MATIONAL HANKS!

The Democratic party in Congress has also favored the substitution of Treasury for bank notes. The Obio Democracy year, true to its past syowais, delares for tradual withdrawal of National-bank notes, the substitution therefor of Treasury notes, h, in the language of the platform,

the gradual withdrawal of National-bank notes, and the substitution therefor of Treasury notes, which, in the language of the platform, shall be "receivable for all debt, and a legal-tender equally with coin, such Government issues to be regulated upon principles established by legislation or organic law, so as to secure the greatest possible stability of values."

The Republican party intended, by the Resumption law, and still intends, to take up and destroy every dollar of the greenback moner. Secretaries Bristow and Morrill, in their official reports, declared that such was

THE FURPOSE AND EFFECT OF THE LAW, and Mr. Sherman, its author, admitted it on the floor of the Secate. It was the agritation against the total destruction of greenbacks by the Western and Southern Democracy and the Nationals which, against the determined opposition of the green backs now in circulation as a part of the permanent currency of the country, but the money-power regards the costless greenback as a standing menace to its partial control of the currency, and an obstacle to that complete control which it desires and intends to secure. The paper-currency will not be left half costless and half subsidized, half issued by the Government and half by private corporations. It should and will be issued wholly by one power or the other. Give the Republican party a new indonsement, dominated and controlled as it is by the National banks, and you will find that either through a contrived judicial decision, or directly by legislation, your greenbacks will be wiped out, and the money power will give yon just as much or as little paper for your business as it pleases, and will regulate the value of your labor and property to suit itself. Our experience has demonstrated that, no matter how plentiful may be the supply of the gold and silver, the greater part of the money actually current depends the price of labor and commodities. As that volume rises prices go up, and as it falls they go down. The whole volume of money current has rarely been

and property to fifty times the sum of the currency reduction. Also, when the current money is increased a hundred millions it adds fifty times that sum to the selling value of other property. So, too, when the volume of currency diminishes, and prices consequently fall, all business becomes unprosperous. While, when the currency is being increased, values rise and business becomes good again. The power to control the volume of currency, affecting, as it does, so profoundly the general property, is in its nature a sovereign power. The welfare of the people demands that this power to expand or contract the currency, to raise and lower values, to give prosperity or inflict distress, shall not be committed to the hands of private individuals or corporations, and least of all to corporations representing the bolders of public and private debts, whose wealth is increased by every fall of prices and is diminished by every rise. It should be exercised by the Government alone in such manner as shall give to the debtors, tampyers, and industrial classes the assurance of justive established and stable values. If two or three thousand private corporations, acting as they always do in the interests of the holders of money securities, are permitted to control the volume of currency as their pleasure, there is no limit to the injury and loss they may inflict upon the people, or to the wealth they may themselves accumulate by hidden and concerted measures of expansion and contraction of values. It was precisely this danger which led Jefferson to resist the incorporation of the first Bank of the United States under Washington's Administration, and to oppose the renewal of its charter under Madison, and which led Old Hickory to make his grand and successful fight against the recharter of the banks.

He claimed further that the substitution of the literation of the banks.

He claimed further that the substitution of the payment of money to send or maintain thoose at the holds which he claimed were used to carry the election in t SHRINKS THE VALUE OF LABOR

thousands of dollars at each Congressional election to have bayonets around polla, and Marshals
and spies to inspect and control State elections
offices, vote the Republican ticket, for the Democrats will never spend a dollar for that service.
You all know, fellow-citizens, that we have in
the United States a form of government hitherto unknown among men. It is partly the resuit of the fact that the thirteen Colonies
were each separate organizations of
government under distinct charters, and
that they confederated as States
and declared their independence, calling themselves the Urited States of America. Several
years after their independence was achieved a
Constitution was adopted which

CREATED A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT with certain powers therein set forth, which Constitution provides as ioliows:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to United States by the Constitution, nor probibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." These reserved powers are the great mass of the powers of government. You are protected in almost all your rights of person and property by the State sovereignty alone. Our whole code of laws defining the rights-of persons and property, and providing remedies and punishments for wrongs, which make up the very body of our civilization, is adopted or created and enforced by the States and not by the General Government. Outside of the scope of this State sovereignty lie the powers specially delegated to the other sovereign, the whole people of the United States, no perating through the General Government. These two sovereigns, the Republic and the States, nave distributed between them by the decree of partition, the Constitution of the United States, all of the powers regarded by the people as safe to be intrusted to any Government. Now, by the Constitution of the United States, the whole power to provide for and regulate elections of members of Congress was left with the respective States, but, for fear any of them might fail altogether to provide for such elections, Congress was given power to itself by law

Is To Provide For Them.

If Ohio should refuse to pass a law to elect members of Congress, the United States might pass such a law, and provide for the times, places, and manner of holding such elections, and the appointment of all election officers. But none of the States ever did refuse or fail to pass such laws, and from the foundation of our Government down until 1871 the elections were conducted without interference whatever by Federal officers. In 1871 the Republicans enected

It did not pretend to repeal, alter, or amend any of the State laws providing for the appointment of State officers to conduct these elections, prescribing their duties, but it gave the Federal Courts and Marshals the power to appoint Supervisors and deputies, to inspect and direct the action of State officers in the performance of these duties under the State Election laws. From the very nature of our Government, from the separate character. State Election laws. From the very nature of our Government, from the separate character and powers of the General and State Government, it is just as unconstitutional to subject a State officer, while performing duties under a valid State law, to the supervision or control of Federal officers, to the supervision or control of State officers. That sort of interference is organized anarchy. It submitted to in the aspect of this subject by the States, there are no duties which the State officers are called on to perform which the Federal Government may not supervise and control.

Mr. Foster says that the great question is, whether the State or nation is superme. I say that the great question is, whether the Republic and the States are co-ordinate agencies of government, each supreme in its sphere as defined by the Federal Constitution, or whether the State can exercise the nowers of government not subject to Federal supervision and control.

SECRETARY SHERMAN. tary Sherman addressed an audience of 3,000 It was one of the largest meetings ever held here, hundreds being turned away.

land a Democratic paper propounded to him a variety of questions. A number related to the barren subject as to who should print the bonds of the United States. The balance of the ques-tions, sixteen in number, related to what is called the Glover Committee,-a Committ appointed by the Democratic Rouse to explore
the Treasury Department to see if anybody had stolen any money. Glover camp
to the Tre-sury Department. Every
facility was given him to examine all the recesses facility was given him to examine an the country of that great Department. He was allowed to aid him in that work, and atter it was all over he did not find that anybody had taken any money belonging to the United States of America. And I am glad to say to you that for three years not one single dollar of buble money has been lost or wasted from the Treasury Department. Glover made the report that he did not find that anybody had stolen any money, but he found there had been some irregularities from time to time committed in the Department several years ago. They found one honest, fair-minded man, Dr. Linderman, and he a Democrat, and they hounded him into his grave upon what I honestly believe was false and unfounded charge. The report was made to a Democratic house, and though some Democrats were drawn into its meshes, the House decided that it was not worth the cost of printing. All of these questions that it was desired I should speak about were reported by a Democratic House, and a Democratic Committee. Mr. Gloves was not returned to Congress, and sometime after gave his report to some newspaper to print at its own expense or at his, I do not know which. not find that anybody had taken any money

which.
The remainder of the speech was devoted to finance and the question of Southern domination, and was in much the same strain as the Portland address.

PRESIDENTIAL SUGGESTIONS. Washington, D. C., July 24.—Gen. Harry White, of Pennsylvania, a member of the House, who is here to-day, says that he is going to tell the President to-morrow that the people are beginning to talk of him for President again. Mr. White said a prominent merchant from Pittsburg told him vesterday that that would be the best thing to do; that it would settle Grant, and Sherman, and Blaine, and all the rest, and that Hayes had been behaving so well, and the country seemed to be so quiet and prosperous, that a change was not desirable. "I find a good many men in Pennsylvania, much to my surprise," added Gen. White, "who think as the Pitters or section of the prosperous of the pitters or section." the Pittsburg merchant thinks. Hayes is well

spoken of in the State."

asked.

"Well, he stands much better than I thought. I think his name is mentioned oftener and more favorably than any other man's."

"How's Grant?"

"Grant seems to have lost his boom. He has lost largely lately, not from any cause, but his name seem to have been dropped out. It may come up again, but there is much less heard of him than formerly."

"How stands Blaine?"

"How stands Blaine?"

"Blaine has lost ground. I have been for Blaine. His course on the Chinese bill has nurthing greatly in Pennsylvania. 1 am also going to tell the President that Pennsylvania will go Republican by a large majority, and I shali also tell him how the German feeling is."

Mr. Harry White, of Pennsylvania, evidently has become a convert to John Sherman.

FREE CAROLINA.

FREE CAROLINA.

Becal Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—Orangeburg County, S. C., has been the scene of some of the most atrocious outrages by which that State has been disgraced. The Republicans are temporarily enjoying immunity from persecution, and are permitted to hold a few political meetings. The Orangeburg Democrat, the local organ of the buildozers, takes occasion, however to warn the Republican leaders that their privileges are only temporary concessions, and that they must not presume too far upon the forbearance of their Democratic neighbors. The Democrat heads its warning "Love's Labor Lost." It says:

The Democrat heads its warning "Love's Labor Lost." It says:

The Radical leaders here may organize and harnague the negroes as they did on the Fourth of July as much as they please, but there is one thing they may as well understand at once, and that is that the honest citizens of this county, white and colored, intend to control its affairs by electing honest men to office in 1880. Tey will never submit to being lorded over again by the thieves and plunderers that once ruled the destinies of grand old Orangeburg. Their day mas passed, and, we repeat, the Radical leaders may as well understand it at once. We also warn them to be careful how they stir up strife among the colored people, and embitter them against their white neighbor, or forbearance may cesse to be a virtue.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

hal employing Supervisors in the election of 1878. His testimony related solely to the em-ploying of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals. He stated that leading Democrats refused to urnish the names of members of their party to act as Supervisors.

Judge J. B. Feraker testified that he was Chief Supervisor at that election, and endeavored to appoint representatives of every political party serve. He thought there were nineteen Democrats who finally consented to serve. He wrote to Milton Sayter. Chairman of the Democratic Committee, asking suggestions and assistance in appointing Supervisors, but Mr. Sayler reject-

his propositions.
Thomas Taylor, formerly Deputy Marshal un-Thomas Taylor, formerly Deputy massing du-der Dr. Thrall, was the next witness. He cor-roborated Dr. Thrall's testimony, and furnished a complete list of Deputy Marshals appointed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Republican State nittee met in this city to-day and fixed upon Saratoga as the place for the State Convention ept. 3 was chosen as the time. The story that compromise had been effected between the candidates for Governor, whereby Mr. Corneil was to be nominated for Governor, Senator Pomeroy for Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Sloan for Comptroller, has been disproved, and all the candidates are still in the field, with a prospect of a close struggle in the Convention first place on the ticket.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—Represents ives Ward, Harmer, and Harry White, of Penn sylvania, arrived here to-day fresh from the Re publican Convention in their State, and repreepublicans; that everything is in good orde or a thorough campaign, and that a sweeping blican majority is confidently expected. The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee secm to have taken a new lease of life, and tons of Democratic documents are being sent for distribution in every school district in Ohio. The entire State has been canvassed. in Ohio. The entire State has been canvasse and a better organization effected than is ust there. The name of every voter in every school district is on a list in possession of the Demoratic Committee.

THE INDIANS.

MILES, FORBEAR! Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—The War De artment looks upon the skirmish of Lieut llark with the Sloux with much concern. Get liles has been repeatedly instructed not t recipitate an Indian war without necessity, and as been commanded not to go north of the filk River, which is only forty miles south of the British boundary. Some of the most experienced officers here in the service fear that an ther Indian war is inevitable. They also feat that Gen. Miles' noted bravery may exceed his orudence. The Department, however, is no sposed to issue any order which might em barrass Gen. Miles, who, being on the ground, of course has better opportunities for unde tanding the entire situation.

To the Western Associated Press WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—To-day speci and positive instructions have been sent by the War Department to prevent Gen. Miles from ringing on an Indian war, and telling him the the only purpose of senging him into the field was to protect the payigation of the Missour

River.
Secretaries McCrary, Thompson, and Schurz considered to-day the Indian outlook in the Northwest. They are unanimously of the opinion that every precaution to prevent hostilities with the Indians should be taken, and anticipate no serious conflict. It is thought to be the intention of Gen. Miles to reconnoitef Sitting-Pull's Agent.

CANADIAN REPORT. OTTAWA, July 24.—With reference to report from American sources that Sitting-Bull's ban terior does not credit any such rumors. Recen advices from the Northwest say Sitting-Bull and his men are peaceably inclined. Their relations with the mounted police were never more satis-

CANADA.

lier Must Go-Military Matters—Outrag-ing Women-Baxter Defiant—The Haulan Homestead-Fund.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

OTTAWA, July 24.—It is stated that an order in Council was received yesterday signed by the Governor-General, sanctioning the dismissal of Letellier if the Lieutenant-Governor has been dismissed, and it is generally believed that he has. The Uanada Gazette of Saturday will contain the announcement. The following paragraph, which appeared in this morning's Citizen, would indicate such: "It is probable that the services of his Hopor, Luc Letellier, Lieu tenant-Governor of Quebec, will be dispensed with by Saturday next. The Hon. Dr. Roh aville, it is said, will be sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of Quebec to-morrow." The latest rumor in the matter is to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor has resigned, -a not im-

probable thing.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 24.—An evening paper here says it is probable that Mr. Joly will dissolve the House in the event of the Lieutenant-Gov

ernor being dismissed.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, July 24.—U. S. Grant, Jr., son of he ex-President, who arrived here this morning, visited the Parliament Building in the after-neon in company with the United States Consul, and was accommodated with a seat on the floor of the Chamber.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 24.—Information has been re

ceived from the Imperial Government, that a number of commissions in the British army will be granted annually to cadets of the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont. The Militia Department has declined to give assistance to the Montreal Volunteers to attend the review at Toronto in September next. Only

the corps in the Toronto District will receive Government assistance. If any battalion goes from Montreal, it will have to be with extra-Departmental assistance. The Department

proposes hereafter to hold reviews in various parts of the country each year, as this insures a more satisfactory return for the investment than any other plan.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

TORONTO, July 24.—Albert Williams, a negro 60 years of age, bas been committed for trial for attempting to outrage Annie Huntley, an unmarried woman aged 30. The offense was committed near the Kingston railway-crossing. The woman pulled out two handfuls of whiskers from the negro's face, and badly scratched him. Finding himself folied, the brute struck Miss Huntley a terrible blow across the face with a stick, laving the cheek open.

Archbishop Lynch leaves to-day for Rome. He will not return till December.

The Hanian homestead-fund now amounts to \$2,800.

22,800.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LONDON, July 24.—The latest in the Baxter case is, that he defies the United States authorities to arrest bim in Canada; and says he has given bonds in Chicago, and that he will come out all right. He said to a reporter that he wanted to see the detective take bim, and have less talk about it.

out all right. He said to a reporter that he wanted to see the detective take him, and have less talk about it.

Social Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Woodstock, July 24.—On We nesday evening last a brutal case of rape took place in East Zorra, about three miles from this place. It appears that about it o'clock a man named Lanagan, working for Mr. Peacock, a farmer, went to the house of Mrs. Legg, whose husband is in Dakota, U. S., and outraged her person in a most horrible manner. Great indignation is elt in the neighborhood, as the victim was much respected. Lanagan has been arrested and committed for trial.

Halifax, July 24.—A bassenger by the State of Virgioia named Peden, whose wife and two children were drowned at Sable Island, has become masne and been sent to a lunstic asylum.

lum.

Ottawa, July 24.—It is generally believed tonight that the consent of the Governor-General
to the dismissal of Letellier has been obtained.
Sir John Macdonaid and Hinesworth, Clerk of
the Privy Council, leave to-night for Quebec,
where it is stated a meeting of the Cabinet will
be held to-morrow evening and Robitaille will
probably be sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor.

MONTREAL, July 24.—The Marble-Works of
Henry Forsyth burned to-day. Loss, \$50,000;
insurance, \$35,000.

FOREIGN.

Cetewayo Supposed to Have Retired to His Native Jungle.

British Talk of Making His Brother Ruler of the Zulus.

Description of the Recent Battle as Given by Eye-

Witnesses.

The Prince Imperial Memorial Scheme in the English Parliament.

No Political Significance Intended to Be Attached to the Movement.

De Lesseps Seeking Brazilian Laborers to Dig His Darien Canal.

SOUTH AFRICA.

NO PLUNDER.
LONDON, July 24.—A special from South Africa says: "When the troops entered Ulundi they found everything of value removed to a new kraal built by Cetewayo when the war broke out, fifteen miles porth of Ulundi, and approached only through a long and narrow ravine. King Cetewayo has some of his chief regiments with him as a body-guard, and correondents doubt if he will immediately come to terms."

LONDON, July 24.—The sword of the Prince Imperial has been delivered to the British com mander by a messenger from Cetewayo.

CETEWAYO'S PRUDENCE. An Ulundi dispatch of July 4 says that Cete wayo witnessed the beginning of the fight, but retired as the Zulus began to retreat. CETEWATO'S BIG BEOTHER.

CAPE Town, July 24.—The question whether Cetewayo will surrender or not is of little im portance, as, in the event of his proving stub born, the British can place his brother Oham who surrendered some time ago, in possession of the lower and far more fertile part of Zulu land, and, by assuring Obam some little sur port at the commencement of his reign, establish a complete bulwark between Ceteway and the British colonies.

The continuance
of the war would be an arduous and
fruitless task, as beyond Ulundi the country is a wilderness, where the difficulties of transportation would exceed anything yet experienced.

The official return of the British losses doe not include those among the native contingent. The Zulus were compelled to pause by the heavy fire when they arrived within sixty he British square. Eye-witnesses differ greatly as to the persistency with which the Zulus pressed the attack. This probably arises from the various positions from which they wit-nessed it. The most circumstantial narrative shows that the Zulus came with a rush in tense masses in the rear of the square, an seemed determined to get close quarters. Their attack on the left flank was not nearly so determined, as that was protected by a Gatling gur which the Zulus greatly, dread. The estimate of the Zulu losses vary so greatly as to show that they are pure guessing. The highest is 1,500. The dead were lying thickly all around

By Cable to Chairs at Enquirer.

London, July 23.—The latest advices, dated at Petermaritzburg, report that the battle fought near Ulundi, on the 4th of July, was commenced by sn attack of the Zurus upon Butler's cavalry, which had been sent out for a reconnoissance in tion. The chief object of the cavalry was to provoke the general attack which followed, but

provoke the general attack which followed, but Butler and his men neitily paid for their success with their lives. They were surrounded by immense numbers of Zuius, and only effected their return to the main body by literally cutting their way through, fortunately, with but few casualties. Some 20,000 Zulu warriors, believing the British to be completely defeated, then rushed on. The English formed a hollow square, and rained destruction upon the enemy from Galling guns and other upon the enemy from Gailing guns and other artillery, the ries of the infantry also doing great execution. After a combat of about half an hour the Zulus broke, when the cavalry, led by a body of the Lancars and Butler's horse, rushed out and completed the rout. The havor among the enemy, who fought with the bravery displayed in the whole campaign, was immense, and there were a number of hand-to-hand conflicts. Lord William Beresford particularly dis-tinguished himself by dashing into the midst of a mass of Zulus and bringing off in safety a wounded officer. It is said that he is to be recommended for the Victoria Cross. The battle at once made Chelmsford master of Ulundi, and it has already been almost entirely destroyed by fire. John Dunn's interpreters and scouts report that the victory has entirely disabused the Zulus of all hopes of ultimate success, and even the most faithful are said to be losing confidence in Cetewayo.

GERMANY. . ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

BERLIN, July 24.—German capitalists have pe-titiononed the Government for permission to construct an electric railway in this city.

THE NEW TARIFF.

BERLIN, July 24.—The Customs Tariff and Tobacco-tax law have been gazetted. A NEW PARTY TO BE FORMED BY THE SECED-

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch from Berlin reports a movement among the Italian, Austrian, and Greek residents of Cairo to petition Bismarck to use his influence for the appointme of an International Commission of all the Great Powers to control the finances of Egypt.

GRANTED. After resisting repeated requests, the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs has granted pernission for a public funeral for the Bishop of

ING LIBERALS. BERLIN, July 23.—The seventeen Deputies who have withdrawn from the National Liberal party have resolved upon the foundation of a separate group. It is again rumored that the policy of the Government is to dissolve the Reichstag again in the autumn, and appeal to the country with a cry for the success of pro-tection, and the necessity of increased watchfulness against the designs of enemies abroad.

BRIGHT'S SPEECH.

LONDON, July 21.—At a meeting to discuss he state of India, John Bright said that, if it were really necessary, as now, to expend over half the Indian revenue on the army, it seemed to him it would be almost better to confess our failure, and say the Government of a great Em-pire in Asia, by rulers from England, is impos-

pire in Asia, by rulers from England, is impossible, and ought neves to have existed. The speech excites much bostile comment.

FAILURE LONDON, July 24.—Lees & Brothers, cotton apinners, at Manchester, have failed. Liabilities, £40,000.

FRIZE SHOOTING.

LONDON, July 24.—The British team defeated the Candian in the Kolapore Challenge Cup match at Wimbledon.

match at Wimbledon.

In the competition at Wimbledon for the Elcho Challenge Shield the score at the conclusion of the shooting for the 900-yard range was: treland, 1,018; Scotland, 1,008; and England, 909. The Irish eight consist of the well-known

shots J. Rigby, W. Rigby, Feston, Corolan Young, McKenna, and Johnson The following are the grand totals: Sc 1.505; Ireland, 1,494; England, 1,482. PROPOSED MONUMENT TO THE PRINCE IMPE-

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons Edward Jenkins (Liberal) asked if the Government, considering their friendly relations with he present Government of France, would not Prohibit the erection of a statue to the late Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbev. Sir Stafford Northcote replied that the matter rest-ed solely with Dean Stanley. The Government attached no political significance to it.

IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL. LONDON, July 24.-In the House Committee to-night the Irish University bill passed its sec-THE SOUTH OF IRELAND POTATO CROP.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

LONDON, July 23.—The potato crop in the south of Ireland has been attacked by an insect never before seen there, and somewhat resem-bling the Colorado-beetle.

ANOTHER PAILURE. London, July 24.—Matthew Wattson, cotton-spinner of Burney, has failed. Liabilities, £60,000. PAROLE.

LONDON, July 24.—The Sportsman says sor inquiries are being made about Parole in con-nection with the race for the Goodwood Cup. Parole on that occasion is certain to be ridden

FRANCE.

PARTS, July 24.—De Lesseps has written the mperor of Brazil for laborers for the Darien BORDBAUX, July 24.—De Lesseps says th American support is secured for the Darien

Canal project.

Paris, July 24.—At a meeting at Bordes o-day, De Lesseps stated that he would take to Panama the same engineers which accompan

VERSAILLES, July 24.—The Tariff Committee has fixed the duty upon iron at six france. BY PROXY.

LONDON, July 24 .- A Paris correspo the Figure publishes a letter from M. Prax, Paris, a leading Bonapartist, which has every appearance of a manifesto inspired by Prince lerome Napoleon. The letter declares that the Prince accepts the rights and auties of his posi-

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 24.—It is believed that King Alfonso does not intend to leave Spain during the summer with a view to making arrange ments for his marriage with the Archduch Austria, as at one time reported.

THE SLAVE TRADE MADRID, July 24.—In the Chamber of Dept ties to-day, Fable asked whether it was true the member of the English Cabinet had an ounced in Parliament that Spain had entere nto engagements with England regarding th

abolition of slavery in Cuba.

The Minister of the Colonies replied that no panish Minister had concluded any treaty wit ny country for the introduction of reforms in Cuba. He said the Government would subm suitable for Cuba and Spain.

RUSSIA. NIHILIST TRIALS. Opessa, July 24.—The trial of 200 Nihilists by THE CRIMBAN DISTURBANCE.

By Cuble to Concennant Enquirer.

St. Peterseure, July 28.—The recent dis urbances among the Tartar population of Crimes are so serious in their nature that rein-forcements of troops have been sent there from esa. The Tartars have been in a very excited state ever since the outbresk of the Turkisl war, and more anxious than ever to thr the yoke and regain their inde alarm continues to be felt in the Russ ters of Simpheropol and Batchi-Seral.

TALK ABOUT REFORMS. the poison which the assassin secreted beneath his nails with the intention of cheating the gallows of its lawful prey; and it now appears to be established that he was also the original possessor of the carriage-horse wherewith the murderers of M. Mescentsoff attempted to make their escape, besides being the propagator of numerous Nihilist writings. The execution of this inveterate anarchist is said to be fixed for very shortly.

A daily ery of lamentation is uttered by all the press of Southern Russia over the enormous damage caused to the crops from the locust, corn-beetle, or by whatever other name the noxious insect may be called. On a surface of 300 vests at and around Zaritsin, on the Volgathere has been no rais since the beginning of spring till now, while universal dryness and enormous heat.—Reamur's thermometer standing at 30 degrees in the shade, 40 in the sun,—with intolerable sultriness and dust, have destroyed all hopes of the harvest thereabouts. The country-people, says the Golos, are leaving their homes by hundreds in despair, and wandering about as beggars. From other parts of the Empire, too, the cry of distress is heard, arising from a different chord of wo. The Russo-Poilsh and Lithuanian towns are swarming with such a large and unemployed Jewish population that the civic authorities are no longer able to support them, and the Government has, therefore, resolved to found more agricultural colonies in the various provinces for the reception of this superfluous Hebrew proletariat, those created several years ago having of late shown signs of prosperity,—a remarkable truth, I may take the liberty to add, in view of the fact that in no country whatsoever where they settle do the gifted descendants of Jacob show anything but the most deep-rooted aversion from manual labor. pondent telegraphs that the Sultan is deter mined to convene on Friday the National Coun-cil, composed of high officials and Ulemas, and submit to it the Grand Vizier's programs

TURKEY.

SWITZERLAND.

WATER-SPOUT. LONDOS, July 24.—A water-spout in the Can-ton of Berne stopped the trains, whirled masses of earth about, and injured the crops.

INDIA. BOMBAY, July 24.—The leader of the Poons Dacoits (armed robbers) has been arrested.

ROME, July 24 .- The Senate has passed the bill abolishing the grist tax. BY MAIL.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Dispatch to London Times.

Berlin, July 8.—What I telegraphed to you the other day as being the well-founded suspicion of the Golos with reference to the true aim of the Russian military expedition which lately started from the southeastern above of the Caspian is confirmed with copious and candid details by the Ste Petersburg correspondent (who is a Russian) of the Norddeutsche Aligemeine Zeitung bere, a paper which seeks to har monize the character of its communications from abroad with those received at home, and the latter for the most part are either authoritative or inspired. The correspondent, in a letter published this evening, freely confesses that Gen. Lasareff, the hero of Aladja and Kars, is commissioned to capture and destroy Merv, the Capital of the Telke Turcomans. This town has its sear among the stepes and sandy deserts bounded on the north by the Kara Kura, on the west by the Kopet hills, by the Alghan monntains on the south, and by the Amu Darya or Oxus on the east. Connected with Merv through an imperfect line of defense are the townlets of Codsbat, Abnia, Kandshnikslan, and Naukilla, all these together forming a quadrilateral within which the affairs of the tribe are administered. From this quarter, continues the Russian correspondent, the brave but barbarous Tekinze direct their raids, sometimes crossing the Oxus in boats and plundering the territory of Khiva and Bokhara, sometimes bunsting into the rich and fair Persian province of Khorasan. The Turcomans, though living under Russian protection, are not spared by these marauders, who do not confine theuselves merely to lifting cattle, but even steal men, many Persians pining away their lives in cruel captivity among them. The women and children carried away by them are sold in Alghanistan and Bokhara. The Persians, observes the Russian writer, have in vain sought to settle accounts with these invelorate thieves and scoundrels, but, though their troops have on several occasions pressed on towards Merv, they have either been wholly annihilated or have had to retreat with great loss. What, however, the Persians could never accomplish the Russian Government has determined summarily to achieve and to put a stop, once for all, to the intolerable state of things existing thereabouts by destroying Merv, that den of rapacious robbers.

The troops have on several occasions pressed on towards Merv, they have either been wholly annihilated or have had to retreat with great of monize the character of its communications from abroad with those received at home, and the latter for the most part are either authorit

in the neighborhood of the Atrek, which forms the boundar, between Persia and Russis, their difficulties will not be very great. Leaving the course of that stream, however, the troops must cross the Kooet hills, on the easterly slopes whereof lie several Tekinze settlements, such as Aschobad, Tiamiaschik, Giaurs, Bab-Durma, etc., and here violent resistance may be expected from the enemy. It will be necessary, however, for Gen. Leasreff to attempt reaching Tschardi and Miania, where the sand desert intervening between these places and Mery Territory has the shortest diameter—namely, thirty versts, or two da s' march. It is calculated that the distance from Tchikusiar to the source of the Atrek, is 350 versts, from there to Miania 200 versts, and thence to Mery 150 versts, or in all about 700.

The Russian correspondent (Russian in pationality, I repeat) from whom I quote these particulars, concludes by assuring "our English friends" that I resh conquests are in no wise intended. The possession of Merv, he says, is not at all essential to the security of the Russian position in Central Asia, apart from which the annexation of this nest of robbers would entail expenses little calculated to bring any adequate return to the Empire. Thus, it may now be taken for granted that the Muscovites are marching with all possible energy on Merv, and, though it is undoubtedly true that a candid foe is much better than a false friend, I would beg you to recall, for the sake of historical parallel if nothing else, the circumstances which attended the conquest of Kniva and to reflect that the Russians went of Kniva and to reflect that the Russiahs went out to battle against that independent Khan-ate with precisely the same object as that ostensibly held in view by them now, in advancing on a point which, by its geographical position, forms the northwestern key to Af-ghanistan.

nine are contained in this list:

Washington City, Feb. 15, 1879.—To Ris Decellency the President: In the event of the sill pending to create a Commission for the sill pending the sill pe BUSSIA'S UNENVIABLE CONDITION. Despaich to London Times.
BERLIN, July 6.—The present state of Russia is in all respects the most unenvisible that can be possibly imagined. That unfortunate counflow of its low lands; and that his appointment wo interests. Very respectfor P. C. Hayes, Ill. Wm. Aldrich, Ill. S. D. Lindsey, Maine. H. B. Cummings, Iowa. T. A. Boyd, Ill. J. D. C. Aikins, Tenn. J. F. House, Tenn. try seems to be a prey simultaneously to all the plagues which, in the days of Moses, successfully afflicted the land of Egypt when Pharaoh bardened his heart and would not let the Cnildren of Israel go. It is well known that the murrain of cattle, which is not yet wholly extinct in the eastern parts of Germany, was de-M. H. Dannell, Minn.
J. A. Huboell, Mich.
Chas. B. Roberts, Md.
H. M. Blias, N. Y.
E. Overton, Jr., P.
W. P. Caldwell, Tenn.
W. C. Whitthorns, Tenn.
J. M. Bright, Tenn.
J. R. Overton, Ill. rived from infected beasts of the field imported from across the Russian frontier; and scarcely A. C. Stone, Ia.
J. C. Stone, Ia.
J. Warren Keifer, O.
Miles Ross, N. J.
E. J. Henkle, Md.
W. R. Harria, Ga.
Aug. W. Cutler, N. J.
F. E. Cravens, Ark.
J. B. Wright, Pa.
J. H. Brogden, N. C.
Thos. H. Browne, Ind.
F. C. Ponud, Wia. have the authorities had time to relax their efplague of boils and blains, when they have been called upon to do strenuous battle with darkening swarms of destructive locusts descending on
the southern regions of the Empire. Add to
this an exhansted exchequer, general depression
of trade, a war on hand with the Telkke Turkomans, and one impending, or, perhaps, now actually begun, with the Chinese on the Kuldja
frontier, and over all thick clouds of official and
curiosity-defying darkness, through which occasional glimpses of the buge and stalking, but
undefined, Red terror may be caught, and you
have a picture from which English pessimists, by
comparison, may well derive enduring comfort.

As for the Nihiliats, all trustworthy advices
that cross the frontier would seem to show that
their efforts are not so much to be compared to
a steady, advancing tide, as to the violent but
fitful gusts of the wind. A few days after a
long interval there appeared another number of
the revolutionary print, Land and Liberty, in
small octave form, and very carelessly printed,
bearing date the 20th of June. It announced
itself as purchasable for ten kopeks, and bore
the red stamp of the Executive Committee, in
order, as it was careful to explain, to dispel all
doubts as to its authenticity. The main contents of this print were two articles on the execution of Lieut. Dubrouwin and Solovieff, who
are both referred to in the most adoring terms as political martyrs; and, with
respect to the former, it is asserted that, on
passing to the scaffold through several files of
troops of his own regiment, he exclaimed.

"For you, my comrades, do I go to death,"
upon which some of them presented arms;
though all of this is clearly a piece of false and
melodramatic coloring, intended to gull the
ignorant. Finally, the bold revolutionary paper published notices of the death of a student
incarcerated in the Fortress of Peter and Paul
for Nihilist intrigues, and of another exile of
the same persuasion in Siberia. The next number of Land and Liberty, annonneed for the following Sunday, actually appeared, dared the
94th o called upon to do strenuous battle with darken-Knapp, Ill. ing swarms of destructive locusts descending o

J. D. Dwight, N. I.
Thos. W. Saine, Pa.
J. J. Mitchell, Pa.
W. S. Snallenberger, Pa.
J. H. Pugh, N. J.
W. B. Peddie, N. J.
C. M. Shelly, Ala. NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Triousa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—The recurrence of the hot weather has caused the President treconsider his plan of trying to remain here. during the summer, notwithstanding his com-paratively cool location at the Soldiers' Home, which is on an elevation of 500 feet above Washington, and he will leave with Mrs. Haves for hio much earlier than was expecte

THE DAT'S GLEANINGS.

SECRETARY SCHURZ his Ohio speech.

It is confidently asserted that Judge James, now a resident of this District, formerly from Ohio, and an intimate personal friend of the President, is to be appointed to the District Judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Humphries.

Army officers are criticising son

the action of Gen. Sherman in dismissing the the action of Gen. Sherman in dismissing the court-martial proceedings against Lieut. Hassan, who had been found guilty of an act unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in that he struck Lieut. Steigers, a one-armed officer, in the face. Gen. Sherman holds that this conduct was not such as would render Hassan an unsuitable associate for gentleman, and martin him back to his command.

The pressure upon the President to secure the retirement of various officers to the staff cers on the behalf of triends of other officers wild desire to succeed the officers to be retired has induced the President to conclude to deter all retirements until about the time of the meeting of Congress. By doing so the President thinks be will avoid many acrimonious contests. Among the officers who, under the law, on accoust of age, can be retired, are the Paymaster-Geogral, the Quartermaster-General, the Judge-Advocate-General, the Surgeon-tieneral, and the Adjutasi-General of the Army, and some nigh naval off-

General of the Army, and some high naval officers.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—Bids for supplying the United States mints with aliver bullion were opened at the office of the Director of the Mint vesterday. About 600,000 ounces were offered. All offers for delivery at Philadelphis which were not above the market rate were accepted, and those above rejected. The offers received from San Francisco were all in arms of the market rate, and were declined by the Department. The bidders, however, were direct a price regarded by the Department to be the market rate, but they all refused to accept it, hence no purchases were made for delivery at San Francisco, all those made being for the Philadelphia mint, which aggregate about 30,000 ounces.

The Department anticipates baving to do the largest proportion of the silver coinage during the month of August at the Philadelphia mint, owing to their inability to procure silver at market rates for the Western mints.

John S. Short, of Canton, O., has been appointed Agent at the Sac and Fox Agency, vies Levi Woodward, suspended.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 24.—A party con of the dignitaries of the United States Court, together with a number of promisent politogether with a number of promisent politicians of the State, are spending a few days this week with Judge Dundy, at his home in Richardson County. The Presidential caspaign of 1880 will be talked over and a line of action probably made out for the Republian party. Senatorial matters will also be discussed, and, as Judge Dundy will be a prominent randidate for that office, the inference is plain. The strongest man in the State for United States Senator is the present Governor, Albiano Nance, who will no doubt be a candidate for the position. It is a long look ahead, however, and no one can tell what the turn of the wheel will bring.

A DRUNKARD AND A FORGER.

Otto Geske's Career of Dissipation and

"What brought you here, my man?" said in a

pleasant tone to a laboring man found behind the bars at the West Madison Street Station, last night, brought forth the frank, though

pleasant tone to a laboring man found behind the bars at the West Madison Street Station, last night, brought forth the frank, though rather pathetic, reply, "Liquor, sir." In a roundabout explanation, it was ascertained that the prisoner's name was Gtto Geske, his age 43, single, and a shoemaker by trade. Until about a week ago he was in the employ of William Baker, shoemaker, at No. 159 West Randelph street, when he went off upon one of his periodical sprees. During the week he easily obtained by means of orders written by himself and bearing the forged name of his employer quantities of boot and shoes and leather didings from several wholesale dealers. He obtained the goods with ease, as he was recognized as an employe of Baker, who was known to be responsible. The goods found their way at once to the pawnshops, but, instead of being pawned, were sold outright, and with the money thus obtained Geske was enabled to continue his dissipation. Mr. Baker knew nothing about his doings until yesterday, when a collector came to him with a bill for some goods which he pever ordered or received. A forged order was shown him, and then Mr. Baker realized at once what Geske had been doing. He at once visited all the more prominent dealers, and ascertained that Geske had obtained quantities of goods from each of the following firms: Eldridge & Fitch, No. 120 Franklin street; George Cordon, No. 195 Lake street; Union Shoe Company, No. 196 Lake street; G. P. Gore & Co., auctioneers, and others. Returning to the West Division, Mr. Baker notified Detectives Smith and Jennings of what had been going on, and went about town with him until Geske was found and arrested. The poor fellow had sobered un, and appeared to fully realize all that he had done. Breaking down at once, he informed the officers what disposition he had made of the goods, and they recovered the following: At the pawnshop of Wolf & Levy, No. 285½ Clark street, shoes and slippers, and others at the pawnshop of the following: At the pawnshop of the following: At

one can tell what the turn of the wheel will bring.

A French Opinion of the British Soldier.

Parts Comstitutionnal.

We do not wish to depreciate the military value of the British army. The English soldier is excellent, brave, solid, and dies at his post without starting. Marshal Soult used to say, "The English infantry is the best in Europe. Luckily there is not much of it." Only, if the English soldier when in line is marvelous, be becomes medicere when he is solsted. The bravery of the Englishman is of a peculiar kind—phlegmatic and passive. When the soldier has had a good meal of roast beef and rum, when he has plenty of cartridges and need not budge, he is incomparable. You may dash whole columns of infantry and soundross of eavairy upon him; you may cut him daws, but you will not drive him back. Witness Waterloo and Inkermann. Now remove the English soldier from his came, isolate him, make him take the initiative, and he is superlatively weak. Of all the wars which the English could possibly have undertaken, this execrable affair with the Zulus is the one least favorable to their natural and habits. This war of surprises, of isolated marches in unknown countries, where a Zula may be lurking in ambush behind swelf patch of stubble, is a murderous school for them. The English do not know how to guard themselves, and do not reconnoditre. The result of these checks is to inspire the whole army, from the Commander-in-Chief down to the smallest drummer boy, with an unconscious dread, which shows itself in panies like that of Leut. Carey, who galioped several miles without being pursued by the Zulus, and who left his commanded, they have already lost numbers of men, and they will lose many more. Treasure, prestige, soldiers, all will founder in this campaign, undertakes by overcrivilized men against savare herds. To beat the Zulus troops are wanted hice our Zephyre and our Zouxyes, who meet ruse with ruse, and reply to ambuse das by setting traps. But the English soldier is iscappile of such warfare. He cannot meet ruse with ruse, the English soldier is capable of such warfare. He cannot fight fasting, and is not fond of sleeping in the open alter a soldier of Europe. The only thing for Parliament to do is to come to terms with Cetewayo, who is absolutely victorious the can brave the English army in his impossers is avanuals. Absinthe and tails will take the black brutes better than anything else.

WASHINGTON.

And Presents Strong Claims for a

Place on the Commission

CAPT. COWDON.

THE PETITION FOR HIS APPOINTMENT AS A MEMBER OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COM-

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—It appears t

Capt. John Cowdon was very strongly recom-mended to the President as a member of the Mississippi River Commission, and the applica-tion of his friends that he should be appointed

certainly was not refused on the ground of want

of indorsements. Among numerous test-monials which were presented on his behalf to the President was the petition which follows. Of she eleven members of the House Commit-

tee on Commerce as it stood in February last, pine are contained in this list:

Holding the Inquest Capt. Cowdon Desires to Oversee the Mississippi Improvements,

The Testimony of the D Shows They Were

For the Same Reason erated from All Res.

THE SUL

bridge Sist

A Singular Letter, Con It Was Mai

Making an Appointment No Intention of

Yesterday morning Coron jury impaneled Tuesday ass at No. 126 Langley avenue inquiry into the circumstanthe Misses Anna and Elizab day evening last. A numb new light was thrown upon of the sad case, and, after he the jury very soon return by strangulation, and adop claring Nona Trowbridge, psane, and not responsi knowledge of the contempl The first witness sworn HENRY T. ST

who testified as follows:

Lake Park avenue; am an sion; my personal acquain ceased ladies began Thu they called at my bouse fore 7 o'clock-and wante were very much excited Both of them talked at one rapidity, so that it was son get any intelligent statement what they wanted. I finally about their property. In co spiracy against them t of their property, and the victims of persecu seemed to cut no figure from their statements that t conveyance of the proper they might rest entirely ea could be investigated. The glad at this, and were con stated they had signed a confi property. which they fear them to convey whether they They said they had no copy that it was in their agent's them the best thing then wa tract and see what it contai be able to understand their could tell them what to do. T to meet me at the office, and spent most of the to be a little more of and spent most on the day to be a little more come came again to the office. In frequently broke out crying, it has word and seemed unable selves. They were more come to the office.

A copy of the contract was from Mr. Magill the, agent, at peared to be right question appeared to be who carry it out or not. They come to determine whether they hand seemed to be very ration like. They had very little te influences, and they made up the property was worth mu contract price, and that better for them not the letter for them not the been signed by the other part had not been paid. After detter, they desired us to act at Mr. Alva Trowbridge asked had signed the contract after money paid to Mr. Magill att Mr. Steele answered that that Mr. Magill could tell the seemed to be distrustful. Mr. Steele answered that that Mr. Magill could tell The seemed to be distrustf and were imbued with the The contracts alluded to we formation of the jury.

Saturday afternoon, betwee they came to the office to get Saturday atternoon, betwee they came to the office to get a clause in one of the contr seemed to think but the control of their hands. The may to them and they seemed to was the last the witness as made an appointment to comfirm last Tuesday morning, at an apparently very good spirit Coroner Mann—What was it to their mental condition? "I could not make up my rexhibition of excited feeling the fancied damage to their per it was natural. My partne had gone out that both of the sane."

"What," said Mr. Bell, "slon as to their sanity or insa "From what has since occuping the fancied damage to their pane."

"What," said Mr. Bell, "slon as to their sanity or insa "From what has since occuping the fancied damage to their sanity or insa "Transments R. The statement of Nona Transments R.

The statement of Nona Triving aister, who was in the the suicides were committed, on Tuesday by Coroner Man published in full in The Tread to the jury. The girl w fore the jury at this time, it that she was in a very nerson Coroner called particular statement, from the fact that that she was not responsible came a question as to wbeth not be held to the action of the the statement of Mrs. Lillibor, which has heretofore be also read to the jury.

The statement of Mrs. Lillibor, which has neretofore be also read to the jury.

IR. J. S. MITCO was sworn. "I have," said it ing physician since 1865; I ledies and Miss Nona five y have prescribed often for the "What is your opinion as the dition during the time you h. "I entertained the opinism subject to hallucinations in ration with their relatives and enty matters. On other subto be entirely sane. When office they would talk ration about anything else. If the relatives was mentioned, sup to them, or if anything was a they would at once become y furious, and talk in a very le bureasonable manner. Dur years I regarded them as prace on the subject of propertions with their family."

"Would you regard Nona." I should hardly think she consider the responsible for a edge she might have had of suicide. Both Anna and Eliftrom hemorbage of the lung consumption."

DE. D. R. BRO

from hemorhage of the lung consumption."

DR. D. R. BRO a physician for fifteen years, for seven years in charge of insane, was sworn:

"I spent an hour and a hapany this morning at her sist to doubt, from the result that she is insane. Her pulsher tongue is coated, and she headsche and want of appet disease, and the body is alw contemplates this suicide wit antisfaction. She tells me posed to conspiracy on all sid trust nobody, and they were prived of all support; she as sent them abroad, hoping it wrecked or die and never reg a regret that she had not go feels confident that the sacri made by killing themselves we a protection to berself. "Popunible so far as a criminal constant of the second of the sacrimate of the second of the sacrimate of the second of the made by killing themselves be a protection to berself. spousible so far as a crimin contemplated act by the air think, beyond a doubt, the ibsane."

MR. J. C. M

SHINGTON.

on Desires to Over-Mississippi Imrovements.

Strong Claims for a the Commission.

T. COWDON.

on was very strongly recom-President as a member of the ommission, and the applicaefused on the ground of want Among numerous testi-re presented on his behalf to the petition which follows. mbers of the House Commit-as it stood in February last,

as it stood in February last, d in this list:

ry. Feb. 15, 1879.— To His Extent: In the event of the oill a Commission for the survey of ver. with a view to improve its laim its alluvial lands, should respectly recommend the aptornament of aid Commission.

If the commission of Memphis, er of said Commission of Memphis, er of said Commission.

as long been a resident upon the as much practical valuable insence to the obstruction to its method of preventing the overds; and we are of the opinion sent would subserve the public espectfully.

cent would subserve the public especially,

W. H. Feiton, Ga.

W. H. Feiton, Ga.

W. H. Feiton, Ga.

Ine. J. H. Reazan, Tex.

Iowa. David Rea, Mo.

G. G. Dibrell, Tenn.

G. G. Dibrell, Tenn.

G. W. Hendee, Vt.

H. H. Dannell, Minn.

H. J. A. Hubbell, Mich.

J. O. Chas. B. Roberts, Md.

ch. H. M. Bliss, N. Y.

E. Overton, Jr., Pa.

J. M. Eright, Tenn.

W. C. Whitthorne, Tenn.

J. M. Bright, Tenn.

J. R. Overton, Ill.

W. F. Sapp, Ia.

J. R. M. Khapp, Ill.

W. F. Sapp, Ia.

J. H. Strait, Minn.

J. H. Strait, Minn.

Y. J. D. Cox. O.

J. J. H. Stewart, Minn.

Pa. J. H. Stewart, Minn.

Y. J. D. Cox. O.

J. J. Henderson, Ill.

Rusn Clark, Ia.

C. M. Bnelly, Ala.

A. N. D. N. F. W.

A. M. R. W. Blair, N. H.

A. N. D. N. F. W.

A. N. D. N. F. W.

A. N. D. N. F. W.

A. R. W. R. W. Blair, N. H.

A. N. D. N. F. W.

A. R. W. R. W. R. W.

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A. N. D. W.

AND NEWS. ch to The Tripune

D. C., July 24.—The recurrence has caused the President to an of trying to remain here mer, notwithstanding his com-cation at the Soldiers' Home, vation of 500 feet above Wash-Il leave with Mrs. Haves for in the Alleghenies, preparing

asserted that Judge James, ly asserted that Judge James, of this District, formerly from simate personal friend of the be appointed to the District vacant by the death of Judge

Sherman in dismissing the occedings against Lieut. Has-en found guilty of an act un-ter and a gentleman, in that he agers, a one-armed officer, in Sherman holds that this con-thas would render Hassan an age for gentlemen, and orders

ommand.

pout the President to secure the

rious officers in the staff corps

friends of other officers who

ad the officers to be retired has
ident to conclude to defer all

about the time of the meeting

y doing so the President thinks

y acrimonious contests. Among

ent anticipates having to do the m of the silver coinage during ugust at the Philadelphia mint, ability to procure silver at the Western mints. of Canton, O., has been abthe Sac and Fox Agency, vice suspended.

MEDIASAA.

July 24.—A party consisting of the United States Court, number of prominent polia number of prominent poli-te, are spending a few days this Dundy, at his home in Rich-The Presidential campaign of do over and a line of action out for the Republican party, a will also be discussed, and, will be a prominent candidate the inference is plain. The the State for United States esent Governor, Albinno Nance, the a candidate for the posi-clook ahead, however, and no at the turn of the wheel will

nion of the British Soldier.

The Constitutions of the Military ish army. The English soldier re, solid, and dies at his post of the Military ish army. The English soldier re, solid, and dies at his post of the Marshal Soult used to say, antry is the best in Europe.

The Annual Soult used to say, and the market of the Marshal Soult used to say, and the market of the Marshal Soult used to say, and the market of a peculiar kind of the Military of the Military and soundrons of the Military and the Military and

THE SUICIDE.

Holding the Inquest on the Trowbridge Sisters.

The Testimony of the Doctors and Others Shows They Were Insane.

For the Same Reason Nona Is Exonerated from All Responsibility.

A Singular Letter, Considering When It Was Mailed.

Making an Appointment Which They Had No Intention of Keeping.

Yesterday morning Coroner Mann and the invy impaneled Tuesday assembled at the house at No. 126 Langley avenue and concluded the inquiry into the circumstances of the suicide of the Misses Anna and Elizabeth-Trowbridge Monday evening last. A number of witnesses were examined, whose evidence is given below. No of the sad case, and, after hearing the evidence. the jury very soon returned a verdict of death by strangulation, and adopted a resolution deelaring Nona Trowbridge, the surviving sister, insane, and not responsible to the law for her knowledge of the contemplated crime. The first witness sworn yesterday morning

HENRY T. STEELE. who testified as follows: I reside at No. 486 Lake Park avenue; am an attorney by profeslake Park avenue, sion: my personal acquaintance with these dethey called at my house before breakfast-bewere very much excited—almost distracted.

Both of them talked at once, with the greatest rapidity, so that it was some time before I could get any intelligent statement from them as to what they wanted. I finally learned that it was about their property. In connection with that they stated that they were sure there was a conspiracy against them to deprive them of their property, and that they were the victims of persecution; as that seemed to cut no figure in the case, l paid no attention to that. I satisfied myself from their statements that they had made no conveyance of the property, and told them conteyance of the broperty, and told them they might rest entirely easy until the matter could be investigated. They appeared to be giad at this, and were comforted by it. They stated they had signed a contract to convey the property, which they feared would compel They said they had no copy of the contract, but that it was in their agent's hands, and I told tract and see what it contained; then I would be able to understand their case better, and to meet me at the office, and came there and spent most of the day. They appeared

to meet me at the office, and came there and spent most of the day. They appeared to be a little more composed when they came again to the office. In the morning they frequently broke out crying, and sobbed dreadfully; they would get up and walk across the room, and seemed unable to control themselves. They were more composed when they came to the office.

A copy of the contract was readily procured from Mr. Magill the, agent, and everything appeared to be right and straight. The only question appeared to be whether they would carry it out or not. They consulted together to determine whether they had better or not, and seemed to be very rational and businesslike. They had very little to say about outside influences, and they made up their minds that the property was worth much more than the contract price, and that it would be better for them not to carry it out; and they directed us so to advise the agent to that effect. At that time the contract bad not been signed by the other party, and the money had not been paid. After determining this matter, they desired us to act as their agents.

Mr. Alva Trowbridge asked if the other party had signed the contract after that, and was the money bad to Mr. Magill after that.

Mr. Steele answered that he did not know; that Mr. Magill could tell that better than he. The seemed to be distructful of their agents, and were imbued with the idea that they were being imposed upon and cheated.

The contracts alluded to were read for the information of the jury.

being imposed upon and cheated.

The coetracts alluded to were read for the information of the jury.

Saturday afternoon, between 1 and 3 o'clock, they came to the office to get an explanation of a clause in one of the contracts, which they seemed to think out the control of the property out of their hands. The matter was explained to them and they seemed to be satisfied. That was the last the witness saw of them. They made an appointment to come back and see the firm last Tuesday morning, and left the office in apparently very good spirits.

Coroner Mann—What was your impression as to their mental condition?

"I could not make up my mind whether their exhibition of excited feeling was on account of the fancied damage to their property, or whether it was natural. My partner stated after they had gone out that both of those girls were insane."

"What," said Mr. Bell, "was your impression as to their sanity or insanity?"

"From what has since occurred, I am of the oblinion that they were insane. I thought they were more than ordinarily intelligent and cultivated ladies."

The statement of Nona Trowbridge, the surviving sister, who was in the bouse at the time the suicides were committed, which was taken on Tuesday by Coroner Mann, and which was published in full in The Trabune, was next read to the jury. The girl was not brought before the jury at this time, it being understood that she was in a very nervous condition. The Coroner called particular attention to this statement, from the fact that if the jury found that she was not responsible at that time, it became a question as to whether she should or not be held to the action of the authorities.

The statement of Mrs. Lillie Cherry, a neighbor, which has heretofore been published, was also read to the jury.

DR. J. S. MITCHELL

DR. J. S. MITCHELL

Was sworn. "I have," caid he, "been a practicing physician since 1865; I knew the deceased ledies and Miss Nona five years and a baif; I have prescribed often for them."

"What is your opinion as to their mental condition fluring the time you have known them?"

"I entertained the opinion that they were subject to hallucinations in regard to their relation with their relatives and in regard to property matters. On other subjects they appeared to be entirely sane. When they came to my office they would talk rationally and reasonably about anything else. If the name of one of the relatives was mentioned, supposed to be adverse to them, or if anything was said about property, they would at once occome violent and almost furnous, and talk in a very loud, unnatural, and unreasonable manner. During the last two years I regarded them as practically monomaniacs on the subject of property and their relations with their family."

"Would you recard Nona as of sound mind?"

"I should hardly think she was. I should not consider her responsible for any previous knowledge she might have had of the contemplated anicide. Both Anna and Elizabeth had suffered from hemorhage of the lungs, and had incipient consumption."

DE. D. R. BROMER.

them to wait a year, as property was rising. They consented to wait awhile, but called frequently, urging the sale, and especially within the past two months, and finally threatened to put the property in another agent's hands unless I sold it soon, giving as a reason that they wished their property converted into interest-bearing securicies, in order that they might leave the city on account of family troubles which might result in depriving them of their property. Saturday, July 12, I was offered \$7,000 for the property at 147 and 149 Halsted street, which they told me was the price. They subsequently asked me if the deed could not be drawn so as to show a consideration of \$10,000, as they did not wish their relatives to know they had sold it for less. They wanted the money kept at interest, and desired to have the words "on or belore" stricken out of the contract, for the reason that if it was paid before the maturity of the note it would not draw as high a rate of interest. I collected some money and paid a water-tax, and for the completion of a sidewalk. Thursday last I was notified by Gen. Jones that they had withdrawn their agency from my hands, on account of payments made by me, as they said, without their consent. I saw them afterwards, and they acknowledged that what I had done was correct. It was at this time that I discovered that their minds were affected. They appeared to be very clear-headed upon everything but the subject of their relatives and upon the question of property. At one time while in my office Anna became very much excited, and walked herself into a nervous tremor. I gave her a glass of water and a fan. Afterwards she apologized for it by saying that she had been in ill health, and that she had a good deal to bother her. I had a talk with them Thursday night, and they referred to the paying of the water-tax and the sidewalk bill. I explained it, and they appeared satisfied, but they reverted to it three times during the conversation, seeming to have forgotten it."

"Are you satisfied

"On those subjects I think they were insane. They said they expected a suit to be commenced against them by their father, and that was one of the reasons why they wanted to sell the property. I told the gentleman who had contracted for the property that there was no use of bothering about it any more, that the parties who made it were out of their heads; and so he gave it in."

of bothering about it any more, that the parties who made it were out of their heads; and so he gave it up."

JAMES M'DONNELL

was sworn; "Monday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, I was informed by a small boy that there was trouble in the house No. 126 Langley avenue. I came along with the boy. Before I got to the house he informed me that two ladies had hanged themselves—committed suicide. When I got to the place I was conducted to the next nouse. I saw Miss Nona Trowbridge there. She had refused to give the key to the Doctor previous to my coming. I asked her for the key, and she replied that she thought it was not right to go in yet a while. I told her if I could not get the key I should be forced to break the door open. Finally she passed the key over to Mr. Hansen. Mr. Hansen, Dr. Reading, and another man by the name of Ford, and myself were the only parties that went in at that time. We ame in at the basement door. We found a lamp in the kitchen, lighted, and came up the basement stairway. I was the first up the stairway. On the stair-landing my attention was drawn to the lady that hung in that doorway (hall door). I came that way and passed argind where she was, and saw the other one in this (parlor) doorway. The Doctor examined both of the ladies and pronounced them dead. I reported to my Sergeat, and he came here and advised what was best to do with them. Finally the ladies were cut down. They were cut down by Sergt. Howard, Capt. Snyder, and Lieut. Barrett, of the Twenty-sixth Street Station. Miss Nona seemed to suffer agony for some time afterwards. The bodies were cut down between 10 and 11 o'clock. All the outside doors and windows, as far as I could see, were nailed with large nails. The bodies were cut down between 10 and 11 o'clock. All the outside doors and windows, as far as I could see, were nailed with large nails. The bodies were cut down between 10 and 11 o'clock. All the outside doors and windoor that had not been nailed up. This one was locked merely."

who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Swan, for several days, was brought over to the house yesterday morning by Mrs. E. G. Hall, a friend of the family. A discussion took place as to the propriety of calling the girl before the jury. The Doctor in attendance stated that she was in a very nervous condition, and he feared any questions, or anything calculated to disturb her mental condition, might be extremely injurious to her. Some of the jurors appeared to be anxious to see her for themselves, so as to be better able to judge of her accountability in the matter of this crime. Gen. Mann suggested that it might be a species of cruelty to excite the girl, or to subject her to anything like a critical cross-examination. The jury finally determined to have her brought into the parlors where they were sitting. She came, leaning on the shoulder of Mrs. Hall, looking very pale and worn.

Gen. Maon asked her a few questions, the leading ones being as follows:

"Did you see the ropes before they committed the suicide?"

"Yes. I saw them."

"Did you know where they purchased them?"

"They had been in the house for some time." NONA TROWBRIDGE.

"Yes, I saw them."
"Did you know where they purchased them?"
"They had been in the house for some time."
"Had they adjusted them before you went up-stairs that evening?"
"Yes, sir."
"Had they ever tried the distances? Did they try the ropes upon their necks?"
"No; they had not done that when I went up-stairs."

"No; they had not done that when I went upstairs."

"Did you break out of the little room upstairs where you had been nailed up?"

"No, sir; they came and took the nails out. They took the nails out."

"How long after they took the nails out and left you before you heard the chairs fall?"

"A very few minutes."

"When you came down did you pass down into the kitchen?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you see them hanging there then?"

"I saw my sister Anna when I came down."

"Before the lady saw you at the window you had been in these rooms, had you?"

"Yes, sir."

"And had felt of their hands?"

"Yes, sir."

"You were satisfied they were dead?"

"Yes, sir; I think they died instantly."

"Was it ever understood that you were to commit suicide with them?"

"We did speak of it."

"You are pretty sure it was a week before

"You are pretty sure it was a week before this happened they first began to discuss this question?" * question?" a "I think it was on the Saturday before it happened?"
"They had not discussed it many days before."

"No."

"Will you state the cause of their reaching the conclusion that they must die?"

"Well, it was because it was a case where their property was going to be taken from them. They had contracted to sell their property. They found afterwards they had signed a contract to a man of straw. There was no such man. His name was not in the directory. When they first went to the office of Steele & Jones, Mr. Jones told them that they could break the contract by paying \$35. He did not think the Contra would award them more than that much. They found when they got home they had given Mr. Jones power of attorney over all their property, and that it was entirely out of their hands. They went to Mr. Jones for some money, and he told them there was no money."

This was the extent of Nona's statement, when she was allowed to retire, and

when she was allowed to retire, and THE JURY

subsequently presented the following statement:

To the Coronor of Cook County: We, the Coronor's jury in the matter of the suicide of Elizabeth and Anna Trowbridge, are unanimously of the opinion that the surviving sister. Nona Trowbridge, is now, and has been for some time past, of unsound mind, and not responsible for her actions. We believe that she should not be held accountable for a previous knowledge of the intentions of her sisters to commit suicide.

The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, found that the deceased came to their death "On July 21, 1879, at No. 126 Langley avenue, in the said Town of Hyde Park, from strangulation produced by hanging themselves suspended by the neck from the door-casing at 128 Langley avenue, in the said Town of Hyde Park, while laboring under a fit of mental derangement."

Mr. Alva Trowbridge, the father, and Mr. Swas, the brother-in-isw, were present at the inquest, and asked some questions of the witnesses. Mr. Trowbridge still gives evidence of great grief, and is much distressed in mind and broken in body. He frequently moaned, and occasionally broke into tears. After the inquest had concluded its labora, the relatives drove away and the jury dispersed, leaving the once pleasant little house deserted and silent. A strange feature of this remarkable affair is Asingular Letter.

made by killing themselves will, in some way, be a protection to horself. I think she was irresponsible so far as a criminal knowledge of the contemplated act by the sisters is concerned. I think, beyond a doubt, the deceased sisters were thank, beyond a doubt, the deceased sisters were that was regived on the day following the suicide, by Messrs. Steele & Jones, attorneys-at-law, Rooms 46 and 47 Honore Block. This firm had, on the Thursday before, engaged to transact some legal business for the ladies, and they had again called Saturday, and made an appointment to be at the office Tuesday morning, July 22. Mr. Steele met them on the two occasions they were at the office, and from having in former years seen them at church—although the proposition of the deceased, who called at my office to see me about a suit was regived on the day following the suicide, by Messrs. Steele & Jones, attorneys at law, Rooms 46 and 47 Honore Block. This first have a suicide

better acquainted with the ladies than was his partner. When they left the office Saturday they told Mr. Steele that they would return Tuesday morning. Instead of the two ladies came a letter, of which the following is a copy:

JULY 21, 1879.—Mr. Stephen Jones: You [I] told us if we wanted to consult us, to send you word. Come as soon as possible. Yours respectfully,

SUSAN E. TROWBRIDGE,
ANNA M. TROWBRIDGE.

Mn. STEPHEN JONES, Esq.,
Rooms 46 and 47 Honore Building,
Cor. Dearborn and Adams sts.
Chicago,
Postmarked—Jul. 21, 6 p. m. S. D. Sta.

Cor. Dearborn and Adams sits.

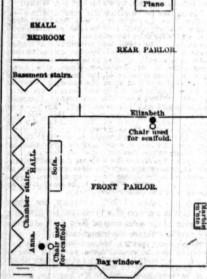
Chicago, Ill.

Postmarked—Jul. 21, 6 p. m. S. D. Sta.

This letter, Mr. Steele savs, was evidently written under some mental excitement. It will be borne in mind that the firm is styled Steele & Jones, and by reference to the addresses on the envelepe and letter, it will be seen that both are to "Mr. Stephen Jones." It is Mr. Steele's belief that the letter was dictated to the youngest sister, the one living, and that she, being unfamiliar with the name of the firm, contounded the name of the two partners and wrote it as above. The signatures were beyond doubt written by the two ladies; but here another query arises, and that is, why they should have permitted the letter to go addressed as it was. The word "I" in brackets is erased. The writer evidently began as though she would refer to the fact that she nad promised to do so and so under certain conditions,—probably to call at the office Tuesday; but, changing her mind, she erased "I," wrote in "You," and thus altered the sense of the communication. Mr. Steele further says that the motive for writing the letter is something that puzzles him. It was written, as will be seen, on the very day the suicide occurred. Was it after the books were placed in the door-casings? Whenever it was penned, why could they have desired him so urgently to come to then. For it is to be presumed that even then they had secured the nails with which to fasten the windows and doors, which act would render impossible the entrance of any one into the building. And suppose they had gone. The letter was postmarked at 6 o'clock in the evening. Then was the nour when the tragedy was enacted. It was delivered the day following, when both women were corposes. Mr. Steele cannot explain to himself why the letter should be writtes, but is firmly of opinion that it was penned by the younger sister, and that she was excited when she dud it.

A Tribung reporter took the letter to the residence of Mr. Swan, for the purpose of getting an explanation regarding it. Miss

THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM of the parlor floor of the house in which this tragedy occurred, will give the observer an idea of the premises and the position of the bodies when found.



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Another Rallroad Speculate To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 24.—I can convince any capitalist who has money to invest in street-railone-fourth the capital employed by the existing lines, can put the fare at three cents and still make at least 10 per cent on the investment.

M. C.

The Democratic Party. when the Democratic party hasn't the manbood, self-respect, and independence to honor its best, it bravest, and its most deserving here and states man, it had better sneak off and hang itself where its rotten careass can dangle and stink without of fending the public.—Okoiona States.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 22.-We think the had "sneaked off" and hung itself before coming into the extra session, and doing so where the whole nation could see it, and then its " rotten and dangling carcass" would not be seen, nor would it stink quite so badly as now before the whole public. Yours, E. C. E.

Preventing Hydrophobia.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 24.—Noticing in your columns several cases of mad-dog biting, I inclose the fol-

several cases of mad-dog biting, I inclose the following, taken from The Tribune long ago.

B.

From the Journal de Therapeutique—Dr. Gryzmala, of Kriou Ozivoe, Podolia, reports that during the last ten years he has treated at least 100 cases, in human subjects as well as beasts, of bites of hydrophobia animals with the powdered leaves of Zanthum Spinosum with success in every instance but one, although cases of bites inflicted at the same time, but treated in other ways, had resulted in death. The drug is described as possessing sudorific and slightly diuretic properties. The dose for an adult is nine grains of dry powder of the leaves repeated three times a day, and continued during a period of three weeks. To children under 12 years of age half the quantity.

Cheap Passenger Rates,
To the Editor of The Tribune.
WATERLOO, Ia., July 20.—I have just been reading the article in yesterday's issue headed "A New Source of Profit for Railways," and I am so struck with the touth of the ideas there

am so struck with the tenth of the ideas there presented that I feel a desire to give you my own experience as a case in point. I am at work a hundred miles from my home and away from my family. If fares were reduced to the figures you suggest, I would go home every Saturday afternoon and return Monday morning; the railroad companies would get for each round trip \$2, or say \$16 for the eight trips between now and the 7th of September, and this would be no more than the Sunday hotel-bills I have to pay in the meantime. As it is, I remain here until the time mentioned, and the railroad companies will get just about \$4 for my fare home, a positive loss to them of \$12.

There are thousands of commercial travelers who could make substantially the same statement as the above, and it seems to me a matter capable of the clearest demonstration that cheap passenger rates would be by far the most profitable for the railroad companies. Yours respectfully,

A Taxpayer's Experience.

A Taxpsyer's Experience.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 22.—Your remarks concerning the early closing of the County Treasurer's office are much to be commended. Do you wonder that mechanics want eight hours' work and ten hours' pay when they find a public office, wonder that mechanics want eight hours' work and ten hours' pay when they find a public office, which their hard labor helps to support, run with such unbusiness-like disregard of the public convenience? I will give you an instance of how it took me a day to pay my tax. I left work one afternoon last year at Western avenue about 2:30, supposing that the office where money was to be received would close at 4, like the banks. Of course, I arrived too late, but except blaming myself for not being a County Treasurer or one of his clerks, could as nothing, but resolved to be in season next time. But the fates and bridges ordered otherwise, and although I reckned to have at least fifteen minutes to spare, as I can fill afford to lose time, unfortunately for me, Madison-street bridge was open, and then Clark-street bridge—It seemed as though it never would close again,—and I arrived at the office at 2:59 by the city and that of the leading clocks, but the County Treasurer's dial was 3:03. Unavailing was my appeal to be permitted to pay my tax. The loss of time or the three-mile distance I had come falled to induce the doorkeeper to admit me, and one or two others. The last time, Mr. Editor, you can believe me, I started early in the morning, at creat inconvenience, for to me it is the most valuable part of the day. You need not altode to the offices of the merchant prince in our city as an example; any successful two-pengy retailer would dispatch more customers with a yard of tape or a bound of

sugar, and conduct the office with half the clerical force and its cost, and still give the public more accommodation than that afforded at the County Treasurer's office hitherto.

A TAXPAYER.

**Gen. Miles' Campaign."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Passing through Chicago
en route to a Western station, I see in your paen route to a Western station, I see in your paper of this date an article under the above caption which does a grave injustice to Gen. Miles.

I have participated—as his staff officer—in nearly all of his Indian campaigns and pattles hitherto, and know that while, when the fight is raging, his energy and force are tremendous, yet even then they are guided by judgment and quickness of vision to catch and use every advantage. And in preparation for a campaign or battle he uses the utmost care to guard against every contingency that human foresight can discern. He is not rashly "impulsive," as your article implies.

every contingency that number foresight can discern. He is not rashly "impulsive," as your article implies.

As he has only a district, he cannot be responsible tor placing a command in the field; and, being under authority, he of necessity goes where sent, with whatever force is assigned him. So your criticism of his bresence in the field and of the smallness of his force is at least misdirected, if not unnecessary, as I suppose it to be.

Of course ill-success may come to any one, but Gen. Miles' long series of important successes—not broken by a single failure—should, I think, secure him a fair hearing in any event, and prevent ill-success from being discounted too long beforehand.

Not Genuine Yellow-Fever.

Not Genuine Yellow-Fever.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 24.—When I was in the South last winter, I met Dr. J. B. Vinet, a member of the Howard Association for the Third District of New Orleans, who told me of the many wonderful cures effected by Dr. Gamblot of that city. Out of 800 cases of s'yellow-fever," so-called, treated by Dr. Gamblot, the latter lost city. Out of 800 cases of syellow-fever," socalled, treated by Dr. Gamblot, the latter lost
but twelve, or 1½ per cent, and these only because he had been summoned at too late a
stage in the disease. Dr. Gamblot attributed
his marvelous success to the fact that he did
not regard the disease—and he has had much experience—as the malignant yellow-fever, and did
not treat it as such. In his opinion it was a new
type of malarial fever, attributable to the drying up of bayous and change in the currents and
alluvial lands of the Mississippi in consequence
of the jetty system. The remarkable success of
Dr. Gamblot was a bone of contention in the
Howard Association, composed of jealous, oldfogy physicians, who persistently refused to recoguize the marvelous merit of the Doctor, and
the columns of the press were closed to him and
his friends, lest the North might withhold its
contributions if the truth became known that it
was something beside yellow-fever.

Dr. Gamblot is one of those modest, retiring
men, in comfortable circumstances, having spent
years abroad, fonder of hunting and fishing than
of the wrangle of the medical schools, and not
the man to boast of his achievements or push
his claims to the point of public recognition.
His treatment of the so-called "yellow-fever"
is as simple and rational as that of Nature herself, and, if ever a physician deserved a monument, it is he who has rescued from death nearly
800 persons in a single year.

What Mr. Daniels Said.

What Mr. Daniels Said.

To us Editor of The Tribuns.

OGLESBY, LaSalle Co., July 19.—I chanced of Sunday last to attend a meeting at Unlich's Hall called in the interests of labor, and by invitation made some remarks. My attention has been called to a report of the same in your paper, which represents me as denouncing ma-chinery, and indulging in other similar talk too per, which represents me as denouncing machinery, and indulging in other similar talk too often heard at labor meetings. I said nothing of the sort. On the contrary, I described machinery as the great instrument of working out the material salvation of man. I showed that it was perverted by selfahness in our system of competition into an instrument of destruction to labor. That relief was to come not by war and strikes but by fraternal co-operation between labor and capital. The common distress of the past few years should have awakened mutual sympathy between employer and emoloved. Both classes should bend their energies to assist each other. By patient study, liberality, mutual forbearance, and charity, each would come to understand and feel for the difficulties which beset the other. This spirit attained, the remedy would come soon. Now, both parties are too often blind, predjudiced, and unreasonable. As many capitalists proportionally are ready to make sacrifices for the common good as laborers. Our present troubles are not the faus, of either class, but result from strested social development. We have not yet outgrown the barbarous spirit and methods of the past. Power, whether in the muscular superiority of the hard-worker or the cunning combinations of capital, seeks to compass its purposes by force. We must leave off this remnant of savagery, and find the equity between capital and labor, employer and employed, and fulfill its behests. We must find the law of God in the conduct of work and the distribution of its products. Then, peace and the law of God in the conduct. Work and the distribution of its products. Then, peace and plenty will reign, and the industrial army close up its scattered ranks, and march to greater conquests than we have yet seen or dreamed. These are my main points, as all who heard me will attest. I dislike to appear at all in public, and certainly in a false position. The present anarchical condition of industry, with its growing pauperism and crime, is a disgrace to our country and our time. The well-to-do classes can change it at will if they would turn from selfish indifference and try carnestly. Please give this a place, and do me justice.

EDWARD DANIELS. the law of God in the conduct

Cutting Through the Isthmus.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 24.—As you criticise so pointedly my remarks at Lake Bluff (wishing the mountains at the Isthmus of Panama were so high as to render the proposed ship-canal there impracticable) as "a very narrow view of

so high as to render the proposed ship-canal there impracticable) as "a very narrow view of a very broad subject," will you allow me an equal soace to reply?

Our Republic is on the direct geographical line between Eastern Europe and Western Asia. Steam-lines connect us now, on the East and the West, with both Continents. The longest line of continuous railroad in the world spans our own Continent. The direct route—the air-line route—for commerce between Europe and Asia is therefore over our own soil. Very soon, three lines of Continents! Railroads, instead of one as now, will compete for this vast and increasing trade, as three great railroads now compete for business between Chicago and New York. Why our Nation—least of all others, why Chicago—should wish to have opened, under foreign auspices and management, and on foreign soil, a rival route by water for this great commerce between Asia and Europe, puzzles me.

To be brief, and leaving entirely out of the question the interests of the "railroad rings" you denounce, there are rolling mills, car-builders, locomotive-makers, engineers, brakemen, firemen, warehousemen, and the thousands upon thousands of others connected with the running of railroads, who have a direct interest in the transit of this foreign freight over our soil. The rival routes now existing are the Panama Railroad, owned by our citizens, which you think I should want torn up, but which I don't, and the long ocean route by Cape Horn, or "Good Hope," as you state it. The opening of the short-cut of the Suez Canal materially affected the Good Hope route between Europe and Southern Asia. I can understand why France and England should want another Suez Canal through Panama as a short-cut for their commerce with Western Asia, under their own flag, and thus avoiding shipments across our territory. But why Chicago should become indignant because one of the neighbors insists that we should not, as a Nation, assist in an enterprise so directly autagonistical to American interests is what I can't under

Spelling Reform.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Your correspondent H.

R. B. looks at my request for the adoption of R. B. looks at my request for the adoption of the reform speling in at least one department of The Tribune from but one standpoint, viz.: "The trouble it would cause you, your proof-readers, and compositors," but admits my argument is good for the adoption in the entire paper of the eleven emendations recommended by the American Filological Association, to-wit: Tho, thru, gard, catalog. ar, giv, liv, hay, definit, infinit, wisht. I freely admit I hav but little or no conception of the truole my request might cause if granted, but certainly will not object to its enlargment as suggested by H. K. B. and hope The Tribune, as the leading paper of the most enterprising city of the United States, will improv the present opportunity of placing itself at the hed of a reform movement which has long been demanded by the people. The change could be easily adopted by the compositors, if for the waole paper. It would soon be second nature with them, and the proof-readers would delight in a chance to spel as above directed by the eminent scholars of America.

The one thing then requisit and necessary to inaugurate the reform at once, and place it on a basis from which it wil take no steps backword, is an order from the editor of The Tribure to his compositors and proof-readers to make their spelings conform to the emendations recommended by the American Filological Association, to-wit: Thô, thru, gard, catalog, ar, giv, liv, hav, definit, infinit, wisht, and also to the rules for new spelings recommended for immediate use by the Spelings Reform Association.

My limited request for the adoption of the reform speling in one department of The Tribura, instead of in al, was from fear I might not obtain that which I do most ardently desire. The letter of your correspondent, H. R. B., however, leads me to conclude that it would be much les truble to you, your compositors, and proof-residers, to make the reform speling general, my at than special, as requested by me; and his assurance that a majority of your compositors would indorse the change, to request you to issue the order directing it to be made. The publication in The Tribura of the emendations recommended by the American Filological Association, and the rules for new spellings given by the Spelling Reform Association in connection with the advantages to result from these simple changes, quoted in my former communication; and, also, the information to the public that by sending \$1 to 0. C. Blackmer, 147 Fifth avenue, Chicago, membershio may be secured in the Speling Reform Association, will soon cause "The Voice of the People" to be herd for spelling-reform, and the press to heed the demand.

In al attempts at reform beretofore made changes too radical hav been proposed, and the

berd for speiling-reform, and the press to heed the demand.

In al attempts at reform beretofore made changes too radical hav been proposed, and the result has been, failure to accomplish anything. The changes urged for immediate use ar few and simple; they are easily made; al admit the necessity of their being made, and sooner or later they will be made. Then why not make them at once? Chicago alredy has a reputation for enterprise which excites the jealousy of other and older cities; but to be known as the city whose daily press first adopted speling reform would be the brightest lewel in her crown of jewels, as this is an enterprise destined to benefit unborn generations thruout the world. Never have the people of this city taken as much interest in speling-reform as at the present time. All say, let the reform begin(1). To effect it, the leading newspapers must adopt the new spelings which require no new types or changes of old ones; individuals must use in their correspondenc the spellings recomended abov; and then school books wil soon appear in new speling and the reform wil be an accomplisht fact.

If "copy" conform to new spellings and compositors "follow it," the trouble to them, and proof-readers, wil soon lores them to discard one or the other of the methods of spelling. Both cannot liv. The Darwinsan theory, "the survival of the fittest," will assert itself in spelling as wel as in other things. John M. Mott.

TOM FIELDS HEARD FROM. His Sister-in-Law Finds Him in a Broken

Down Condition in Canada.

Dispatch to New York World.

Poughkbepsie, July 21.—Florence M. Todd, the wife of a New York policeman, appeared in

court to-day and asked to be relieved from the court expenses in the case of her sister, Mrs. Mary E. Fields, wife of Tom Fields, of Tammany Ring notoriety. Mrs. Todd was placed in possession of the property found in Mrs. Fields' apartments when the latter became insane. Mrs. Fields, it will be remembered, is now cared for at the Hudson River State Hospital by the Alms-House Commissioners.

Mrs. Todd testified that she saw Mrs. Fields

House Commissioners.

Mrs. Todd testified that ahe saw Mrs. Fields two weeks ago; she was then nervous; at times she is better in some respects, but her condition is not encouraging; about two weeks ago Dr. Cleveland discharged her, but she became violent and was immediately returned. The witness was shown an inventory of Mrs. Fields' property, and said she thought that if it was all sold it would not bring \$500; when it was found in her rooms its value was roughly estimated at from \$5,000 to \$6,000 as the probable cost price. As to Mrs. Fields' debts the witness ran over some items, including board, rent, etc., in sums ranging from \$5 to \$112, all footing up to nearly \$1,200. The witness said that the handsome furniture in Mrs. Fields together, as it was left them by her mother. The camel's-hair shawl, said to have cost \$1,500, would bring \$100, and a gold watch mentioned on the inventory not more than \$25. Mrs. Todd further said she had paid out altogether for Mrs. Fields \$837, and had received no money from any estate. She knew Mrs. Fields had not an inch of real estate. She did not know how Mrs. Fields lived before ahe became insane, but she knew she received \$50 a month from some source. It came through a lawyer, probably from the said of some property. Here the witness besitated a little and added: "I might as well say that in seventeen months Mr. Fields will probably give her the Dykman estate. I saw him a short time ago and he told me about it."

This announcement caused a sensation. In reply to questions, the witness said the estate referred to was held in trust for Fields, and that when he got it the would transfer it to Mrs. Fields or for her care and maintenance. She was Fields or for her care and maintenance. She was fields or for her care and maintenance. She was fields or for her care and maintenance. She was fields or for her care and maintenance. She was fields or for her care and maintenance. She was fields or for her care and maintenance. She was fields and non-amessable: work now progressing

This announcement caused a sensation. In reply to questions, the witness said the estate referred to was held in trust for Fields, and that when he got it he would transfer it to Mrs. Fields or for her care and maintenance. She was asked why Mr. Fields did not take his wife with him when he went away, and replied, "He left her, but they are not divorced."

Judge Carpenter—Where is he?

Witness—He is in St. Andrews, and other people have property, real estate, held in trust for him. She has no property or real estate in the world, nor is any held for her. I know she sold one diamond ring for \$250, and also silverware, linen, and jewelry. She has a wardrobe in New York that cost \$600.

Judge Carpenter—What property she may have ought to be converted into money as soon as possible,

Judge Carpenter—What property she may have ought to be converted into money as soon as possible,

Witness—I should hate to see her personal property sold, things she had been getting a long time, for it she recovers she will feel terrible over it. If Mr. Fields does as he says he will, and he seemed to be perfectly willing, he will protect the Alms-House Commissioners. He was my guardian, and I have lost money by him, but if he gets nold of the property held in trust for him he would be too proud to let things go as they are.

Counseilor Thorne—Where do you say he is, Mrs. Todd?

Witness—He is in St. Andrews, Canada, about sixty-five miles from Montreal; he is a brokendown man; he is about 54 years of age, but he looks as old as a man of 70; his hair is as white as snow; he was even larger than you, Mr. Thorne, for he weighed 300 pounds, but now he is thin and has a very old look; he has a farm, a very fine place, but—laughing—I guess he don't farm much himself; I saw him and talked with only a short time ago. They say this trouble broke him down more than anything else. I wrote him all the particulars when she became insane. I went to Canada and had a long search for him, but I found him. He didn't know things were as bad as they are here. He has no property in his name. All his property in New York is in the name of Harriet Kerr. She is between 19 and 21 years of age. She was brought up by the family and is living with him now, and she is in every way a nice girl. She will be 21 years of age in about seventeen mooths.

President Ward, of the Alms-House Commissioners—She was that stylish woman that was here last tall!

Witness—She was the woman who went away with Fields, and she is living with him now, but she doesn't know anything about this.

The woman referred to appeared here suddenly last fall and attracted general attention on the street by her loud attire. She fairly gift-tered with diamonds. She called to see Mrs. Fields, but the latter was out and she left town without seeing her. When Mrs. Fields ret

Judge Carpenter decided to transfer the care and the responsibility of maintaining Mrs. Fields to the Alms-House Commissioners, and she will remain in the Hudson River State Hospital at the expense of the city.

In Order to accommodate our numerou parons throughout the city, we have establishe Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designate below, where advertisements will be taken for the sam price as oharred at the Main (Pilice, and will be receive until 80'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturday.

DERSONAL-SAINT A: WROTE LAST SUNDAY; heard nothing since; saxious. CLAUDE.

A LARGE STOCK OF CANOPY TOP PHARTONS,
dide-bar top buggles, side-seats, etc., etc., at low
prices. 306 Wadash-av. H. B. HILL.

. CITY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE WE ARE DIRECTED TO SELL AT low prices lots on Winchester Lincoin, and Orden-between Harrison, Van Buren, and Jackson-sta, on the latter named streets in the same neighbor-di, GGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Room 3 Ogden Bollding. 34 Clags. et.

POR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, NEAR
Lincoln-Park, and lot 30x145, for \$6,000, J. H.

KERLER, 125 Clark-et.

POR SALE—164 SOUTH, 76 EAST FRONT, ON
University grounds. Choice. Great bargain. D.

HENRY SHELDON, 122 Fifth-ar.

SUBURBAN BRAL ESTATE OR SALE—A BARGAIN—GXIES, WEST FRONT, on Greenwood-av., near Forty-sixth-at, and 15ux feet deep on Forty-sixth-at, between Greenwood and Woodlawn-ava, fronting north, sits a front foot cash, subject to taxes of 1879; this property is only one-sid block from Kenwood Station. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

WEIL, 57 Dearborn-S.

POR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property in market, and shown free: abstract free: railread fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st.. Room S. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-GOOD SO-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, ninety miles from Chicago; only \$800. J. H. KEEL-ER. 163 Clark-st.

ER. 165 Clark-st.

TOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR PROP.

erty, best lands in Northern Central Texas. Inducements to colonies. M. C. KELLEY, 104 Clark-st. MISCELLANEOUS.

A DVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more excitons of Kellogg's Lists. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago. by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Lists. A N. KRLLOGG, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

CHICAGO, JULY 24, 1879.—TO THE EDITOR OF CHICAGO, AND THE SURVEY. Having read an article in last sunday's Times, where was spoken of muziling an elevator, and being engineer for a large house in a large to carry a large number of lady passengers. I and I must say that in my belief our house has the only improvement in this city by which the elevator is muziled, and that is accomplished by Peter J. Schmitt's elevator attachments. By those statements the elevator-platform, as well as the engine, is under perfect control, and will stop instantly with the breakage or slackage of the rope. After all possible tests made in our house, and by cutting the hoisting rope fifteen different times, the descent of the carriage was never over seven inches. These tests were made in presence of some of our best mechanics and citizens. The same attachment has been lately put on in the Chamber of Commerce in St. Louis, and from the tests made there was highly appreciated by the members of the Board of Trade and citizens generally. I invite everybody interested to come and ase our safety-attachments, and I shall feel able to convince him that Mr. P. J. Schmitt has accomplished the muzzing of elevators, without the same falling to the bottom. W. C. CASLER.

Engineer with D. B. Fisk & Co.

CHICAGO CANNED GOODS DEPOT—HEADQUAR.

CHICAGO CANNED GOODS DEPOT—HEADQUAR-ters for canned fruits, vegetables, etc. F. A. WAIDNER & CO., 45 and 47 River-st. L Character of the transfer of MONTREAL. CAN.-U. S. Agency solicits consignments & correspondence from Merchants, Brokers & M'frs. Advances made. Unexceptionable references

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE.

Ment: best of care; professionals in attendance,

245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison. 245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND LEVEL
(Sawyer & Hobble preferred), rod. target, and surveyor's chain. WAHL BROS., 49 Franklin-st. 20 CENTS APIECE WILL BE PAID FOR EACH south Division, Thirty-third and South Clark-sts, West Division. Ashland-sv. and Polk-st. North Division. Ashland-sv. and Polk-st. TO RENT_ROUSES.

abacment dwelling.

2 Indians-av., two-story and basement, marble front; in good repair; \$40.

10c2 Wahash-av., two-story frame; 11 rooms.

Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBERRY, 164 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-\$11.50 PER MONTH TO A POSITIVELY responsible tenant, cottage of 4 rooms, closet, pantry. Apply on premises, 213 Thirty-seventh-st.

developments show a very rich ore. For full particulars, prospectas, etc., apply to E. S. HUNT, Secretary, 110 Bearborn-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 itandolph-st. Ecstablished 1884.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES on furniture, planos, etc., without removal. C. B. WILSON, Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GULD AND SILVER Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuasles of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Omec (licensed), 96 Kast Madison-st. Established 1885.

LOANS ON FURDITURE PLANOS ETC. WITH. LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT RE moval, planoa, and other good securities, in sum to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

D MONA; planos, and other good sectifities, in sums to suit. 152 Dearborn-8t., Rooms 17 and 18.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FUKNITURE WITHOUT Memoral, machinery and other good collaterals. 84 and 86 Le Salie-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE OR GOOD Localiserals at market raises. J. C. MCCORD, 154 Lasalie-st.

TO LOAN-SEVERAL SUMS OF \$500, \$2,000, TO \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$12,000 on improved city property at favorable raises. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 95 Dearborn-8t.

WANTED-87,000 FOR FIVE YEARS, AT 6 PER eent, on business property worth \$15,000. Address F 60, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DAKERY FOR SALE—RARE CRANCE FOR A baker; splendid oven fixtures, and wagon, only \$200. Address F 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE HAY TRADE, INCLUDIng three lots, building 60 feet front), press, scales, wagons, horses, and 100is. This is a rare chance; call and examine. A. H. MERRILL. 177, 179, and 181 Johnson-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE. AT A BARGAIN; terms easy, the dnest store in the city; well located; rent low, and doing a good business; will invoice about \$4,000; good reason for selling. L. L. LANE, No. 308 Brady-st., Davenport, Iowa.

FOR SALE—MARKET, NO. 221 WEST RANDOLPH-st., cid cash location; machinery, ice-house, marble-top tables, etc. No. 1 stand; \$300 cash.

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE.

A FINE WELL IMPROVED FARM IN IROQUOIS
Call on or address at once E. B. HURLBUT, 108 Fifthav., Room 2.

COOD FARMING LANDS, BOTH PRAIRIE AND
C timber, situated near railroad in Minnesota, to
exchange for a few days for stock of dry goods, boots
and shoes, or clothing. Apply to COX, BARNES &
CO., 157 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE-THE BEST DWELLING HOUSE
in a railroad town near Chicago, large corn-cribs,
and fruit garden, with a few thousand dollars in cash,
for a good residence between Twenty-sixth and Thirtyseventh-stat, and between Wasah-av, and the lake. B.
F. JACOBS, 50 Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIA RIVE-KING, THE GREAT PIANIST, writes thus of the Lyon & Healy upright piano: "I can conscientiously recommend it to the public. Your resonator has given to the lower register a full, round tone, and almost wholly overcomes the short tubby tone found in most uprights." Price \$250, fully warranied. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

LOST AND POUND. LOST AND POUNDS.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, ON ELSTON-ROAD, A black pocketbook, containing \$5 in bills and papers of no value to any one but the owner. Five dollars reward for return of the bapers and no questions asked JOHN TITLEY, coal office, 114 klaton-road.

STOLEN—HORSE AND BUGGY—I WILL PAY A liberal reward for the return of my sorrel horse and too phaeton buggy stolen from front of my residence, 1023 whath-av., at 8 a. m. July 25. J. R. HOLLISTER, M. D.

INSTRUCTION.

FULTON COLLEGE—GRIFFITH SCHOOL OF ORAtory. Summer term four weeks; begins Aug. 4.
Board and room \$4 per week.

PIANO TAUGHT THOROUGHLY BY AN EXperienced lady plano-teacher terms, \$5 per quarter. Please address H 74. Tribuse office. TELEGRAPHY—INSTRUCTION IN TRLEGRAPHY
practically fitting ladies and gentlemen for employment. Apply at Room 2. 81 State-st. PROPESSIONAL

DR. KRAN, 173 CLARK-ST.. CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by jetter, on chronic
male and femnie extant; 336 parek, beautifully bound;
prescriptions for all diseases. Price, \$1, postpaid.

DR. STODDARD, 188 WEST ADAMS-ST.. CURES
dropy in its worst stage. Warransed. Call or
address as above.

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED-TU SELL TRA. COFFRE.
and baking powder to familier; goods guaranteed;
outsi free. PEOPLE'S TRA CO., Box & COUI, St. Louis.

WANTED-MALE HELP. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in sertion. Back additional line, 10 cents.

WANTED—A BOOKBINDER A VIRST-CLASS fulsher and forwarder; must be a man of steady habits; employment permanent. Address SAMUEL DODS WORTH & CO., Leavenworth, Ea. WANTED-A GOOD MAN ON STARCHWORE,
BUNTE BROS. A SCHULZ, 99 Wells-st.
WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer at once; good pay. Address DE REMER &
SQUIKE, Rigtn, Ill. WANTED - A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter. G. BRIENEN. Evanston, Cook Co., Ill.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-200 RAIL-BUAD LABORERS FOR COMSouthern lows; ship Thorsday night. Apply to W. H.
MCHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-8.

WANTED-100 RAIL-ROAD LABORERS FOR
yard; one man and wire. ANGELL & CU., 10 South
Canal-8. WANTED—SOO RAILROAD LABORERS FUR THE C. & N. W. Railroad in Iowa, wages \$1.50; board \$3; free fare: 50 for Michigan, 25 farm-hands. 5 for sawmills, 100 for miscellaneous work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-al. WANTED-SOO LABORERS AND BOOK MEN for lows: \$1.50 per day: 200 for C. & N. W. Ry. Co. 200 for C., R. & C. Co. In lows and linsois: 100 for I. C. R. R.: free fare. J. H. SPERBECK & CO., 21 West Handolph-st.

MISCEPIAMOUS.

WARTED-A FEW FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS
Liberal wages will be naid good men; nones but
men of intelligence, ract, and business experience need
apply. Call after 8:30. Room 6, 105 Dearborn-st.,
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and Organ Method: commission or salary. Nee State-St.
WANTED—A BOY 14 TO 18 YEARS OLD IN OF.
St. Tribung wholesale house on Wabash-ay. Address 1 WANTED-FIVE BOYS. CALL AT 264 CLY WANTED-RELIABLE GENERAL AGENTS.
With cash, at 151 LaSalle-st. THOMAS SMYTH.
WANTED-TWO MEN WAITERS; ONE TO HELP
in kitchen. Come prepared to work at No. 608
South Halsied-st. WANTED-TWO TRAVELING SALESMEN TO travel in the Northwest and sell the finest brands of whiskies for Kentucky house; only those wanted who have confidence in their ability to sell and have money enough to pay their own expenses for a thirty-days trip. Address F96, Tribune office. WANTED-AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY IN OWN handwriting to Z S8, Tribune office.

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WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WHO would like a permanent home to take care of children and help in light work, in a place 16 miles from Chicago, can hear of a good situation by address B 83, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED Norwegian chambermaid in a first-class private family; is a good plain sewer; can give best of references from Montral. Apply at G. DUSKE's office, 195 Milwaukee-av. Milwaukee-av.

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SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family at general housework, cook, wash or iron, or second work. Apply at 728 Wabashav, baselment.

Number of the control of the control of the control of the control of take care of a baby; willing to being ith sawing. 285 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

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SITUATION WANTED - BY A MIDDLE-AGED
Slady as housekeeper in a widower's family, or as companion to an invalid lady. Best of references given and required. Address F 36, Tribune office. Miscelbaneous.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

For the greater convenience of those wishing to avoid the necessity of a trip to THE TRIBUNE office, arrangements have been perfected for receiving small advertisements by telephone. This office is supplied with both the Bell and the Edisor instruments, and responsible parties can send their savertisements at any hour from 8 to 12 n. m. by telephone direct to this office. Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS

Hooley's Theatre. treet, he'ween Clark and LaSalle. Emerson's Megatherian Minstrela. McVicker's Theatre.

Haverly's Theatre. street, corner of Monroe. cago Church Choir Company

White Stocking Park.
Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Char
ship game between the Chicago and Cincinnati
at 3:30 p. m. SOCIETY MEETINGS. ANSIA LODGE, NO. 180, A. F. & A. M.-Communication at Masonic Hall, 78 Monroe Friday at 8:30 p. m. for work. Recuise Com-ion at 8 p. m. for business and work. Visitin cordially invited. By order of the Worshipty J. C. HOWELL, Secretary.

RIENTAL LODGE, No. 23, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, Lasalle-st. Special Communication this (Friday) aing at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Visitors cordially in-d. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1879.

An advance of five cents per 100 pound in each class has been ordered by the Pool Commissioner to take effect on the 1st of Aucoust on all East-bound freight from Chicago,

Gen. Ewing delivered a speech last evening in Lancaster, O., airing at some length his views on finance, which are all things to all men-very soft for the Greenback vote, and conservative for the Eastern element which is expected to put some pecuniary life into the campaign in Ohio.

It is reported on the best authority that Gen. Ewine is considerably "cut up" about the political prospect in Ohio, and more es-pecially over the fact that the main fight in that State is likely to be on the Legislature rather than the Governorship. He is said to should consider the situation seriously, but fails to mention the most overpowering obstacle in his way to the Gubern to-wit: the very impetuous and exceedingly popular CHARLEY FOSTER.

The War Department, fearful that Gen. Muzz would embroil himself with the In-dians under Sirrino Bull now roaming in Dakota, has sent positive orders to that officer to avoid a conflict with the savages, elling him that his duty at present is rotect the navigation of the Missouri. The the Big Chief alone so long as his warriors confine themselves to the legitimate pursui of hunting game for their use and main

The total local assessments of real and personal property subject to taxation in this county foot up \$122,862,385, against \$182,-924,966 last year. The State Board of Equalization advanced this valuation of last year to \$164,756,430. As the powers of this Board are limited only by the discretion of a majority of the members, it is uncertain where this increase will end. As the local assessment has been made low under the shrink age of property values, and somewhat in the expectation that the State Board will enlarge it, it is not probable that the State Board will disappoint the expectation. It is prob-sble that the assessed value of the taxables of this county will be finally fixed at about what it was last year, \$165,000,000. This, the limitation rate of 2 per cent taxatio for city purposes, will yield something over three millions of dollars.

a perfectly just and satisfactory adjustmen as between the city and the Industrial Ex position respecting the occupancy of portion of the Lake-Front property. The hing to do is to agree upon a fair and easonable rental for the ground occupied by the Exposition Building for a term of years the Exposition Building for a term of years, conditioned that the rent shall be paid promptly, and the building used for an Inter-State Exposition as heretofore. Such an institution has been demonstrated to be of great value to Chicago in various ways, and the vacant city property it occupies could hardly be used to better advantage or with hardly be used to better advantage or with greater satisfaction to the people of the city. The Exposition Directors recognize the pro-priety of paying for the use of the ground, and so long as there is no disagreement on that point there should be no trouble in reaching an understanding.

It is to be hoped that the Hyde Park Board of Trustees will eventually succeed in atisfying themselves as to whether the new hers expressly constructed for that purpose will answer the requirement of transporting lead animals and offal without creating an dead animals and offal without creating an offensive odor while in transit. The test that took place yesterday is pronounced an entire success, but it was witnessed by but one member of the Special Committee appointed by the Village Board to investigate and report. The absent members of the Committee might see and smell for themthe Park is not so much due to a considing party with confidence in the future.

There may be divisions of opinion

citizens as for the interest of rival rendering es situated at a point where the nch from their establishments is occasion ally wafted into Chicago,—in abort, that the purpose is to continue rather than to abate

The Coroner's Jury which examined into the facts and circumstances connected with the suicide of the Trownrings sisters yesterday rendered a verdict to the effect that the two women were insane, when they planned and executed the double taking-off, and that the surviving sister, being also of unsound mind, is 12t accountable for her knowl-edge of and participation in the suicidal preparations. The svidence of medical exthree sisters was conclusive on the subject of

Secretary SHERMAN was asked by a Demo cratic paper in Portland to answer a list o uestions framed upon the basis of the report of GLOVER's Committee, and he proceeded to answer them in a manner which should be instructive if not wholly edifying to his interrogator. He told how GLOVER brought his platoon of experts into the Treasury Department, and by their aid ransacked that big institution from cellar to garret in search of evidences of Republican corruption and dishonesty, and when every possible facility had been offered and accepted for the exploration GLOVER was only successful in obtaining materials for a report which his brother Democrats in the House treated with such marked contempt as to refuse to order it printed at Government expense: while one brother Democrat in a speech on the floor of the House pronounce GLOVER a fool and a lunatie, and the brother Democrats in GLOVER's district concurred in this view by failing to return him to Con-

THE USE OF A REPUBLICAN ANNI-

VERSARY.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Republican party in Wisconsin was especially in portant in reviving the origin and recalling the glorious achievements of that patriotic party. The drift of the speeches delivered on the occasion was naturally in that direction. Twenty-five years is but a brief epoch in the history of a nation, but during that period the Republican party has founded traditions which will carry its fame through the lapse of ages; and an anniversary must arouse even the indifferent to an exalted sense of pride in its record. The Republican party originated in a great principle, and the opposition it encountered developed another reat principle which it espoused and established. The anti-slavery sentiment of the country would have been satisfied with a permanent check upon the extension of that institution, for the acquescence of the slave-holding States in this concession would probably have prepared the way for peace-ful and gradual emancipation. But the slaveholding aristocracy of the South forced another issue upon the party, which came a basis for its continued existence after the institution of slavery had received its death-blow, viz.: the right of secession claimed by the ruling classes in the South as the last resort for saving their slaveholding power, and denied by the Republican party of the North as false in principle and unworthy in purpose. Thus the Republican party became not merely the party of Liberty, but the party of the Nation.

If there were no other purpose in such appeal to the popular sense of gratitude and spirit of pride in a party that had been the successful champion of such a cause, that matter of fact, the cause of Laberty and the cause of the Nation still require the active protection of the party which has made them its own, and it is wise and proper to dwell upon the achievements of this party, in order to incite the strongest possible attachment to the maturing and perfecting of

The generosity of the Republican party towards the men who sought to trample un-derfoot the principles it advocated has only encouraged new attacks upon Liberty and apon the Nation. The scheme of enfranchising the negro by force of arms involved the conferring of citizenship upon the freed people; the vindication of the principle of a Nation, which was attacked by the Rebel army, included a defense of that principle from future assault. But the ex-Confederates of the South have used their renewed citizenship to reopen the controversy which the Republican party had fought out. They deny the right of suffrage to the blacks by fraud and violence, and cheat the whole people by using the negro race merely as a basis for an excessive representation in Congress wherewith to attack the integrity of the Nation. This was the meaning of the effort made in the last Congress to obliterate the National Election laws from the National statute-books, and to deny to the Nation the right to protect its own elections against the

The Democratic party is again under the character of the General Government and set up the right to nullify the National laws. The United States Senators of that party claim to be ambassadors from sovereign States, and the Representatives in the House claim to be agents from those States, chosen or appointed by means of any artifice or the employment of any force which such States, in their sovereign capacity, see fit to tolerate or approve. The contest between the two parties to-day is not merely a struggle for spoils, as the election of 1876 was pro-nounced and believed to be by many people, but a struggle for the maintenance of the National principle established by the War for the Union, and threatened anew by the same spirit which prompted an appeal to arms in defense of the right of secession.

It is this condition of things which makes any such celebration of the birth of the Republican party as was held at Madison an event of lively interest and real importance. The reminiscences of such an anniversary are valuable in teaching the younger men of to-day the real danger of an attack upon the National theory of our Government. The denial of the supremacy of the United States as a Nation once led to bloodshed. It is possible that history may repeat itself in this as in many other respects. It certainly will do so if State-Sovereignty shall again dispute the supreme, inherent, and constitutional rights of the Nation. Hence the importance of keeping alive the fundamental principle of the Republican party, and its achievements and sacrifices in the cause of the Nation. It is well that the present the towering strength of that party in the past, when the cause of the Nation was threatened, that it may turn to the same on transient or local issues : may be mistakes and abuses opposition alone can correct; nay be new questions of general policy tha require new treatment; there may be demaogues and cliques that ought to be drumme out of the party. All these things, indeed, have been experienced by the Republican party, but its grand achievments and its enduring principles remain, and they must be invoked with enthusiasm whenever they are enaced by opposition of the old kind. When here is a threat against the Nation by ovement to break down the laws that guarantee the purity of its elections, or by the persistent and boasting pullification of the stitutional amendments, or by ination which seeks to repudiate bligations and undermine the National redit,-then is the time to marshal the lories of the Republican party, to recount ts triumphs, and to impress the people of the day with the claim it has upon the condence and patriotism of all who believe in the endurance of the American Republic.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S DEFENSE OF BI-

METALISM.
Senator CHANDLER interrupted his address at Madison on Wednesday "to correct a misepresentation." In his arraignment in the enate of the Democratic party he charged that there had been an attempt to force "a silver coin into circulation of less value than t represents, thus swindling the laboring man and purchaser by compelling him to accept 85 cents for a dollar, and thus enrichng the bullion-owner at the expense of the aborer." This alleged swindle he characerized as amounting to \$180,000,000 a year. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE criticised the statement as untrue, because the so-called "Warner bill "which passed the House and was be fore the Senate when Mr. CHANDLER spoke provided for no such legislation as that decribed by him.

Mr. CHANDLER, at Madison, referring to his criticism, said: "It will be seen that I made no allusion what-ever to any legislation that preceded this present lession of Congress, and it will likewise be seen that I arraigned them for the attempts to do that wicked thing. I was misrepresented. Now le whether they are in favor of the original WARNER bild, which authorized the free coinage of all the silver that all the world might present to be coined at the mints of the United States. The very monent you issue these silver certificates that are worth 85 cents on the dollar you do away with a bi-metallic standard, and that moment the laboring-man, the raiser 5 cents and no more, and gold becomes a mere rticle of traffic. To-day the laboring man can take old, or silver, or bank-notes, it is immateria hich. Do away with these, and he must take sil eight of silver he saidl: You will understand hat \$1,000 weighs sixty pounds; \$100,000, 6,000 counds; and \$1,000,000, 60,000 pounds, or thirty ons. And they want to force the laboring ma and the farmer, and the mechanic to take this depreciated dollar for the benefit, the sole benefit, of the owners of the bullion. Now, Mr. Chicago PRIBUNE, are you in favor of the original WARNER

We accept Mr. CHANDLER'S explanation and his apology. If, as he says, he spoke in reference exclusively to the "original" WARNER bill, then he was misrepresented and misunderstood by reason of the obscurity of the language he employed, which no one but himself understood as he now explains it. The original WARNER bill can hardly be said to have had an existence. It was promptly amended when offered, and as amended, passed. The "original" bill never reached the Senate, never was before that body, never was voted for by either House, and hence the popular misapprehension in supposing that Mr. CHANDLER referred in his speech to the bill then before the Senate, and not to one which had been will be pleased with Mr. CHANDLER'S explanation, and will accept the Madison speech as an earnest expression of his sober second thought. It will regard the Senate speed as a premature explosion, as a sort of going off half-cocked, and will not be disposed to reject the good old gun because of that lit-

The public will also be pleased to lear that Senator Chandler is a bi-metalist, and that his somewhat ferocious denunciation of the original draft of the WARNER bill was because that bill would have destroyed bimetalism, and reduced the silver dollar and the silver certificates from par with gold to 85 cents on the dollar. He did not desire to have the present satisfactory relations of silver, gold, and greenback dollars disturbed or broken up, which would be the case had the original crude WARNER bill been passed In the light of old Zach's characterization the country will unite in condemning the

badness of that original bill, and will feel grateful that at no time was there the slightest danger or possibility of its passage THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE responds very cheer fully that, in view of the desperate efforts that have been made in this country, and are even now persisted in in Europe, to reduce the metallic money of the world exclusively to gold, it is willing to postpone the unlim ited coinage of silver in this country until such time as an opportunity may be given for an international arrangement on the subject. It is possible that, if the United States nints had been opened to foreign silver (the mints of Europe being closed), the stock of demonetized silver there would have been sent to this country and put into the shape of dollars or of certificates, and that, when this-silver should have so far exceeded the possibility of absorption into the circulating medium of this country as to become depre ciated, then it would displace gold. How far and to what extent this would take place cannot be foreseen. In the first place, there is over 250 millions of gold in the United States, and, to take this gold out of the country in exchange for silver under the original Warner bill, it would be necessary to find 250 millions of demonetized silver in Europe. The greatest stock of silver is in France, but it is monetized and circulates at per with French gold everywhere within the Latin Union. There is scarcely even so much as fifty millions of surplus demone-tized silver in England at one time. The moment any large quantity of demonetized silver was shipped to this country to ex-change for gold, its bullion value would instantly rise, and the gold thrown into the English and German markets in exchange for it would tend to cheapen gold there as

compared with silver. Silver now has a bullion value of 87 cents; its demonstization in Europe has been ar-rested. In Germany the thaler pieces are in as general circulation as legal-tender as if silver demonetization had never been attempted. The German Government has announced that it will sell no more silver at a discount, and has commenced to coin a considerable quantity of subsidiary silver, of which there appears to be a scarcity, which will use derable part of the stock of idle

halers on hand. thalers on hand.

Bi-metalism is therefore now as practically in force in Germany as it is in France or the United States. Mono-metalism having

been arrested, the tendency to silver-coloing is gaining atrength every day, and the value of silver bullion is not likely to suffer any further decline. The Austrian silver coinage to take the place of depreciated paper will absorb all the Germans have to The effect, therefore, of shipping the stock of demonstized silver from Europe to the United States would necessarily be to create a scarcity of that metal in Europe, calling in a short time for a reshipment of a portion of it back to Europe. How far the general effect of these proceedings would advance the market value of silver is, of course, uncertain; but that it would advance the bullion value of the dollar Ligh up in the nineties is unquestionable. Even at the worst, and after all the silver Europe had to spare had been poured into the United States, the result would be that silver would advance in the market reducing the depreciation from the value of gold much lower than Mr. CHANDERS estimated.

The original WARNER bill, however, is not now seriously thought of, and, as we have said, the country will be pleased that the dollar of the daddies and bi-metalism have such a stalwart champion and defender as Senator CHANDLEB. The efforts of the monometalists will be regarded with less concern so long as the country knows he is in the Senate, and that so long " the laboring man cap take gold, or silver, or bank-notes, it is immaterial which," for his work, and rest assured that the money will not depreciate in his hands. Such is the situation to-day, and such will be the situation so long as the Government main ains the policy of bi-metalism, with debtor's option of payment, preventing corners on either gold or silver, and keeping the whole currency, metallic and redeemable paper, at an uniform and exchangeable value.

A PROFFERED OLIVE-BRANCH. The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, a Conservaive-Democratic newspaper, and perhaps the fairest, most decent, and dignified paper of the Democratic kind in the Cotton States, suggests a plan by which the "Solid South" may be divided, and contemplates the possibility that under certain conditions an alliance between the Conservative wing of the Confederates and the Northern Republicans might be effected. The principal condition named by it is non-interference of the North with the local affairs of the South. "If the Republican party," says the Herald, "will sever its connection once and forever with the scoundrels who called themselves Southern Republicans to serve their own ends, the Southern people will instantly divide, and the Solid South will be a thing of the past. Vast numbers of Southern people already believe our alliance with the Northern Democrats is greatly to our disadvantage, and a serious impediment to our material develop-

The Republican party of the North has stood ready at any time to make the alliance. It has proffered the olive-branch over and over again. It has satisfied every condition named by the Herald. There has been no interference with the local affairs of the "South" since the present Administration came into power. The whites of Missis sippi have been as unrestricted in the exer ise of their rights and in the functions of local government as the people of Illinois,more so, in fact, as they have abused the powers granted to them to a degree which in Illinois would have involved general protest and condign punishment. If they sincerely wish an alliance with the Northern Republicans, why then do they not make some overture or take some step that would indicate a desire for friendly affiliation? The Republican party has done all it can in the premises. It stands ready to welcome tive men of the South any day or any moment. It has removed every obstacle such an approach. Why do they not come? Why do they still remain leagued with bull dozers and fire-eaters of the Okolona State sort in the ranks of the "Solid South"?

There are no longer any "carpet-baggers" flourishing estate they never numbered but a few thousands a mere handful as compared with the other classes of the South. They have been warned out, frozen out, shot out, and run out, until at last all are gone, and there is no further interference, outside or inside, with the social or political affairs of the South.

There is no better ground than Mississipp for the commencement of this great political reform. There are no "carpet-baggers" in that State. "Home rule" of the white minority is complete. The white Confederates, though they do not number two in five of the whole population, have everything in their own hands. The blacks have not only been quieted, but paralyzed, by the "Mississippi shotgun method," until they no longer dare to call their souls their own, or to exercise the rights which have been guaranteed them by the laws. Why, then, does not the Vicksburg Herald call for the organization of a Conservative party which can act in alliance with the Northern Republicans, instead of sitting down and lamenting that such an alliance has not been made? If there are any considerable number of whites in that State who share the sentiments expressed by the *Herald*, and are desirous of dividing the "Solid South" by acting with the Republicans, there is now a magnificent opportunity for them to do so. All that has to be done is for the reconstructed white men of Mississippi, the men of intelligence and fair minds, who do not believe in that miserable dogma of State-Sovereignty as against the National Union. and in the doctrines of CALHOUN as agains those of WEBSTER, who are anxious to enlist themselves in sympathy with the intellagence, the enterprise, responsibility, and brain-bower of the North as represented by the Republican party, to step boldly out from the ranks of the Solid South, act upon the suggestions of the Herald, make it their organ, and organize a party. The blacks will rapidly fall in behind them and follow their leadership, if they are protected. They will furnish them with votes sufficient to obtain control on easy terms. They will ask nothing more than that the ntelligent and influential whites shall take care of them politically, and guarantee them their rights, which have been stripped from them by fraud and terrorism.

The Republican party is not disposed to be exacting in its conditions. It only demands that there shall be fair dealing and honesty of action. If the people of Mississippi want to know the disposition and temper of the North, they have only to look back a short year, and remember how it rushed to their resone when they were smitten with the scourge, and that it stands ready again this summer for like ber that nine-tenths of the contributions came from Republicans, who saked no ques-tions, cherished no resentments, though

has been spurned. All they now sak is a return of these good feelings, and that Northern men and Northern women making the'r homes in the South shall not be ostracised if they happen to sympathize with classes in the South want Northern capital, Northern labor, or Northern enterprise, they oust meet it half way. If they want to affliate with us, they must drop the wretched ambug of State-Sovereignty and their secional hatreds, and keep the "Lost Cause" out of sight, hearing, and smell. The Republican party cannot share with them in any sympathies for or regrets over the "Lost Cause." It is glad the Cause was Lost, and opes it is lost forever. If there is any potical element in the South that wishes to act with the Republicans, all it has to do is to meet them half way in an honest, manly manner. On a platform fair dealing with the blacks and no interference with their civil and political rights, with decent treat ment of Northern Republicans who may come among them, of honest money and National supremacy in National matters, they will find the Northern Republicans ready to accept an alliance offensive and de-

The "Diary of a Public Man," published in the North American Review for this month, and referred to editorially in these columns a few days since, contains passages worth repeatin are in detail than we were able to give then at that time. Re'erring to an interview with Mr. Douglas in December, 1880, and the latter's nion of Buchanan's duplicity and cowardce, the anonymous author of the diary write He [Douglas] launched out into a kind of tirade Mr. Buchanan's duplicity and cowardice. I tri to check the torrent by dropping a remark tha had merely heard a rumor of the President's fentions, but that was only pouring oil on fames. "If there is such a rumor afoot," and, "it was pat afoot by him, sir; by his o express proceeding, you may be sure. He likes have people deceived in him, —he enjoys treasery, sir, enjoys it as other mem do a grigar, —he likes to sniff it up, sir, to relish it!" finally cooled off with a story of his having go political secret out about the Kansas-Nebras business, which he wished propagated without oing to propagate it himself, or have his friends so, by the simple expedient of sending a person tell it to the President, after first getting his won no account to mention it to any one. "Wit six hours, sir, within six hours," he exclaim "it was all over Washington, as I knew it wo be!" ice, the anonymous author of the diary writes

Another passage relates to the then-rec lenatorial election in New York, when Mr. HAR RIS defeated Mr. WILLAM M. EVARTS throug the influence of Mr. Seward and Mr. Weed:
I had a long conversation this evening with —,
of New York, on the issue of this Senatorial election at Albany, which also puzzles me considerabity, and is lar from throwing any cheerful light on
the outlook. He could tell me nothing of Judge
Harris, the newly elected Senator, excepting that
there is apparently nothing to tell of him beyond a
good story of Mr. Trunkow Weed, who, being
asked by some member of the Legristatre, when
Harris began to run up in the balloting, whether
he knew Harris personally and thought him safe,
replied: "Do I know him personally? I should
rather think I do. I invented him!" Mr. — says
there is more truth than poety in this. He is a
warm personal friend of Mr. Evanra, who was
generally designated as the successor of Mr. Seward,
and he does not hesitate to say that he believes Mr. Evanra was deliberately slaughtered by
Mr. Weed at the instigation of Mr. Seward. In
respect to Mr. Evarra was deliberately slaughtered by
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Mr. Weed at the instigation of Mr. Seward. In the influence of Mr. SEWARD and Mr. WEED: son to believe Mr. SEWARD does not wish to succeeded in the Senate by a man of such sign shillty as a debater, who is at the same time strong with the Conservative classes.

Two anecdotes of Mr. LINCOLN are give The first is apropos of a breakfast to Lincoln by some of the solid men of New York after the lection and before the inauguration; BARNEY said that Mr. LINCOLN made a bad in

BARNEY said that Mr. Lincoln made a bad impression, and he seemed more provoked than I thought necessry or reasonable at a remark which Mr. Lincoln made to him on somebody's saying not in very good taste, to Mr. Lincoln, that he would not meet so many millionaires together a any other table in New York. "Oh, indeed; it that so? Well. that's quite right. I'm a millionaire myself. I got a minority of a million is the votes last November." Perhaps this was rather a light and frivolous thing for the President-elect oay in such a company, or even to one of the number; but, after all, it shows that he appreciates the real difficuties of the position, and is thinking of the people more than of the 'millionaires," and I hope more than of the politicians.

Mr. Lincoln's remark, in the light on Mr. Lincoln's remark, in the light present days, seems in good temper and ap propriate enough. It was only an attempt York City to set up an independent Government, as a free city. The author of the diarr said to Mr. LINCOLN that he had only heard o such visionary plans, and that the only im-portance he attributed to them was that they illustrated the necessity of getting our commercial affairs back into a healthy condition as

early as possible.

'That is true." Lincoln replied; 'and no body feels it more than I do. And as to the free-city business—well, I recken it will be some time before the front door sets up housekeeping on its own account." which struck me as a quant and rather forcible way of putting the case. The diary contains many passages of equanterest with those above quoted.

The fire-eating Times of St. Louis not long ago was fused with the ultra-Republican Journal, and the smalgam is now run as a neutral

nal, and the amalgam is now run as a neutral paper. A correspondent thus describes the status of the editor:

The chief editorial writer on the paper is EMEMY S. FOSTER, a noted Federal officer. He led the Union forces at the battle of Lone Jack, Mo., and was left for dead. He is the man who fought the duel near Rockford, Ill., three years ago, with JOHN N. EDWARDS, of this State, the casus beili being a newspaper controversy over the invitation extended to JETPHESON DAVIS to address the Rockford fair. FOSTER'S salary is \$40 a week. He is intensely Republican in his politics, and a sharp, incisive writer, capable of putting much bitterness into his leaders. Under the present non-partisan policy of the paper FOSTER is tied hand and foot, and the editorials of the paper are unworthy of the name. They are neither bright, pungent, nor forcible. The reader is painfully reminded all the time that a desperate attempt is being made to keep astride of the fence.

Mrs. Mary Alice Seymous, formerly con-nected with the Female Seminary of Knox Col-lege, at Galesburg, Ill., has received an ap-pointment in the Imperial Household of Austria. As showing the mode of doing things among the Hapsburg-Lorraines, Mrs. SET-

MOOR'S announcement of their appointment is given below:

Many Alios Shymour has the honor to inform you that she has been appointed Mistress of English to Their Imperial Royal Highnesses the young Archduchesses of Austria, Princeases of Tuscany. By order of His Imperial Highness Archduke Charles Salvator, Prince of Tuscany, Mrs. Sylmour will be known henceforth in the Imperial Royal Household as Lady Alios Skylmour. HOUR.
PALACE TOSCANA, VIENNA, Austria, Whitsuntide,

Some persons at Springfield, moved by considerations of public safety, have issued two large sheets containing the photographic portraits of all the members of the late General Assembly of this State. Copies of it will, it is understood, be conspicuously placed in all the prisons, reformatories, and other charitable institutions in this and other States, thus furnishing a warning to all classes as to the dangers and consequences of instention to and carelessness in the observances of the requirements of personal and official duty, and of the necessity of avoiding temptation, no matter when or in what avoiding temptation, no matter when or in what form it be presented. There are 250 portraits of persons now at large, and the sale will un-doubtedly be large.

GARFIELD stated the case of the Democratic Congress exactly. It insisted on the extra session only for the purpose of removing the guards from the ballot-boxes in New York City and Cincinnati. The Democratic plan has been to carry those cities by fraud, to gain the Electoral votes of Ohio and New York by overslaughing the honest rural vote with tissue-ballots in the cities, and to steal the Presidency by adding these two Northern States, thus fraudulently carried, to the Solid South.

Mr. Garpined, in his speech at Madison Wednesday, offered a gentle and entirely friendly slap at the President of these United States. Referring to the War, and the public questions involved therein, he said:

We may as well not blink these questions. Let not our centimentalism run away with our brains. This was a terrible dead-in-carnest business. It was not a question which State had the most

It will be remembered that President HAYBE arly to his term of office, during his first thern tour, said that the War for the presen vation of the Union was a contest in whice Greek met Greek, and the side which had th tended a retort to this sentimentalism. In another part of his speech, however, Mr. Gandent's attempt at conciliation. If that attemp had not been made, it is probable that we should now have to encounter the argument that al the present discords were due to the want of it Happily the attempt was made. All the conces sions that could honorably be proposed were of fered to the South; and, in spite of them, the old doctrine of State-rights has revived, and urished, and temporarily obtained centrol of

Greeks. It was a question which State had justice and eternal right, and ours was that State, or we

Mr. Ep IRWIN, P. of T. U., declares in hi wrath that it is an outrageous interference with "Union" printers' personal liberty to be arrested and held for trial for conspiring together with the fraudulent or malicious intent wrongfully and wickedly to injure the person, characer, business, or property of other persons. As ED" is a Christian, he should remember the rule to do unto others as he would have others do unto him. If he diaregards that moral inunction, perhaps a contemplation of the Latin maxim may assuage his choler, viz.: "Sic uters tuo ut alienum non lædas." Let "Ep" inwardl digest the soundness of that proposition, and

Three hundred and fifty Irish tenant-fare who attended the British Agricultural Show near London made a social call on the Prince of Wales at his palace, the Mariborough House. exchanged the report of the visit says:

They were regaled with biscuits and whisky. They carried away the biscuits as heiriooms, and they—drank the whisky. As one burly Carlow "boy" iffted the glass to his lips he syed it viciously a moment, and muttered. with a droll tremor of affection, "Ah, whisky, you divil, I'll not lave a dhrop of you. You killed most of ms family!"

A literary publication in St. Louis, in a late umber, says that "St. Louis can pride herself upon her natural advantages, upon the excellence of many of her products (flour, cann meats, beer, schools, speculative phil still more upon the integrity of her merchants upon the safety of life and property, upon free that social chivalry which protects women from nsult." Thus fortified with speculative philoso phy. canned meats, beer, and chivalry, who ca

Has anybody observed anywhere as good a re port of the Republican silver-wedding in Wis-consin July 28 as appeared in THE TRIBUNE of the following day? That report, made as it wa by two stenographic and two long-hand reporters on the ground, and forwarded by telegraph in time for the next day's issue, was one most remarkable achievements in modern jour nalism. The Tribune merely desires to men

Several days have passed without a speech of must be that the functions of the office are suspended, or the honorable Eagle has gone off for

I have a big enough contract in Ohio .- Tom Yes; and no funds with which to fill it. ZACH CHANDLER is still putting silver-mou ngs on his political coffin.

With Zach Chandles valor is too much the etter part of discretion.

PERSONALS

What is so Rarus 2:13. Westward the boom of Sherman takes i

hivalry !- Col. Buford. The eight-hour movement: To loaf eight ours for ten hours' nav.

ill booms but Sherman's. Vice-President Wheeler is in Ohio. The nan who is in Ohio is not lost. The editor of the Constitution wishes At

lanta to quarantine sgainst Zach Chandler Alluding to recent even s in South Africa we may say the colored troops ran nobly. The Marquis of Lorne and the Princes

Louise will leave Quebec for St. John Aug. 5. The Talmage craze shows that the English look upon anybody as good enough to save their Polo is popular because it is something

with a stick in it; but we still prefer lemenade Ex-Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, is said to have made \$200,000 recently in Leadville mining

The late Prince Imperial had an insurance of \$150,000 on his life, issued by an English com-pany, if the report of a Swiss newspaper is to be

Satan, we are told, never forgets his own: which may prove to be bad news for the Dem-

ocratic party. We believe that Mrs. Haves, on a track, can catch more fish in six days than the Last speech of John A. Logan, who is

outting in his spare time on grammar: We are, you are, they are. The Zulus were easily overpowered. Gen. Chelmsford surprised them while they were sing-ing "Dear Little Buttercup."

Thomas Buford belongs to a fine old Kentucky family, and consequently the society at the State's Prison will be rather high-toned here-

An Elmira girl took a loaded pistol and shot a companion after the fashion of Lillie Duer. She will be engaged as a story-writer for the Phila-An exchange says : "Prince Napoleon be-

meathed the throne of France to Prince Victor."
Owing to the absence of the throne, the will will Gen: Hazen has been ordered to take the

field. It was Gen. Hazen. as every one knows, who uttered the heroic words, "Let me die at the rear of the column." There are great hopes for Mr. Beecher. He has recently taken to drinking beer, and by in-dulging in such like small vices he will find less

A careful observer says that the most pleasing thing in Mile. Bernhardt's conduct at the recent fete in London was "ber gracious demeanor to girls prettier than herself who presented them-selves at her stall."

"Mrs. Partington" (Mr. Shillaber) has ust attained to 65 years. He is not strong in bealth, still suffering much from gout. He lives quietly in Chelsea, near Boston, and is some-imes for months not able to cross the ferry to that

The social centre of the Bonaparte party in England is Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, who follows the life of a peaceful farmer in Essex, and devotes all his time to researches of a scientific nature concerning the various dislects and vocabularies of the British Isles. Among philologists he is liked, though a little isaghed at; they all tolerate the goos old man, and wink at his foicles. He is much respected everywhere, and especially around his own home. His garden is said to produce some of the finest encumbers in Essex.

It is related of the Czur of Russia that one day he found an Aide-de-Csinp who had fallen asleep in an ante-chamber. On the table at which he liad been sitting was a schedule of his debts, which the young officer had drawn up by way of siding his memory. "Who on earth is to pay these?" he had written in a despatring way at the

which the young officer had drawn up by way of aiding his memory. "Who on earth is to pay these?" be had written in a despairing way at the foot of the paper. The Emperor toek up a pen and lightly wrote the answer. "I Alexander." By and by the officer was sent for, good-humoredly admonished not to sleep on duty, and given the exact amount required to pay his obligations.

LABOR AND CAPITAL

Further Bad Blood Engendered at East St. Louis Yesterday.

The Men Hired in the Morning All Discharged at Noon.

An Indignation Meeting Called. but Its Manager Arrested.

Advantage Taken of Charges Against Him Standing Since

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 24.—The railroad strike East St. Louis has assumed a character which may lead to more serious results than at first apprehended, the cause being chiefly the nexpected action of the Indianapolis & St. ouis otherals to-day. The platform men of this road had received notice to resume work at he new rate agreed upon of \$1.25 per day for their posts this morning, and until noon the abor troubles were supposed to be virtually ended. Then the foremen them they men together and told them they men together and told them they were discharged. An extanation was dema order came from headquarters. Of course great excitement ensued among them, and a eting was called to take place later in the afternoon. Alexander Kesainger, who figured in the strikes two years ago, and James Burns, President of the St. Clair County Coal-Mineral

GO ABOUND AND INFORM THE MEN on other roads of the gathering. As those two men were approaching the Ohio & Mississippi freight depot they were met by United States Deputy-Marshale C. S. Roe and G. C. McCord, from Springfield. McCord laid a hand on Kesainger's shoulder, and Hoe proceeded to ead the following dispatch, ordering his arrest: Springring, July 24.—Arrest and send up lexander Kessinger on a warrant now in my lands.

E. B. Row, United States Marshal.

At this juncture Burns snatched a pistol from Kesainger, not, it appears, with an idea of resistance, but to relieve Kesainger of the charge of being taken with a concealed weapon upon him. Kesainger made no resistance, and was

TAKEN AWAY IN HANDCUFFS. The strikers, though much excited, refrained from any attack on the officers. The prisoner was for the time lodged in the East St. Louis Station-House. McCord, one of the Deputies, stated that he understood the arrest was made on two charges, -one on an indictment for contempt of court for interfering with the bus-ness of the Ohio & Mississippi, now in the hands of a Receiver and under coutrol of the United States Court. Kesainger was taken to S field to-night, accompanied by Roe, while Mc-

did not come off, and work was going on dur dianapolis & St. Louis machine men were set at the freight and handled some of it. The the freight-depot of that road and ordered to go to work, but refused point-blank, saving that they were not hired to bandle fre Some of these men expressed a fear that they would be discharged to-morrow, but stuck to their refusal. To-night the workmen are conferring, and it is feared that, as a result of the bitterness engendered to-day, the strike

MAY BE RESUMED TO MORROW.

The Indianapolis & St. Louis officials say
the raise in pay will be granted, but that trikers will not be employed again. Some of the new men employed at other platforms are refugees from Memphis. Of course, freight either going or coming has not until to-day been handled at the depots, and consignors and consignees are becoming ailke anxious and intated over the situation. Dispatches have been received here stating that orders sent for goo

cars loaded with freight of all kinds are seen consignees here are in as bad a situation as the shippers. It was proposed yesterday to bring the freight cars from East St. Louis to the Union Depot in St. Louis, and some cars have already been so brought; but no general school

CHICAGO. There is little to be said regarding the eight hour movement in city. It has ended in failure the workmen for their efforts to compel the en ployers to comply with their wisnes merel losing their wages for the time they have waste upon the sidewalk discussing the why and wherefore of the situation. The attempt was foolish one, as the wise heads among them said

foolish one, as the wise heads among them said at the beginning, and the men have found this out to their sorrow and loss. Since Friday, the 11th, the hands of Brunswick & Balke, the billiard-table makers,—number 12, 115,—have been out. Yesterday morning, however, every one of them returned to their benches, content to work the ten hours demanded by the firm. Messrs. Andrews & Co., furniture manufacturers, were informed that all their men were willing to return, and to-dar in all probability those who will be permitted to come back, for Messrs. Andrews & Co. have determined that a few of the strikers shall never more be in their service, will resume their occupations, wiser, if poorer, men. Early esterday morning a meeting of the workmen was held at 130 West Lake street, but it was evident from the lack of interest in the proceeding that they had had enough of the struggle, and were ready to capitulate. A motion was carried before adjournment to hold a mass-meeting on Saturday night at the saloon determination communicated to the employers, this gathering will likely not occur.

The trouble in the cigar manufactory of told-smith Bross. State street, is also about exhaust-The trouble in the cigar manufactory of cold-smith Bros., State street, is also about exhaust-ed. Their full force is thirty men. The strike was for \$1 more per 1,000. About fitteen men are now at work, and the employers say they will not have the slightest difficulty in getting all the men they want.

Springfield, Iil., July 24.—Deputy Marshall SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—Deputy Marshals McCord and Roe arrived here at 9 p. m., having in custody Alexander Kessinger, whom they arrested to-day at East St. Louis. He is charged with interfering with the officers and employes of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, which is in the hands of the United States Court. Kessinger is an idle loafer, a communistic leader was endeavored to stir up trouble among the striking railroad men at East St. Louis. He was one of the ringleaders in the railroad strikes one of the ringleaders in the railroad strikes there two years age, but escaped then, and will have both charges to answer in the United States Court here. He tries to glory in his supposed matyrdom, and boasted that his arrest would make him the Representative in the Legislature from East St. Louis, but he may be serving the

PALL RIVER, July 24.—The spinners at the Fall River Print-Works, eight in number, quit work without a moment's warning this noon. They assigned no reason for their action, but it is supposed they did not dare work longer.

ROXABEL, N. C., July 24.—During a terrible wind storm on Monday the home of Mrs. Adelaide Burton was blown down, and the lady corered with the debris. She was finally taken out, apparently dead, and preparations were made yesterday afternoon for ner burial. At the funeral, as the casket was being removed to the

SPORTIN

Another Big Succe by the Jocker Trotting C

Fifteen Thousand Per ed by the Certa Fine Sport

First Meeting of Hopeful Upon Terms.

An Easy Victory fo Three Straight Hea Time, 2:17 3

A Six-Heat Contes Interest in the Class.

Four .Heats Fail to Pacing Race---Them Under Defeat of Providence

and of Clevela Troy.

Schaefer and Gallagher Cl and S.osson to a F Match.

THE TUR were at the Jockey Club track ness the three races on the among which was that between ful. It was expected that this an intensely interesting on were freely made that the obliged to trot three bests i Rarus was ready to do this, as heart was broken in the first he the little gray was of no m their hopes and theories on his fall against time were their air-castles demolished in manner by the big and handson lin's Abdallah. Trotting again thing, but when a horse ex the timers 'stand for a real fi tagonist, and especially one me in 1:07,

There can be no excuse f formance yesterday on the me being in condition. He was a Fourth of July, when he tro that averaged 2:20 over a track traveled yesterday; and he since then. The truth is that since then. The truth is that laid over him so muc was no comparison betwee was plainly shown in the when Rares actually jorged 2:21, with Hopeful full 100. The race may be described by first two heats Hopeful led to pole in tast time, but when Rarus to him, the gray would mon expression goes, "lik last heat Rarus was sent ale break at the finish set him b

will be long remembered in to f the most stubbornly-contempresent year. Among the started there was not a and, as all wanted to no let-up in the struggle for the last one had been trotted cide the race, but the Chicag Ford, who fought for every he extremely creditable victory. that every one of them was for mistake. The Blue Bull re Cody, shat won the first heat i ed style, never being headed f

since he was never again pro was able to obtain only fourth without doubt the fluest field started this season, and it w sian Spy was a move which m bation of the crowd, which when some poor devil, be be a is hoisted out of the sulky. no difference in the final race, although nuder the gui Brown Gray Salem won a lais record considerably. The Brigadier, a son of Happy I one of the hot ones in the sith heat after a hard stre ond money thereby. He is young stallions in the country ing here from California has not in prime condition yester abces of the other horses w The pacing race was no sleepy Tom won two heats, periority over the balance of marked manner, there is it will take another one this Hunter seems to have second ing won the first heat, but

the sun coming out warming and, although there was a si east, it did not materially east, it did not materially speed of the borses. As ear people began coming throug 3 o'clock there were not less grounds. It was the biggest son, and, after staying until described with the sport, and judges met with approval.

The first race called was the 3:25 class, the starters being the third trial a very nice six the first heat, Will 'Ood have second place, Grav Salem fourth, Aemulus fifth, Big if ye seventh, Charley For Rule ninth, and Dictator on were in two ranks when that by the time the turn showed balf a length in frod Gray Salem on his wheel, good third. Charley Ford w Canuck, with Brigadier in Dictator and Aemulus toor The others were two length wall strung out. Charley F. Russian Spy, but while goin a couple of his handy break them, however. At the qui still ahead, closely attended while Russian Spy and Briength behind them.

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ETING OF STRIKERS

ST ST. LOUIS.

Dispatch to The Tribune. An Easy Victory for Rarus in o more serious results than at Three Straight Heats-Best d, the cause being chiefly the om of the Indianapolis & St.

oday. The platform men of
elved notice to resume work at
eed upon of \$1.25 per day for
0 for truckmen, and were at
morning, and until moon the
were supposed to be virtually
the foremen called the
and told them they
An exhanation was demanded
they were told simply that the Time, 2:17 3-4.

A Six-Heat Contest of Great Interest in the 2:26 Class.

SPORTING.

by the Jockey and

Trotting Club.

Fifteen Thousand People Attract-

ed by the Certainty of

Fine Sport

First Meeting of Rarus and

Hopeful Upon Equal

Terms.

Four Heats Fail to Finish the Pacing Race --- Three of Them Under 2:17.

Defeat of Providence at Buffalo. and of Cleveland by Troy.

Schaefer and Gallagher Challenge Sexton and Sosson to a Four-Hand Match.

THE TURF.

NOT LESS THAN 15,000 PERSONS were at the Jockey Club track yesterday to wit ness the three races on the programme, chief among which was that between Rarus and Hope ful. It was expected that this event would be an intensely interesting one, and prophecies were freely made that the winner would be obliged to trot three heats in 2:17 or better. Rarus was ready to do this, as he always is, but no such task was before him, since Hopeful's heart was broken in the first heat, and after that the little gray was of no more account in the race than a 2:40 horse. Those who had built their hopes and theories on his performances last fail against time were doomed to see their air-castles demolished in a very summary manner by the big and handsome son of Conkip's Abdallah. Trotting against time is one thing, but when a horse exchanges a watch in the timers 'stand for a real flesh and blood antagonist, and especially one like Rarus, that after going to the half-mile in 1:08 will come

HE HAS BUSINESS ON HAND. There can be no excuse for Hopeful's per-formance yesterday on the ground of his not being in condition. He was a good horse on the Fourth of July, when he trotted three heats that averaged 2:20 over a track that was at least two seconds slower than that over which he traveled yesterday; and he has not lost form since then. The truth is that he quit. Rarus laid over him so much that there was no comparison between the two. This was plainly shown in the second heat, when Rarus actually jogged under the wire in 2:21, with Hopeful full 100 feet in the rear. The race may be described by saving that in the first two heats Hopeful led to the three-quarter pole in fast time, but when John Solan sent Rarus to him, the gray would stop, as the common expression goes, "like a steer." In the last heat Rarus was sent along to show speed, and finished the mile easily in 2:18, although a break at the finish set him back somewhat.

THE 2:26 RACE of the most stubbornly-contested events of the present year. Among the ten horses that started there was not a single poor one, and, as all wanted to win, there was no let-up in the struggle for first place from the time the bell tapped for the first heat until the last one had been trotted and won. It took four hours of hard work and six heats to decide the race, but the Chicago horse Charley Ford, who fought for every heat, finally won an extremely creditable victory. The timesof the beats, which ranges from 2:22 to 2:26%, shows that every one of them was for blood, and no mistake. The Blue Bull representative, Will Cody, that won the first heat in the old-fashioned style, never being headed from start to finish

since he was never again prominent in the race, the excellence of which is well shown by the fact that a horse which took a record of 2:22% was able to obtain only fourth money. It was without doubt the finest field of horses that has started this season, and it will be a long time before another such race is witnessed. The removal by the drivers of Gray Salem and Russian Spy was a move which met with the appro bation of the crowd, which is always tickled when some poor devil, be he guilty or innocent, is hoisted out of the sulky. The change made no difference in the final result of the race, although under the guidance of Charlie Brown Gray Salem won a heat and lowered his record considerably. The California stallion one of the hot ones in the race, and took the atth heat after a hard struggle, obtaining second money thereby. He is one of the best young stallions in the country, and since com-ing here from California has trotted two races a week most of the time, and consequently was not in prime condition yesterday. The perform-

ances of the other horses will be seen by refer-The pacing race was not finished, but, as sleepy Tom won two heats, and showed his superiority over the balance of the field in a very marked manner, there is little doubt that he will take another one this morning. Mattie Hunter seems to have second money safe, having won the first heat, but after that she was

outclassed by Lucy. THE DAY WAS A PINE ONE, the sun coming out warmly about 12 o'clock, and, although there was a slight wind from the east, it did not materially interfere with the

east, it did not materially interfere with the east, it did not materially interfere with the speed of the borses. As early as 19:30 o'clock people began coming through the gates, and by 8 o'clock there were not less than 12:000 on the grounds. It was the biggest crowd of the season, and, after staying until dark, went away well satisfied with the sport, and the decisions of the Judges met with approval.

The first race called was that for horses of the 3:26 class, the starters being ten in number. On the third trial a very nice start was effected for the first heat, Will l'ody having the pole; Taylor second place, Grav Saiem third, Brigadier fourth, Aemulus fifth, Big Soap sixth, Russian 8pv seventh, Charley Ford eighth, Monarch Rale ainth, and Dictator on the outside. They were in two ranks when the word was given, but by the time—the turn was reached Cody showed half a length in front of the rest, with Gray Salem on his wheel, and Russian 8pv a good third. Charley Ford was right behind the Canuck, with Brigadier in close attendance, Dictator and Aemulus together and close up. The others were two lengths behind, and pretty well strung out. Charley Ford soon outfooted Russian Spy, but while going after Salem made a couple of his handy breaks, losing nothing by them, however. At the quarter-pole Cody was still shead, closely attended by the two grays, while Russian Spy and Brigadier were half a length behind them; the others pretty well strung out. They reached the half-mile pole in this order in 1:11½, all the rest making strong play for the Blue Bull representative, who was Going Like A SCARED DOG.

GOING LIRE A SCARED DOG.

I the lower turn it was tight work be-Charley Ford and Gray Salem for second Monarch Rule being a close fourth. Com-

ing down the stretch the mare best Salem out, for third place, finishing a length behind Ford, who ran the last 200 feet, making two rank breaks between the distance-flag and the wire. Salem was fourth, Russian Spy fifth, Aemulus sixth, Taylor seventh, Big Soap eighth, Brigacier ninth, and Dictator last. Time 2:2234. Another Big Success Scored

Brigadier ninth, and Dictator last Time 2:22%.

An unusually bal send-off characterized the second heat, the word being given with Charley Ford at least two lengths in front of the balance, Cody, who had me pole and was entitled to protection, being a length behing Grav Salem, who was alongside of him. Cody broke soon after learing the wire, and acted so badly inst before the quarter-pole was reached be was out of the race. Gray Salem and Monarch Rule joined Ford at the turn, and from this point to the half-mile pole the race was entirely between these three. As the lower turn was reached Taylor showed a burst of speed and joined the leading trio, the others being strung out for a quarter of a mile, with Cody bringing up the rear of the procession. Down the stretch the fight for first place was between Monarch Rule and Charley Ford, while Gray Salem and Taylor contended for third position.

fight for first place was between Monarch Rule and Charley Ford, while Gray Salem and Taylor contended for third position.

THE PACE WAS VERY 7AST,
but Ford finished a length shead of the mare in \$1:23; Salem a good third, Taylor fourth, Russian Spy fifth, Cody sixth, Aemulus seventh, Dictator eighth, Briganier ninth, and Big Soap last. Time, \$2:23.

Charley Ford had a trifle the best of the seed-off in the third heat, and throughout the mile he was never headed, aithough Monarch Rule, Gray Salem, and Brigadier were pushing him hard. The finish between these three for second places was one of the finest sights of the day, they coming under the wire head and head. Charley Ford was a length ahead, in \$2:25;4.

Monarch Rule, Brigadier, and Gray Salem made a dead heat for second place; Taylor was fifth, Russian Syy sixth, Dictator seventh, Aemulus eighth, Cody ninth, and Big Soap tenth.

When the horses came out for the fourth heat the judges removed John Crocker, the driver of Gray Salem, and Peter Curran, the driver of Gray Salem, and Peter Curran, the driver of Russian Spy, their places being filled by George and Charlie Brown, the former of whom has driven Charley Ford in all of his races up to yesterday, Charlie Brown being the old driver of Phil Sheridan. The start was a good one, but at the turn Ford was a little in front, with Brigadier in close attendance, Splan being evidently determined to make a fight for the heat. At the quarter-pole Brigadier was on Ford's wheel, and down the back-stretch they had a ratiling race, but it was not until the lower turn was reached that the California stallion was able to head the gray. Coming down the back-stretch beyond head a succession of breaks and was quickly passed by Brigadier and others. It looked as if Solan's stalifon had the heat safe, but when within 300 feet of the wire Brown brought Salem along with a rush, beating Monarch Rule, Brigadier, Charley Ford was fifth, Russian Spy sixth, Taylor seventh, Æmulus eighth, and Cody ninth. Big Soap was drawn before the homestretch, the others being a couple of lengths behind. Ford made a tired break when near the distance-stand, falling back from the others. Dictator ran under the wire a nose ahead of the stallion, but was very properly set

ahead of the stallion, but was very properly set back, and

THE HEAT GIVEN TO BRIGADIER.

Ford was third, Salem fourth, Russian Sprifth, Taylor sixth, Æmulus seventh Monarch Rule eighth, and Cody ninth. Time, 2:28.

There had now been a horse-race sure enough, but another heat was to be trotted before it was finished. The start was one of the best of the day. Brigadier and Salem were ahead at the turn, Ford right behind them and in a nocket. They traveled in this shape down the backstretch and around the lower turn, but in the homestretch Ford outforder Brigadier and Dictator.—the latter running under the wire. He was given second position, however. Salem being fourth, Monarch Rule fifth, Russian Soy sixth, Taylor seventh, Æmulus eighth, and Cody last.

THE SUMMARY.

Menum John Crocker, Cleveland, enters gr. 4 3 0144

Strawn's Monarch Rule, by Manbriago Plots ... 6 7 8 8 7 8 John Winters, Mt. Pleasant, Is.

TIME. THE RARUS AND HOPEPUL RACE

was sandwiched between the heats of the 2:28 trot, and resulted, as above stated, in a hollow victory for the first-named animal. Ween the horses came through the draw-gate they were greeted with applause, to which Splan and Mace responded by exposing their respective heads to the sun, and bowing. In scoring for the first heat Hopeful made several breaks, he having drawn the outside position. Rarus was as steady as ever, and moved along in the stately wav habitual to him. When the word was given the horses were abreast and going nicely. Hopeful at once shot in and took a short lead, Rarus being content to remain on his wheel, Splan knowing full well that when the time came he could easily pass the gray. The quarter pole was reached in 33% seconds, and down the backstretch they flew at a dizzy rate of speed, Karus still a little behind. As long as he remained there Hopeful went along rallantly, but whem on nearing the lower turn, Splan sent the bay horse ahead with mighty strides, the gray lost heart, faltered, and was soon in the rear. Down the homestretch came Rarus, with the swinging gait that had so often carried him to victory, and, being eased from the distance at and home.

FINISHED BASILY IN 2:17%.

PINISHED BASILY IN 2:17%. Then the crowd cheered wildly, and the partisans of Hooeful saw that their favorite had met a horse that was his master in any part of the mile. The second heat Hopeful again led to the half, but Rarus then came away, and almost walked under the wire in 2:21, Hopeful far behind. The third heat was trotted by Rarus practically alone, he leaving Hopeful at the quarter-pole, and doing the mile in 3:18.

Rowd Boy fourth. The race was then post poned until to-day, and the people went home. SAME DAY—Purse \$1,500, for all pacers; \$750 to first, \$375 to second, \$225 to third. \$150 to fourth:

S. C. Phillips, Xenia. O., enters ch. g.
Sleepy Tom. 4 3 1 1

Ed Geers, Columbia, Tenn., enters ch. m. Mattle Hunter. 1 0 3 3

Sam Keyes, Pittsburg, enters gr. m.
Lucy 2 0 2 2

H. C. Pate, St. Louis, enters blk. g.
Rowdy Boy 3 4 4 4

TIME.

Ouarter. Half. Mile.

NOTES.

Sleepy Tom was recognized by the audience as soon as he came out, and the applause was loud.

A friendly brush on the way out occurred be-tween Mr. Emmett and Mr. Medill, the latter coming into the club-house first. John Splan was so overjoyed at the victory of Rarus that he ordered coampagne for the friends of the winner, who proved a numerous party. Mr. Bemis makes the statement that he has sold Bonesetter for \$16,000, and the papers can be seen if there are any persons who doubt his

The fining of the day was embodied in the penalty of \$5 imposed on Chartey Ford, which the horse's owner came forward and paid, to the amusement of the andience. The sulky drawn by Harus in his race yester day was made by the novelty carriage works of this city, Thomas H. Brown, proprietor. Splan will use no other with his horses.

An amusing incident was the calling of one J. H. Freeman from the judges' stand. It seems that Mr. Freeman's wife wanted him, and adopted this method of finding her spouse.

The sudience in the grand stand was so much interested in the 2:26 race that they hissed when the word "go" was given for the third heat of that race, the favorite having the worst of the send-off.

The races to-day will be doubly interesting from the fact that the Chicago horse Bonesetter starts against Col. Lewis and Hannis, both fast fivers, and if Bonesetter wins it will be at a faster clip than he has ever gone before. The most accurate watches and timers noticed

on the stand yesterday were those bearing the name of Giles Bro. & Co., for twenty years the leading watch and jewelry firm of the Northwest, during which time they have made the importation, sale, and repairing of fine timekeepers aspecialty. John Splan had to enforce his opinion by

John Splan had to enforce his opinion by ounching it into the bead of an extraordinarily thick-headed driver of the 2:26 race. There was some dispute between John and the driver of Dictstor as to a point in the fifth heat, and it ended in a little sparring, the contestants being immediately separated. They subsequently applogized to the judges, and Mr. Smith announced the fact to the audience.

lra Brown, real-estate dealer, and Gus Van Buren, conoseior-at-law, meeting on the Club-house balcony yesterday, at the Jocky and Trotting Club course, laid a wager on the Rarus-Hopeful race in this wise: Van Buren's proposition was: "Pil bet you \$100 worth of legal strices against a lot at La Grange that you can't name the winner." Ira took him up, named Hopeful, and this morning will send over the deed of the suburban building site. over the deed of the suburban building site. SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 24.—The weather is good, but the track is heavy. The three-quarter mile dash was won by Egypt, Walienstein second. Bounie Wood third. Time, 1:204.

Bramble won the cup race easily, Wiliful sec-Bramble wood third. Time, 1:39%,
Bramble won the cup race easily, Whilful second, Loulander third. Time, 1:31%.
The mile-dash was won by Jencho, Skylark second, Blossom third. Time, 1:49.
In the selling race, Nipuer won, Nannie H. second, Clemmie G. third. Time, 2:18%.
Claudia was the favorite.

CLBVELAND. CLEVELAND. O., July 24.—The following are smong the entries to the Cleveland Club races: Two-thirt: class, Dactana and Russ Ellis; 2:20 class, Voltaire and Scott's Chief; 2:26 class, Taylor and Monarch Rule; 2:22 class, Jersey Boy and Oceana Chief; 2:28 class, Lucy Fleming, Kittle Bates, and Fred Douglass. AURORA.

AURORA, Ill., July 24.—The classes of the Aurora Park Association have filled with eighty-five entries. The meeting commences Tuesday

BASE-BALL. TROY VS. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse. CLEVELAND, O., July 24.—The contest was close and exciting to-day, the fielding being sharp, and at times brilliant. The visitors outbatted and outfielded the home club. Troy made one in the eighth on Riley's two-baser, Hall's hit, and Mansell's out at first; and one

BUFFALO DEFEATS PROVIDENCE.

BUFFALO DEFEATS PROVIDENCE.

Susceled Dissorted to The Tribuns
BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Nearly 1,000 people assembled to witness the game this afterucon. Outer sport could not have been more
entertaining. It was generally expected that
Providence would win by hard and effective
hitting, but Galvin was at his best and proved
too much for all but Hines and Wright, the

NATIONALS VS. ALBANTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—Nationals, 6;

BILLIARDS. The Thurf, Fied, and Farm of today will contain a challenge from Jake Schaefer, in behalf of Thomas J. Gailagher and himself, to Sexton and Slosson for a four-handed game at cashion-caron billiards. the game to be 500 cushion-carom billiards, the game to be 500 points, for \$250 or \$500 a side, and to be played either in New York or Unicago. The object of this challenge is to give Sexton and Siosson a chance to meet the champior at cushion-caroms, at which Sexton is claimed to be the best in the East, while Siosson is considered

very little his inferior. Schaefer's selection of Gallagher, who is not classed with Sexton and Gallagher, who is not classed with Sexton and Gallagher, who is not classed with Sexton and Slosson, is a virtual concession of odds, and the challenged parties cannot well afford to avoid an acceptance. The principal reason why a four-handed match is proposed by the champion is, that such an event will engage both Sexton and Slosson, who are at all times possible challengers for the champion cup, in cushion-curom practice, and thus restrain them from efforts for the championship. Schaeter would will agly meet either at cushion-caroms, but his frieeds insist that he shall not caroms, but his frieeds insist that he shall not caroms, but his frieeds insist that he shall not caroms, but his frieeds insist that he shall not care into any match whereby he would be compelled to temporarily forego practic ag the regular game, or leave an opening which the Eastern players might take advantage of. It is to be hoped that the proposed match will be arranged, as it would not only prove exceedingly interesting, but would give the public a chance to witness Schaefer, Sexton, Slosson, and Gallagher in a game of billiards wherein narsing will be impossible, and superior execution will win.

THE WHEAT DEAL

Will the August Option Be Cornered? The wheat market is in that happy and lorious condition which baffles the calculations of the most weatherwise, and, for that matter otherwise, observer. To cast its horoscop would require the most occult science of the astrologer. The New York clique, presumably astrologer. The New Tolk citique, presumably composed of Keene and Hovt, gave the bears a terrific squeeze at the close of last mooth; and, when the contending parties had subsequently changed positions, the Eastern capitalists again turned the screws and compelled the buils for the time being to reach far down in their pocketbooks to pay the resulting differences. It was a complete whipsaw; the unlucky operators were caught both ways.

What will be the upshot of the August deal? is the conundrum which is attracting at least 99 per cent of the gentlemen "who operate on the Board."

It's conceded on all sides that there will be no squeeze on the July option. Whatever profits accrue from it will go to the credit of the bears. And at the present moment they seem to be expecting the tactics which made them much lucre last fall and the same time the year

much lucre last fall and the same time the year previous.

There are many speculators—the most of them men of comparatively small means, and the Board is composed mostly of such—who make it their sole object in life to depreciate property which they never owned, never expect to own, and couldn't own to an alarming extent if it were to sell for 10 cents on the dollar.

These are the chaps who persistently howl about the gross immorality of "corners" and plead the bab act whenever they get the worst of the deal. For them it is all right so long as they can, with impunity, decry the value of the property of others and thereby put money in their purses.

property of others and thereby put money in their purses.
Yeateray there was an average break of 2@ 2½ cents in the market for the three options of July, August and September. The advices from Europe were less favorable; and at the present moment the values in England have their uncertain basis on a weather market. Besides, the arrivals of winter wheat at tals and other large receiving points were quite liberal, and, under the pressure to sell, buvers for export had the advantage, and the market for spring grades followed suit. This natural decline was taken advantage of by the bears, and they hammered the market for No. 2 spring for all it was worth, so far as the options were concerned. Cash wheat was exceedingly dull, though there was quite a respectable export movement, though entirely on the part of those who had made sales some time ago.

time ago.

Sume private dispatches from New York indicated that the Keene and Hoyt clique had begun operations looking to a corner on the option maturing in August. The fact that some large blocks had been purchased for delivery next month, both bere and in Milwankee, gave

large blocks had been purchased for delivery next month, both here and in Milwaukee, gave some color to the report.

Diligent inquir., however, revealed the fact that the purchases referred to were made to cover "shorts" put out at the high figures prevaling before the break at the close of last week, and that the aggregate was not sufficient to cut any figure in a corner, there being considerably less than a million bushels in all.

If it were the object to ideliberately work a corner for next month, it, would be in reason for the party engineering it to take the bear side for the present, first selling for future delivery—either in New York or Liverpool—all the cash wheat which they might expect to be compelled to purchase during the minipulation of the proposed corner.

It has not been learned that any such engagements have been entered into. Those doing an export business are, however, shipping quite freely on rates made some time ago.

Whe her the August option will be cornered or not, only the future can disclose. Those who are credited with having it in view have these things in their favor,—the experience, the capital, and the nerve. Without all these it would be futile to make the experiment.

It was once tried with "experience and perve, but the capital was waiting. The result was a

but the capital was waiting. The result was a flasco. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25-1 a. m.-Indications: For the Middle States and Lower-Lake region, easterly to southerly winds, slight rise followed by slowly falling barometer and slight change in temperature and partly cloudy weather, with local rains in the southern por-tion of the Middle States.

For the Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer, east to south winds, with partly cloudy weather and local rains, and slight changes in pressure.

For the Upper-Lake region, variable winds, mostly from east to south, slowly falling barometer, slight changes in temperature, and partly

Section.

For the Upper Mississipol and Lower Missouri Valleys, light variable winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, with local rains in the northern portions.

rtions.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CRIGAGO, July 24. Time. Bar. The Hu. Wind. Fel. Rn. Weather

6:S3 a. m. 29.887 69 75 N.E. 10 ... Cloudy.
11:18 a. m. 29.900 71 75 N.E. 8 ... Cloudy.
11:18 a. m. 29.900 71 77 N.E. 9 ... Clear.
2:00 p. m. 29.895 72 76 N.E. 9 ... Clear.
3:03 p. m. 29.896 72 76 N.E. 9 ... Clear.
9:00 p. m. 29.891 68 90 N.E. 4 ... Clear.
10:18 p. m. 29.871 88 90 N.E. 4 ... Clear.

Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather.

FINANCIAL.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—The First National Bank began suit to-day to foreclose a mortgage for \$60,000 which it holds against the Shaw Carriage Company. Since the failure and assumment of the Company this bank has at-

assignment of the Company this bank has attempted so aid the concern in working out of its fluancial difficulties, but this suit indicates a fall-ure to make the plan work, and the Company will probably wind up its affairs.

St. Louis, July 24.—The creditors of Semple, Berge & Co., dealers in agricultural implements and machinery, have been in season here to-day and to-night considering propositions for a compromise. The statement submitted to the meeting showed the liabilities to be \$288,000, and the assets \$70,000. After a protracted discussion the creditors agreed to compromise their claims at \$7% cents on the dollar in three parments, the deferred payments to bear interest.

LOCAL CRIME.

The Petty Misdeeds of Chicago Criminals.

Compounding a Felony -- Justice-Court Cases-Burglaries and Bobberies.

Warrants were issued by Justice Meech for the arrest of several more of the riotous em-ploves of the Excelsior and Singer & Talcott

At 2:30 yesterday morning burglars entered At 2:30 yesterday morning burglars entered the residence of Mr. Prarey, No. 355 Monroe street, by forcing open one of the front windows. While in a bed-room they were alarmed, and ran off, taking with them Mr. Prarey's pantaloons. He followed and fired one shot at them, and the night watchman fired at another, both to no effect. The thief dropped the pantaloous in the rear alley, and got for his trouble only an empty pocket-book.

John S. Pardee, a brick-maker and plasterer from Chebanse, Ill., turned up at Central Station Tuesday night in a demoralized condition. By vesterday he was sufficiently revived to be able to state that he arrived in the city at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, and met some unknown man with whom he' had several drinks. After that he only remembers having been in a den kept by some colored man, where he lost \$24. Detectives Steele and McDonald made an effort to find the place in his company, but failed.

John and Bridget Griffin had one of their fortnightly seatices last night at their home, No. 224
Sherman street. Bridget got the best of the
fight by pounding her liege lord over the head
with a tin-bail, inflicting quite a severe wound
on the right side of the head, through
which John lost a large quantity of blood. He
was taken to the County-Hospital for treatment, and a physician who there examined him
thought he would recover. The neighbors a sie
that he is a worthless sort of fellow, while she
is a hardworking dressmaker. Mrs. Griffin was
locked up at the Armory for the assault.

L. Klain, a dry-goods dealer at No. 554 Ral-

L. Klein, a dry-goods dealer at No. 554 Halsted street, who piles tons of cheap trash on the sidewaik in front of his place daily, caused the arrest of a woman named Mary Campbell, whom he caught stealing a pair of cheap sleeve-buttons, or something of that sort. The woman's husband bought the property for \$1.50, several times what it was worth, and Mrs. Campbell was yesterday discharged by Justice Walsn. It was just such sharks that Judge I uiey meant to snare when he delivered his charge to the present Grand Jury relative to compounding fetocles, and while he present case is of too little moment perhaps for the Criminal Court to take cognizance of, it is well, perhaps, to show such dealers all over the city what danger they are in when they attempt money-making in any such way.

in when they attempt money-making in any such way.

A whole chapter might be written about undutiful sons and parents upon subject matter found yesterday in the Police Courts. Before Justice Wallace was Robert Wesley Keller, colored, 15 years of age, whose mother lives at No. 723 State street. She beats the boy and drives him away from home, and then when he does happen to stay away she puts the police on his trail. She wanted him sent to the Bridewell yesterday, but some of the neighbors, who say that "Bobbie" is really a superior boy, interfered in his behalf, and said that the mother was herself to blame for the souse she gives him. Before Justice Walsh: John E. Clark, 12 years of age, was fined \$10 and sent to the flouse of Correction. By the expiration of his time the mother hopes to have arranged for his reception at some reformatory institution, as she says he is an incorrigible thief and general villain, which is greatly owing to the bad companionship he keeps. Before Justica Kaulmann: Frank Lacey, 19 years of age, one of the youths arrested for the Dooley homicide, was charged with beating his mother, because she wanted to know too much as to his affairs. He was fined \$100, which was suspended at the request of his mother, and upon promises of better behavior.

J. W. Stabblins, agent for the grocery firm of

Officers Smith and Jennings worked up the case.

Minor arrests: John W. Russeil, a 15-vearold colored boy, charged with malicious mischief in harling a stone through an iluminated
sign in front of Con Pearson's saloon, No. 86
Fourth avenue; George Foster, another colored boy, charged with stealing three Mslacca
canes, for which an owner is wanted; Hugh
Gillick and Frank Jones, young cickpockets
brought in by the Central Station police;
Charles Clark, alias Barton, stealing a watch
about a week ago from J. H. Jones, a lodger at
Tom's lodging-house on West Madison street;
Charles Varney, larceny of a bird cage from Bell
McKegue, of No. 410 State street; Jacob Howard, alias Venable, colored, charged with severely best ug his mistress, Hefens Price, about a
week ago.

Officer Leonard, of the Lake-street squad,
arrested a stranger vesterday who was making
himself heard in the vicinity of South Water street
and Fifth avenue by loud and prolonged catcalls, whistling as if wanting some one or destring to stop a car, to the annoyance of pedestrians and conductors respectively. The fellow
kept shady from the officer for some time,
but the latter finally caught sight
of him and gave chase. The fellow flew along
South Water street, and got into Finny's sailioft, where Leonard searched for him, but he
got away in some mysterious manuer, and for a
short time the officer lost track of him. He
finally espied him lurking about the bridge approach on Fifth avenue, and again went for him.
The fugnitive got over the river in fast time,
something less than 2:18%, and fetched up in
the most unceremotious manner up a meaimarket, on Wells street, where Leonard captured him, but not without some resistance and a great deai of noise. He
was handled gently, however, and was taken
to the Central Police Station, and would not
furnish any clew as to what his name was nor
where he beionged. He was put in one of the
cages at the station to await identification or
the inquiry of friends. Officer Leonard gave
a Tribuse

custody of the Custodian at Police Headquarters.

PULLING THIEVES AND VAGRANTS.

An article in yesterday's TRIBUSE devoted to the manner in which certain sections of the police were showing marked disregard of Acting Superintendent. O'Donnell's orders was the topic of conversation in police circles yesterday. While not one of the men denied it, they generally said that it was through no disrespect to their superior officer, but rather from an inability to comprehend the full meaning of all the new orders and regulations, that the thieves were not brought in. And some of those who have been traveling back streets for the express purpose of avoiding criminals and vagrants urged that Capt. O'Donnell's order had scared all such men out of the city, or into their hiding-places. It is safe to say, however, that every detective bethought himself that it was time to be up and stirring, and in consequence there was quite a fair array of vagrants last evening at both the West Madison Street Station and at the Armory. According to the police of both Chicago Avenue Stations, they are of but little use anyway, as there are no vagrants and but few thleves in their districts. To any one who is acquainted with the manner in which "con." men and thieves take advantage of the police leniency in the North Division alone, this will sound ridiculous. At the Armory there were cooked the following: John Martin, alleged confidence and bunko operator, arrested by Detectives Traynor and Bauder: Harry Thompson, confidence man, arrested by Detectives Ryan and Londergan; Frank Hammon, Charles Spencer, and Cornelius Lynch, arrested by Detectives Galiagher and-Flyon, but who were uncortunately not registered by their real and known names; Thomas O'Brien, confidence man, brought in by Officer Dan Duffy. In the West Division the police went out in citizens' dress, and, under the direction of Detectives Shea and Keating, brought in tollines warrants, none of them very troublesome ones to be sure, but nevertineless just such a pull as will strik

ous work for the next two or three months that the police are going to secomplish snything, and this sort of work is to be kept up. Let the guilty ones therefore beware.

this sort of work is to be kept up. Let the guilty ones therefore beware.

COMPOUNDING A FELONT.

The just and needed remarks usade by Judge Tuley the other day in his charge to this Grand Jury on the subject of compounding felonies have borne fruit, but, as usual, in the case of a small offender only. It is a practice as old as the world itself, almost, to pick out some small fellow and shake him up and make an example of him in order that a day or a week after some bigger criminal's case may go unnoticed. Day before vesterday a woman named Mary Campbell stole some jewelry worth about 10 cents from a store on South Halated street, near Tweifth. She was caught in the act, and her husband, who was told what she was doing, paid the storekeeper \$1.50 for it, so that he might not prosecute the case. The goods, it is understood, were not taken off the premises. The case came up before Justice Waish, who, with Judge Tuley's remarks fresh in his mind, administered to the sinful storekeeper a bitter lecture for his conduct. He had compounded a 10-cent felony, and was liable to the onsities of the law in such case made and provided. Unon the repetition of such a disgraceful offense as that he would be beld over to await the action of the Grand Jury and would be prosecuted with the full rigor and vigor of the law. It remuins now to be seen whether any Justice will be similarly severe when a \$1,000 felony case which has been compounded comes within his jurisdiction.

THE JUSTICES.

Christian Arnel Grand Peres Justice Hudsen.

Christian Appel came before Justice Hudson resterday on complaint of his 16-vear-old son, who charges him with disorderly conduct. The case was continued until to-day.

Cornelius Lyoch and Frank Hammond, two genteel-looking fellows, were brought before Justice Prindiville yesterday on a charge of vagrancy, and their case was continued to the 9th under \$200 each. John Murphy, a young man, was tried for vagrancy, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, which was suspended upon promise of good conduct.

sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, which was suspended upon promise of good conduct.

Justice Walah: Joseph Denison, larceny of a watch and chain, \$300 to the 25th; Richard Furlong, larceny from William Rieder, \$200 to the 26th; James Corrigan, attempting to rob Patrick McNamara while drunk, discharged; John Quion, larceny of some goods from E. McGrath, to the 26th; Richard F. Buckley, a desperate young man of 20 years, who made threats to shoot his faither, and carried a revolver to that end, \$2,000 to the 29th. The cause was family difficulty. Leonard Lewinlusk, farceny of \$30 worth of clothing from the amn oves of a picture-frame factory or West Lake strest. \$300 to the Criminal Court. Justice Wallace: John Yattaw, William Murray, and William Trussell, various charges of keeping disorderly housen namely: the "bum-boats." and of selling liquor without a license, to the 26th; William Joyce, assaulting and robbing Patrick Flanerty, to the 25th; James Connors, malicious mischief, on complaint of Joseph Schure, \$150 to the Criminal Court; James McKinney, the thug who shot J. H. Johnson, the colored barber in Miller's asloon, No. 1004 State street, \$2,000 to the Criminal Court; James McKinney, the thug who shot J. H. Johnson, the colored barber in Miller's asloon, No. 1004 State street, \$2,000 to the Criminal Court. Justice Kaufmann: Joseph Wintberger, obtaining money by false pretences in a horse-trade with August Buchbolz, to the 26th.

AMUSEMENTS. DRAMATIC AND RAILWAY AGENTS.

Ness York Heroid, July 22.

A number of the managars and agents of the atrical combinations, who every year spend much of their time on the railways of the country, assembled at the Westminster Hotel yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a protective association that has for its object a mutual arrangement with the many railways in the United States whereby both may derive benefit from their use of each other. On the one hand it is said that the dramatic companies anwitto, which was useeneded at the request of as mother, and upon promises of better behavior.

J. W. Stebbins, agent for the grocery firm of Strague, Warner & Co., Nos. II and IS Randon her saide letivery all the ecomption of treet, boards his horse and waron is Gross livery stables, No. IS North Clinton street, and the recently complained that his wagon, which is a ciosed box with locked doors, was being robbed nightly complained that his wagon, which is a ciosed box with locked doors, and they are real-plained to the police, and they arrest-god fine groceries, and Wednesday night about the modern and treet, and the police, and they are real-plained to the police, and they arrest-god fine groceries, and wednesday night about and propose by their rules to all complained to the police, and they arrest-god fine groceries, and wednesday night about the modern and the police, and they arrest-god fine groceries, and wednesday night about the modern and propose by their rules to all complained to the police, and they arrest-god and the bad, between the good and the bad, between the good and the polices and propose by their rules to all complained to the police, and they arrest-god and the particular and propose by their rules to all complained to the police, and they arrest-god and the procession and bout twenty-live pounds of coffee, valued to all complained to the police, and they arrest-god in a saloon at No. 27 West Lake street, kept by Jonnas, alias "Red" Martin. Wisseer and Levers for stealing, and Martin and O'Hara work of the procession of fraud. Beyond the process of organization, a discussion of its rocept by Jonnas, alias "Red" Martin. Wisseer and Levers for stealing, and Martin and O'Hara work of the process of organization, a discussion of its procession, and the appointment of accompliate, sold in Cherk of the process of organization, and the appointment of accompliates. From the Hon. WM. TAYLOR, State Bearing in the process of organization, the procession and the appointment of accompliates. The proces nothing was done. The committee consists of Mr. J. H. Haverly and Mr. Robert Miles, both well-known and influencial gentlemen in the profession. These are expected to confer with the railway people, receive their riews, and make an early report. It is not believed that when those who represent the railways fully understand the question and appreciate the many expenses incidental to the removal from point to point of a company of professionals legitimately employed, they will interpose the new rule that has been suggested, and that a reconsideration of the subject matter will result in a change of mind. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. E. M. Gotthoid as President and Mr. D. Fronman as Secretary. A committee of three will draft a constitution and by-laws, and at the next meeting reports from all parts of the country are expected. A national organization will then be made. Only those who genuinely represent the reputable combinations will be admitted. This action, it is believed, will be the equivalent of a carteblanche to the many railwars of the Continent, and serve to restore the confidence in the integrity of our dramatic people that seems to have been somewhat lost. The result of the differences between these dramatic and railway agenta will probably be reached within a couple of weeks.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Lotta is on the ocean bound for Liverpool.

She returns in a month.

"Crutch and Toothpick" will be Sothern's opening piece in New York.

Mose Fiske and Miss Tettenborn give their new p'ay at McVicker's Aug. 4. new p'ay at McVicker's Aug. 4.
On the 10th Charles Carroll, comedian, and
Lillie Bell, soubrette, were married in Toledo.
John C. Frankiin is slowly dving in Philadelphia of consumption. He is in need of assist-

R. E. Graham has been engaged by Sam Colville; also, Jesse Williams, who is now in England. Mr. Len Grover ("old Fel"), author of "Our Boarding-House," etc., is again among us.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says John McCullough underwent a painful surgical operation the past week.

the past week.

Aldrich and Paralos, late the Parson and the Chisannan in the "Danitas," will star in a play of their own this season.

The Park Theatre "Engaged" Company, Agoes Booth et als., will open the new Rochester Theatre in September.

B. A. Weaver will be stage-manager and Charles Burnham business-manager of Pike's Opera-House, Cincianati.

John W. Albaugh has leased the National Theatre in Washington, and now has theatres in Albany, Baltimore, and the Capital.

Sarah Berohardt is represented as being twice as thin as Modjeska, and as unbealthy again as Clara Morris, with more talent than both put together.

A drams called "The Worship of Bacchus," in which Miss Fanny Josephs appears as the beroine, was announced at the London Olympic for the 21st inst.

The New York Park Theatre Company, which,

The New York Park Theatre Company, which, with few exceptions, will include the members of last season's company, will open their season at Buffalo, Sept. 1.

of last season's company, will open their season at Buffalo, Sept. 1.

The witches took Macheth for a restaurant-keeper, says an amateur Shakspearean critic, for did they not cry, "Hisli, thane of clams!" and "Hail, thane of chowder!" to him?

It is said that M. Got, the doyen of the Comedie Francaise, has asked Miss Genevieve Ward to join the society and take the piace of Mme. Favart, who is about to retire.

Frank Mordaunt, Frank Evans, and J. H. Rowe are organizing a combination to play "Queen's Evidence," a piece which enjoys a large run at the Princess' Theatre, London.

While bathing near Rocksway on the 8th one of the Murzelli eaters came near being drowned. She was rescued by a Newfoundland dog, who held her head shows water until help reached her.

The Mirror says: "Henri Laurent and Bianche Correlli have sailed for Europe together, leaving Mrs. Laurent in New York to amuse herself with her favorite occupation of reading the Outes letters to Henri. By the way, when Bianche Correlli first appeared in Phila-

delphia, which was in the winter of 1876, being then a variety acrees, she had a husband. At least she said so, and used to talk about him a great deal. Where, and oh where, is that husband now? Echo answers."

The Folly Theatra London, reopened June 30, under Mme. Dolaro's management, with a new comedy farce called "Lord Mayor's Day," which proved a dire failure. The piece is as adaptation from the French of "La Cagnotte." There is no circus-tent, nowe'er much watched and tended.

But needs some greater care: There is no hole, however well defended, But has a small boy there,

"Venus," the new burlerque at the London Royalty, is said to be poor stuff, but there is a display of pretty and impudent women in it, and the "crutch and toothpickers" are satisfied. Nellie Bromley and Miss Alma Stanley are the beroines of the piece.

Messey. Blaisdell & Blanchett have secured Haverly's Theatre for the five Sunday nigots during the Union Square engagement. The programme has not yet been fully decided unon, except that relating to Sunday first, when seconday and a comedicate will be presented with a cast comprising a number of old Unicago favorities.

vorites.

"Our London correspondent, Mr. Jennings," says the New York World, "inclinates the probability of a grand asthetico-financial combination between our distinguished countryman, Mr. Jay Gould, and that brilliant, but eccentric, actress, Mile. Sarah Berobardt. This would indeed be a starting innovation in dramatic management, but it is worthy of notice that our esteemed contemporary, the Tribuas, some time ago prefigured the probable advent of Mile. Bernhardt to these shores on terms of dazzing magnificence, and there is no doubt, we believe, that Mr. Gould is now in Loodon. We advise all managers on this side of the water to watch the progress of this matter with unremisting vigilance."

SPRINGFIELD.

State Board of Education—A Pardon that
Comes in the Right Time—Military.
Spread Dispute to The Tribusa
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—Gov. Cullom returned and appointed John A. Enander, of Chicago, as memoer of the State Board of Education, vice J. D. Caton, resigned. This Board is simply a Board of Directors for the Normal University at Bioomington, and Judge Caton, in his letter of resignation, speaks of the institution and its work in the highest terms.

The Governor has pardoned Edward Peters.

and its work in the highest terms.

The Governor has pardoned Edward Peters, who was convicted of larceny by the Henry County Circuit Court in June, 1876, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years. The young man's fatter has recently died in Sweden, leaving something of an estate. The son's saare will be distributed among the other heirs unless he claims in person by the last of August. The pardon was asked by the Jadge, Stare's Attorney, and county officers. There are less than two months of the prisoner's time unexpired, and the Governor relieves him of that to enable him to secure his share of his father's estate.

Lieut-Col. Samuel Appleton, of Chicago, was to-day commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel and Brigadier Inspector of the rifle practice of the First Brigade.

The Governor has licensed the vetarans who attend the soldiers' reunion at Aurora to carry arms during the reunion.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, July 24.—Arrived, France and Australia, from London; Adriatic, from Liver

LONDON, July 24.—Steamships Corinthian from Montreal, and Australian, from Baltimore have arrived out.

QUEBNSTOWN, July 24.—Arrived, Wyoming, from New York.

Museus. Where & Porren - Gentlemen: To say that I am grateful. Is only a pour expression of m feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for feel it in every sense of the word. I have been great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelventy with the control of the cont

edres, besides his content was the same. I became satisfied that I could not be cured, but might be kept from cetting worse.

Now. about three months ago, Mr. Meshan, a gentleman well known to Boston people, called my attention to your Curtura. and promised wonderful results if I would only make a trial. He told me of his own experience with it, and so persevered on me that I went with him to a drug store and bought two large boxes of Curtura, and some Cutteura Soap, and commenced to use it according to the directions. There was so much numor lodged within the skin, that as soon as I commenced the use of Curtura it came to the surface and festered, until vast quantities had come out and greetly in tensified my sufferings for about two weeks. But I did not unind this, as I felt that I was going to gerid of the humor when I asw it coming to the surface in such large quantities. After the first two or three weeks' use of this remedy, I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of painful sore. I carefull faithfully, and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling sand week nearer cure, until at the present moment, after the months' use of Curtura, and twelve years as constant suffering as was ever eadured. I say that I am cured, and pronounce my case most remarkable on record. I have been so els with my success that I have stopped men on street who were afflicted, and told them to get Curtural who are suffering with these discussions and cure all who are suffering with these discussions and cure all who are suffering with these discussions and cure all who are suffering with these discussions.

Boston, Aug. 92, 1878. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

pounded.

CUTICURA is the great external remedy for all Humors of the Scalp and Skin, Ulcers, and Old

Propared by Weeks & Potter, Chemista and Draggists. 300 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Draggists and Desiers. Price of Cuticurs, small boxes, 50 cents: large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. Reseivent, \$1 per bottle. Cuticurs Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS Hunareds of little Nerves and Mascles respond to the WOLTAGE Electrical Action of these wonderful Plasters, the moment they are applied, The Instantly Aunifoldate Pain, Strengthen Weak and Painful Parts, Draw Poisons from the Blood, Prevent Fever and Again, Liver and Edmey Compliants.

FOR VALL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The entire stock of S. III lebrands & of Artificial Flooring and Fonditive and Fonditive and Artificial Flooring and Fonditive & to satisfy the artificial and close to the satisfy of the analysis of the Artificial and the Artificial Receivers, who advants and rooms.

H. MONSS, Reductors are analysis and tell Walonts or power and tell walonts or power

M A TRANCE.

2, July 24.—During a terrible onday the home of Mrs. Adebiown down, and the lady covers. She was finally taken out, and preparations were made non for ner burial. At the sket was being removed to the no and asked what this all den revival created consternations is a serious serious description of the lady of the lad

Paul & Duluth Road. Surveys for the Chicago & Black Hills Road.

ADVANCING EAST-BOUND RATES. The various railroads in this city were notified esterday by the trunk lines that another addreight rates to the East would be made Aug. The increase will be five cents per hundred ounds on fourth-class goods, grain, and hogs. his will make the rates 30 cents on fourth-class, ts on grain, and 40 cents on hogs from is city do not like this advance. The has already injured their business, as of the shippers took advantage of low lake rates, and with another ance the business will be reduced to almost ng. Yet the trunk-line managers, wh ing. Yet the trunk-line managers, who control all the roads leading East from this decided upon an advance, because they get to business they want from the propeller at Buffalo, Erie, etc., and, besides, get traffic and better rates from interior is, thus making more than good the loss suffer on their Chicago roads. The roads from this city rather like the advance, as it force business to this city, where it can advantage of the low lake rates. High stes, they say, benefit them and Chicago lly, because they force the business to the

THE ST. PAUL & DULUTH. sident J. P. Isley, of the St. Paul & Duluth ad, has written the following letter to the St. Paul Pioneer-Press denying the rumors that ad had fallen into the hands of the Chicago thwestern Railroad, but that the buyers parties owning the West Wisc terests are identical with the St. Paul

ere have been so many absurd rumors in cir-tion about the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, as I notice by your paper a convention is to t on Tuesday next to discuss its condition and ation, a few facts cannot be impertinent to the

raphed all over the country by one who
teen more careful than to circulate
rumors that he knew would excite the
nor has it fallen into the hands of any
or company, but simply has been
few gentlemen who wish to develop
to the fullest extent, and that can only
seeking to encourage every interest in

White Bear: That this Company will enter into a contract with any other railroad company wishing to send the products of its line to Duluth, to carry the same to Duluth at such rates of freight as they may make, only allowing this Company the same rate per ton per mile that they receive for taking such freight from the point of receive for taking such freight from the point of receive for taking such freight from the point of receive at Duluth to Duluth of the point at which it reaches this road; this Company to have the same right to send such articles of freight as it may receive at Duluth to points on said roads upon the same terms, and conditions.

If this does not cover the point of throwing this road into the whole system of Minnesota roads, wishing to keep the Duluth route open, then I am willing to accept any modification which will-accomplish the desired end.

I know that the Sioux City Road is tied down by its complications with the Illinois Central Road at Le Mars, and the Northwestern Road at Mankato, so that it is not an independent highway to all shippers, and the Minnespolis & St. Lonis has its connections at Albert Lea which have worked against the Duluth route; but, notwithstanding these, I am willing to accept the business they are free to take, upon the conditions stated. Can we do any more to keep this the only independent route to the East open to this people of Minnesota? If so, please suggest.

CHICAGO & BLACK HILLS RAIL-ROAD-ROUTES.

BOAD-ROUTES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

RAPID CITY, D. T., July 20.—F. N. Kimball, Chief Engineer of the Iowa & Dakota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and his assistant, W. H. Sheldon,—at the head of different parties, and exploring over different lines,—arrived here last night, and accorded your correspondent an interview.

Mr. Kimball came into the Hills settlement from the Missouri River by way of the White River route, crossing over the divide between White and Bad Rivers in the vicinity of White Clay Butte; and thence he came on, over a plains, country but slightly broken by ravines and elevations, to the South Fork of the Cheyone, reaching it about forty-five miles out from

and elevations, to the South Fork of the Cheyenne, reaching it about forty-five miles out from Rapid City. He said: "We found what I will, for the present, call a possible route for a railroad; further explorations may reveal a more practicable one." He traveled all that portion of the White River Valley lying below and east of the lowest point reached and reported upon by the Special Commissioner sent out by The TRIBUNE a short time since; so the latter report, taken in connection with Mr. Kimball's. by the Special Commissioner sent out by The Taibung a short time since; so the latter report, taken in connection with Mr. Kimball's, is a complete description of the White River Valley from near its source to its mouth. From a point opposite the White River flows through splendid grazing regious, with excellent tarming tracts interspersed; that it is, upon the whole, a country susceptible of settlement. The country from the White Clay Butte on in to the Black Hills settlements, Mr. Kimball says, was very correctly described in The Taibuna letter referred to, a copy of which he had obtained before leaving the Missouri River.

Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Kimball's assistant, came through on a more northerly route, traveling nearly all the way to the South Fork of the Chevenne River over the main freighting road from Fort Pierre to the Black Hills. He thinks the natural conditions for railroad-building are altogether within the limits of practicability by this wagon-road route; but a comparison of notes resulted in showing that the more favorable route is by way of the White River Valley.

The greatest natural obstacle encountered by both Mr. Kimball and Mr. Sheldon was right at the South Fork of the Chevenne, where they found the banks on the east side high and precipitous, and impossible to construct a railroad across on trestle-work.

To-morrow morning they will set out on their return,—believing, from reports of hunters and trappers, that they will find a practicable crossing of the Chevenne about the mouth of the Box-Eider, which empties into the Cheyenne only fifteen miles north of the mouth of Rapid Creek.

Engineer Sheldon will then, accompanied by a military export, follow the general course of the

Creek.
Engineer Sheldon will then, accompanied by a military escort, follow the general course of the Bad River Valley down to the Missouri, and this will probably mark the extreme northern limit of the explorations for a direct railroad-route between Chicago and the Black Hills; and Mr. Kimball will go direct to the headquarters of the Company he represents and prepare a general report upon the White River reconnoissance. In the meantime, John C. Gault, Assistant Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul,—and also a very competent engineer, I am telegrand,—is exploring the Miobrara or Northern

Nebraska route, which will probably mark the extreme southern limit of the field of exploration. Should I catch Mr. Gault "on wing," and find him as obligingly communicative as Messers. Kimball and Sheldon have been, I will give you a report of his observations in the Valley of the Niobrara.

Messers. Kimball and Sheidon have been, I will give you a report of his observations in the Valley of the Niobrara.

I have traversed a considerable portion of the Valley of the Niobrara River, and can bear testimony that it embraces, throughout an extent of at least 150 miles, all the natural elements of self-sus: aining prosperity: rich, deep, and quick soil; pure water; nutritious native grasses; line timber-growths—especially on the upper waters—of pine, edar, elm, ash, etc; and varieties of excellent building-stone. The Niobrara River is a current 300 miles long, of serpentine course,—though from west to east the flow is very direct,—affording, by its frequent short turns, magnificent and unlimited water-power advantages for milling and manufacturing; and it heads in what is supposed to be a rich mineral region. Its valley is already sparsely settled 100 miles above its mouth, with scattering stock-ranges on up almost to its head. It has numerous fine tributaries, the principal of which are the Verdigris, Little Platte, Red-Bird, Snake, Bear, Beaver, Sand-Hill, and Horse-Tall. These tributaries flow through a sandy-loam soil, quick and productive, and are generally well stocked with fish; and there is, ordinarily, a sufficiency of timber found along them to meet all the probable demands of settlement. I believe the lower hundred miles of the Niobrara Basin to be capable of supporting a dense population. Above that, on to the head, the country is uniformly valuable for grazing, with here and there good farming districts. The time is doubtless near at hand when civilized man's control will be supreme from one end of the valley to the other, and Nebraska will then be a great State indeed. But no main-trunk rail-road-line stretching from Chicago to the Black Hills will traverse the Valley of the Niobrara over 100 miles until it would deflect in a northwesterly direction into the Valley of the White River.

The word "Niobrara" signifies, in the Indian towers, "the Runner Water State indeed to the rich water wil

River.

The word "Niobrara" signifies, in the Indian tongue, "the Running Water"; and the early geographers gave it the same name in French on their maps,—"L'Eau Qui Court."

The Valley of the Bad River, first explored by Lieut. Warren in 1855, i never explored: but I have been informed by trappers who have operated on many of its northern branches, which are numerous, that it embraces valuable stock-districts, some quite extensive: but, upon the whole, it is quite extensive; but, upon the whole, it is quite inferior to the Niobrara and White River Valleys for general farming purposes; and the possibilities of a country for developing a way-business is an important factor in the selection of a Black-Hills railroad-route. in the selection of a Black-Hills railroad-route. Here, then, we have the present theatre of war of the great railroad-glants who are struggling for precedence in controlling the Black-Hills travel and carrying business. With Omaha, Sioux City, and Yankton as the immediate bases of operations, it extends from the Niobrara River, on the south, to the main Cheyenne, on the north,—having an average breadth, from north to south, of about eighty miles, and an average length, from the Missouri River to the Black-Hills settlements, of about 180 miles, and approximating in area one-fifth the territorial extent of the State of Illinois. This is the field in which the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul powerful rivals. The lilinois Central, the Cassar of the past in Western railroad-building, with reserved means and ample credit to carry out any scheme of future extensions of business; the Chicago & Northwestern, whose branches and feeders extend from Chicago to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan on the north, and to the boundaries of Nebraska and Dakota on the reserved the extensions and wealth. Union the boundaries of Nebraska and Dakota on the west; and the enterprising and wealthy Union Pacific, ambitious to circumvent, by great lateral lines north and south, all who seek to dispute its sway over the vast regions between the Missouri and the Pacific,—these powerful combinations all have jealous eyes on the advance movement of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company; and each will soon, if seemingly well-authenticated reports may be depended upon, have engineer-corps in the field, making Northes Nebraska and Western Dakota the scenes of unusual activity in railroad-Norther Nebraska and Western Dakota the scenes of unusual activity in railroad-building, with the usual results of town-building, farm-locating, speculating in lands, etc. And, when the fight for the Black-Hills prize is over, another campaign of the same kind will be inaugurated,—for the Imperial Valley of the Yellowstone and the mining centres of Montana will be the objective points of the next struggle, the result of which will be to practically demonstrate that the best route for a transcontinental railroad will be in line with the Great Lakes,—will be a direct one westward from Chicago, by way of the Black Hills of Dakota, the Big Horn, Upper Yellowstone, Gallatin and Columbia Valleys: and another certain result will be, to make Chicago the business and population-centre of America.

H. N. M.

New York, July 24.—The Directors of the eering the acquisition of the Detroit, monroe & Toledo Railroad. Mr. Vanderbilt sent word that he waived his condition that all freight at Detroit should be given to the Canada Southern Line, which he controls, but declined to accept the valuation placed by the Wabash men on the Detroit & Toledo line. Their proposition was to pay interest on \$500,000, while Mr. Vanderbilt claimed the line had cost to date \$1,295,600. The Wabash Directors telegraphed Mr. Hickson, General Agent of the Grand Truns, asking him whether he would consent to a higher valuation. He replied he would agree to submit the question to arbitration. A telegram was then sent to Mr. Vanderbilt asking whether this would be satisfactory. A prompt "no" was the answer. It was thereupon resolved to notify Mr. Vanderbilt that negotiations would be broken off forever, and to begin as soon as possible, to make connection with the Great Western and the Grand Trunk Lines of Canada, the construction of an independent road between Detroit and Toledo, which will be from eight to ten miles shorter than the Detroit, Monroe & Toledo route. As the expense will have to be met, the Wabash men will have to be ratified by formal meetings of the Directors of all three Companies. Written requests were ordered sent to the Canadian roads to have such meetings called at an early day. & Toledo Railroad. Mr. Vanderbilt sent word

WISCONSIN PROJECT.

Brecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 24.—There was a neeting of Eastern capitalists last night, with officers of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway, to plan for an extension to Elroy, to make a direct route to St. Paul, thus tapping make a direct route to St. Paul, thus tapping the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line. As a result, A. G. Ruzgies, President of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac, with C. J. L. Meyer, L. A. Emerson, W. S. Meller, of Chicago, for the Chicago & Northwestern line, and other railway men, started to-day to examine the route from Princeton to Firoy. This branch seems sure to be built, and that quite soon.

ADVANCE IN RATES.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NEW YORK, July 24.—Pool Commissioner
Fink telegraphed to-day to the Western agents of the trunk lines the following advance i rates from Chicago to New York, being the basis agreed upon at the meeting of the Executive Committee held at Long Branch Tucsday: Grain, 25 cents; fourth, class, 30 cents; and live hogs, 40 cents. This is an advance of 5 cents in each class. The advance goes into effect

ANOTHER RAILROAD.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

Lincoln, Neb. July 24.—Articles of incorporation of the Missouri & Niobrara Valley Railration of the Missouri & Niobrara Valley Railroad Company were filed in the office of the
Secretary of State yesterday. The route proposed is from Sioux City, Ia., westward to
the mouth of the Niobrara River, in Nebraska,
thence through the State so as to connect with
the Union Pacific at Cheyenne or Rock Creek,
in the Territory of Wyoming. The incorporators
are George D. Hill, G. E. Kirk, and A. L. Merriman, of Washington, D. C.

DENVER, Col., July 24.—Judge Hallett this morning rendered a decision on the motions of the Santa Fe and Rio Grande Companies by appointing Louis C. Elisworth, of Denver, Receiver, with instructions to retain Mr. Borst, present Superintendent, and appoint new Passenger and Freight Agents. In the course of his remarks he administered a sharp reprimand on the Rio Grande Company for their method of cetting recession.

CONSOLIDATION.

apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—Articles of consolidation of the Muncie & State Line and Lafayette, Muncie & Bioemington Road were filed to-day. The lines join each other at the boundary of this State and Illinois, and their consolidation has been authorized by both Legislatures.

ITEMS The Common Council of Buffalo has granted permission to the New York Central to construct and maintain tracks across the Terrace and other streets connecting their roads on the east and west side of the city. The conditions of the grant are that the passenger depot at East Buffalo shall be abandoned and that a way-station be built on the Terrace with a larger depot below it.

a larger depot below it.

Mr. James Smith, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, has issued a circular to agents and connecting lines, that his road has been notified by its Southern connections that, owing to quarantine restrictions, no freight or property of any description will, until further notice, be received for Memphis, and that no freight for Texas will be received unless accompanied by shipper's affidavit that the goods have not been in the yellow-fever districts since July 1. Original affidavits must be attached to waybills to destination and duplicate affidavits must be sent to consignee by shipper. pills to destination and duplicate nust be sent to consignee by shipper.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM PHELPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 24.—Col. William leading wholesale grocer, died to-day from the ffects of the amoutation of a leg, rendered nec ssary by the severing of an artery by breaking a washbowl while taking a foot-bath a few days ago. Col. Phelps was a native of Cayuga county, New York, and was 63 years of age, He came to Detroit in 1835, and, from a small beginning as a clerk in a grocery, rose to be a member of the wholesale firm of Phelps & Brace, and amassed a handsome fortune. In 860 be was elected a member of the State egislature, serving three terms, also two terms s Alderman. At the breaking out of the Rebetlion, Col Phelps, as a member of a Military Committee, was very active in assisting n raising and equipping troops to be sent to the ront, and in 1862 was appointed Allottment Commissioner for Michigan by President Lin-coln. In 1863 he was appointed Paymaster, with the rank of Major, and served in the West through various campaigns of Gens. Sherman, Rosencrans, and Thomas. In 1867 he was appinted on Governor Crapo's staff, with the rank of Colonel. He was an Odd Fellow in the early days of that Order in Detroit, and subsequently ecame a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was also an early and particularly active Knight Templar. He was instrumental in introducing the Order of Sons of Temperance into this State, and held the highest offices in the gift of the organization for many years.
At the Jackson Convention, in 1854, where the Republican party had its birth, Col. Phelps was was a zealous member to the last. The deceased was particularly prominent in the Methdist Church, and filled various positions as Superintendent of Sabbath-school, class-leader, trustee, and local preacher during the past twenty-five years. He will be buried with military honors Saturday. The wholesale grocery houses all close at noon on that day as a me

SOMERBY, CRIMINAL LAWYER. Boston, July 24.—Gustavus A. Somerby, the distinguished criminal lawyer, died this after-noon. Few men in New England have had greater opportunities for distinction in this special business than he, and none have been quicker to take advantage of the chances. He efended Leavitt Alley six years ago, and cleared him of the murder of Matthew Ellis, whose body was found in a barrel floating down Charles River two or three days before the great fire. This case attracted great attention at the time, the circumstances being very similar to the cele-brated Parkman-Webster murder, for which a Harvard Professor was hanged. There was no doubt at all of his guilt. Blood was found on his person and in his stable, and there were overwhelming evidences of his complicity. Somer-by was shrewd enough to contest the Government without putting in much evidence on his own side, and won the case by refusing to allow the prisoner to testify. On his acquittal, Alley

to be a murderer, but declined to have anything further to say to him. Somerby was also coun-sel for the Fall River defaulters and a number of persons charged with criminal offenses, and was remarkably successful. He amassed a large fortune in his profession.

MAJ. SHERIDAN WAITE.

rushed to shake hands with his counsel, but Somerby drew back, and not only refused to grasp the hand of a man he must have believed

DECATUR, Ill., July 24.-A telegram from Leadville, Col., announces the sudden death of Maj. Sheridan Waite, aged 51, lately a large

CASUALTIES.

THE HARVEST OF DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 24.—The wife of John

Mehlbracht, a German farmer residing four miles north of Mendota, was assisting her hus band to-day in the wheat-field. She was seated band to-day in the wheat-field. She was seated on the harvester, and, while making the round of the field, her little 3-year-old child went into the wheat. The mother drove along unconscious of the frightful accident that was to result. Presently the piercing shriess of the child brought her to a stop, and she discovered that she had cut both the legs off her own child. Before medical aid could arrive the child was a corpse, having bled to death.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 24.—Samuel Far well, who is believed to have been lost in a sailboat in Boston Harbor during the gale of the 16th, left this city May 7, is a grandson of the late Samuel Farwell, Vice-President of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, and nephew of Dr. Harry C. Potter, the Receiver. Young Farwell was about 23 years old.

A FALLING BRIDGE. UTICA, July 24.—The Mohawk River bridge a Ilion, undergoing repairs, fell to-day, precipitat-ing twenty persons into the river. All escaped unburt except Frederick A. Helmer, who was fatally injured by falling timbers.

FATAL FALL. PETERSBURG, Va., July 24.—By the fall of scaffolding, James Charles, painter, was imme diately killed, Alec Nugent fatally injured, and Robert, son of James Charles, seriously injured

San Francisco, July 24.—The ship Washington Libbey went ashore near Port Angels, Washington Territory, yesterday.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY. Ann Arbor, Mich, July 24.—The Board of Regents of the University met in special session to-night. Regents E. C. Walker and Duffield were absent. Gov. Croswell was present. The Detroit Metal and Plumbing Works were awarded a contract for putting in new steam-heating apparatus for \$9,306; Dean & Bros., of Detroit, for building the central boiler-houses and chimney, for \$5,140. Proposals were ordered advertised for building a homeopathic hospital for \$6,500, and two hospital amphitheatres and a kitchen and dining-room addition to the hospital, all according to the plans of W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago. The Law Faculty recom-mended the appointment of ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch, of this city, to the full Professorship to the Law Feartment. The Regents will act on the recommendation to-morrow. awarded a contract for putting in new steam

JEWISH SENTIMENT.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Board of Delegates of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, noting the exclusion of Hebrews from a part of Coney Island, says: "We may safely leave our defense to the intelligent and advanced public sentiment of our fellow-citizens, irrespective of creed or race."

O WHY DID HE LEAVE HER?

Social Dispetch to The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 24.—In June last William H. Ross, employed at the State Fair-Grounds, met Miss Martha Winnear, from Chicago, visiting friends here. July 4 they were married. A week ago he ran away, leaving her here.

mett's Cocoaine has led the trade for

RELIGIOUS.

The Sunday-School Convention at Lake Bluff Camp-Grounds.

Several Interesting Lectures on Sacred and Secular Subjects.

The attendance at the Lake Bluff Sunday-School Convention yesterday was very light, owing to the damp and chilly weather and overcast sky, which during the morning hours threatened to pour forth a deluge at any

The programme for the day was one of the most interesting of the meeting, and was hearti-ly appreciated by those who braved the blasts which have served to prove Chicago's superiori-

ty as a summer-resort.

In the early morning the regular Teachers'
Conference was held, being led by B. Schermerhorn, assisted by W. B. Jacobs. The subject
discussed was the "Weekday Work of a
Teacher." Miss Marion Cooley, of Dubuque, la., then favored the audience with some sole At 9 o'clock Mrs. D. N. Cooley, of Dubuque,

At 9 o'clock Mrs. D. N. Cooley, of Dubuque, Ia., read a paper on the subject of "Children in the Sunday-School." She spoke of the influences to be exerted over children, and referred to parental, home, and the teacher's influence. The interest of the children in the Sunday-school should be kept up through these agencies. Her paper teemed with sterling counsel.

At 10 o'clock the Rev. H. B. Ridgeway delivered a lecture on the "Singletic Paringula." Illustrated by make and charts. The provided be very interesting, as the speaker had traveled all through that country, and was able to give his hearers a very good idea of its character, its connection with Bible history, and other points

his hearers a very good idea of its character, its connection with Bibie history, and other points of interest.

Following this lecture of Dr. Ridgeway, Prof. Edmund Andrews, M. D., delivered a discourse on "Genesis and Geology." He said that the time was limited, and it would not enable him to handle the subject as a whole, and he would refer the part of Genesis to the clergy for their elucidation. The antiquity of man is the connecting link between geology and the early history of mankind. It is always a wish of scientists to trace the history of man as far back as possible, and often they resort to ingenious theories to accomplish this end. This desire is often the occasion of the publication of what the Doctor was pleased to call "bosh." He described the growth of peat, which is formed of decayed vegetable matter, and imbedded in it was often to be discovered relics of antiquity. The theories of the French scientists were attacked by the speaker, as he thought that the growth of peat was much more gradual than held by them. A description of the cone-shaped deposit situated on the shores of Lake Geneva. Switzerland, was given; a railroad had been constructed through this region; a pass through the cone was necessitated, and was cut. This served to allow of an examination of the different strata, and it had shown that the depth of the annual secretion was exceedingly slight. The age of the cone in sitated, and was cut. This served to allow of an examination of the different strata, and it had shown that the depth of the annual secretion was exceedingly slight. The age of the cone in question was proved to be 4,000 years. There are indications on the earth's surface that some 4.000 years ago occurred a great water disturbance; and this, the speaker opined, was identical with the Deluge of tradition. There is not a scrap of fint nor a fragment of bone that can be proven to be more than 5,000 years old, and something must be wrong in the Scriptural theory as to the age of man being 6,000 years. The Doctor then took Lake Michigan as an example, and described the manner in which the shores were worn away, year by year. By observation the annual erosion may be determined. In some places the annual erosion is as much as one rod, which is very large. The Doctor illustrated his lecture by black-board drawings, and his remarks were spiced with characteristic witticisms. This lecture was looked upon as the feature of the day.

lecture was looked upon as the feature of the day.

Toward noon the sky cleared, and the attendant pleasant weather drew many people from the surrounding towns.

At 2 p. m. Mrs. J. F. Willing, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Burns. conducted a historical lecture on the subject of "The Maccabees."

At 3 o'clock the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, of Evanston, lectured on the subject of "Defects in Sunday-School Teaching and Literature." He began by saying that he did not like to find fault with the best class of Sunday-school workers, especially as there were many before him. He thought the first trouble was with incompetent teachers, who had not gone to the school because they loved the work, but because they were importuned by some friends, or because of associations surrounding them. The lessons are oftentimes nurriedly skimmed over, because the teacher has not the ability to secure the attenteacher has not the ability to secure the attenteacher has not the ability to secure the attention of the class. Unless the class is instructed the work is ineffectual. The scholars invariably measure the teacher's rapacity, and act accordingly. Another trouble is the want of a definite aim by the teacher. He should know why and for what he is working. This is highly essential, for unless one's aim is clear his work is ineffectual. The work of a Sunday-school teacher is the development of the character and the building-up of a Christian man. There is no given the houest, thorough Christian work becasary to an adequate prepuration of lessons by our Sunday-school teachers. There is no excuse for this neglect, as they have all the conveniences in the shape of "lesson-papers," magazines, etc. There are many dapper young men in each Sunday-school, whose heads are as empty as gourds, who have money to spend at the livery-stables, cigarare many dapper young men in each Sunday-school, whose heads are as empty as gourds, who have money to spend at the livery-stables, cigar-stands, and places of that kind, but who never invest in these Sunday-school helpers. Ten mintues, after they open their mouths, the "absence of anything except east wind," as the Doctor aptly described it, is apparent to his class. The girls were not overlooked by the speaker. Their habits of elaborate dress on Sunday was condemned in the regular stereotyped form. The speaker thought that the Scriptures did not receive sufficient attention in our Sunday-schools. He believed that when a copy of the New Testament could be had for five cents, and the whole of God's Word for a quarter of a doliar, that "lesson leaves," containing only a lew verses, should be dispensed with. This met with the approval of the congregation. It is, he continued, a burning, shame that this ignorance of the Scriptures should be thus tolerated. The teaching was not sufficiently personal, and did not spoly itself to each pupil as it should do. The Doctor thought the Church more religious than moral at the present time. More attention should be paid to the practical, instead of to the theoretical. He believed that had the Church of to-day the morality and business integrity of the Quakers it would exert a twofold power.

A few concluding remarks were made con-

of to the theoretical. He believed that had the Church of to-day the morality and business integrity of the Quakers it would exert a twofold power.

A few concluding remarks were made concerning some pernicious books found in our Sunday-school libraries, especially those which treat religion with contempt. The congregation were exceedingly attentive during this address, and seemed to take it directly to heart. While the speaker was condemning tobacco and strong drink, an elderly gentleman in the audience said that he "hoped he would not leave gum out."

The Rev. W. H. Blackburn followed Dr. Hatfield with a lecture on the "Methods of Bible History." The reverend gentleman treated the subject at some length, and handled it in a masterly manner.

In the evening, at 8 o'clock, Prof. H. S. Carhart, of Evanston, delivered an interesting lecture on "Galvanism and the Electric Light." He said that the world of science had been informed, to some extent, on the subject of electricity for 2,400 years. At about that period amber was found to possess the property of rictional attraction. Until about a century ago, however, tois knowledge had been stagnant. Galvani gave an impetus to further research by his seeing from this singular fact, resulted in the discovery of the batter, which bears his name. The two general kinds of electricity are frictional, statical, or high tension, and galvanic, dynamic, or low tension. It was the latter which the experiments illustrated. A small cell was projected on a screen, the zinc and copper plates being in a dilute solution of acid. When the circuit was closed there was an action observed by the hydrogen coming away from the copper. A bell at some distance may be rung through the agency of a small battery, composed of six pistol cartridge shells. The lecturer then explained and illustrated the electroity were performed, including the burning of metals, with brilliant effect; also, an exhibition of the electric light under water and between carbon points. The lecture was exceedingly instr

tion.

10-10:45-Biography: "John," the Rev. N.
H. Axtell.
Music.

11-12:00-Lecture, the Rev. W. H. Blackburn,
D. D.

IOWA CATHOLICS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Is., July 24.—By a recent order emanating from the Church of Rome,

Iowa will soon be divided into two Bis and will be known as the Eastern and Western Diocese. The new Bishop, whose confirmation is daily expected from the Pope, will be stationed in Council Bluffs, and will be known as the Bishop of Council Bluffs, the other Bishop, Hennessey, will be retained at Dubuque. A handsome cathedral will soon be a necessity here, in view of the new order of things.

A NATIONAL TEMPERANCE RE-

FORMER.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 24.—A man who has called and advertised himself as the Rev. C. H. Browning, and who came to this city as an adventurer, a few months ago, to publish a tem-perance paper, was arrested last week for cattleperance paper, was arrested last week for cauta-stealing, at Grinnell. His preliminary examina-tion resulted in his being bound over in default of bail fixed at \$1,000. He went to jail. Last fall he established here a paper called the Nafall he established here a paper called the National Temperance Reformer, and advertised extensively in Eastern papers, offering \$600 a year salary for agents, and oil portraits, fountain pens, etc., as premiums to subscribers. He published only a few copies of the paper, and then stopped it, but has kept on advertising, and has received in this manner a great many subscriptions. He has intrigued people in all parts of the country.

JEWS NOT WELCOME GUESTS. Their Presence at Manhattan Beach Hotel Not Desired—President Corbin's Revival of the Crusade Begun at Saratoga Two Years Ago...A Distinction Said to Be Made Against a Class Rather than a Race...Levy to Be-

New York Sun, July 23. There was published vesterday a manifesto against the Jews by Austin Corbin, of the Corbin Banking Company, who is also President of the Manbattan Beach Railroad & Hotel Company. Mr. Corbin's indictment of the sublished in the form of an interview. Mr. Corbin was represented as saying: "I don't want to speak too strongly, as it might be mistaken for something entirely diffecent from its intended sense. Personally I am opposed to Jews. They are a pretentious class who expect three times as much for their money as other people. They give us more trouble on our road and in our hotel than we can stand. Another thing is that they are driving away the class of people who are beginning to make Coney Island the most fashionable and magnificent watering-place in the world. Way, they are hurting us in every way, and we do nof want them. We cannot bring the highest social element to Manhattan Beach if the Jews persist in coming. Ther won't associate with Jews, and that's all there is about it. I intend to make an open stand against them. They are contemptible as a class, and I never knew but one white Jew in my life. The rest I found were not safe people to deal with in business. Now, I feel pretty warm in this matter, and I will write a statement which you can publish." The statement the banker wrote reads as fol-

"We do not like the Jews as a class. There "We do not like the Jews as a class. There are some well-behaved people among them; but as a rule they make themselves oftensive to the kind of people wno principally patronize our road and hotel, and I am satisfied we should be better off without than with their custom."

Mr. Corbin is reported as saying: "There, that is my opinion, and I am prepared to follow up the matter. It is a question that is to be handled without gloves. It stands this way: We must have a good place for society to patronize. I say we cannot do so and have Jews. They are a detestible and vulgar people."

Daniel Corbin, the President's brother, is reported as using even stronger language than Mr. Austin Corbin, who went on to say: "The Jews drive off the people whose places are filled by a less particular class. The latter are not rich enough to have any preference in the matter. Even they, in my opinion, bear with them only because they can't help it. It is not the Jews' religion I object to; it is the offensiveness which they possess as a sect or nationality. I would not oppose any man because of his creed."

A Sun reporter asked Mr. Austin Corbin ves-

A Sun reporter asked Mr. Austin Corbin yeserday whether he spoke as he had been re

terday whether he spoke as he had been reported.

"No," he replied; "I did not know that what I said was going to be published. I made the formal statement referred to, and which I had carefully considered. In that I said: 'We do not like the Jewsas a class.' I said there were well-behaved Jews; but, as a rule, the Jews are offensive to the people who patronize our road and hotel. I said we could well afford to lose the Jews' custom. Of the rest that has been reported much is the work of the imagination of the reporter who called on me."

Presently Mr. Corbin asked: "Isn't that statement of mine fair and true! I think it is.

tion of the reporter who called on me."

Presently Mr. Corbin asked: "Isn't that statement of mine fair and true? I think it is. The number of Jews who go to Manhattan Beach is very great. On Saturdays, if you go down there, you'll see Jewish faces on every hand. You'll scarcely see any other faces on the plazzas. Our patrons have not complained as yet, but that is just the reason for stopping the trouble now."

"What do the Jews do that is offensive?"

"I'll tell you what they do," Mr. Corbin replied; "they smoke bad cigars in the cars, and the smoke is blown in the faces of the lady passengers. When the conductors speak to them they are insulting in their manner and speech. They swarm over the grounds and piazzas, and make themselves offensive to the better class of people."

After another pause, Mr. Corbin, who seemed a good natured man, and spoke pleasantly, smiling as he talked, continued his remarks:

"We believe," said he "that Manhattan Beach is a nice place, and is meant for nice people, and we do not want to lose their custom by reason of this offensive class. We care nothing about the creeds of our guests. I don't believe any hotel proprietor does. But if nice people find the railway and hotel given up to Jews they won't come there. They don't go to Bath, do they! Bath, you know, is a Jewish resort. The Jews spend money, but not so much as the class we hope to entertain."

"How many Jews are there in your hotel?" President Corbin was asked.

"Oh, none," he reolied; "that is, none to speak of. Perhaps there are as many as six Jewish tamilies in the whole house, and they are not of the class I speak of. The hotel people have not been taking them, you see. They never have."

"What do you intend to do to keep the Jews away?"

"Oh, nothing. It is not a case in which there is anything to be done."

"Oh, nothing. It is not a case in which there is anything to be done."
"Will not your plain speech hurt your business?"
"I don't think so. It helped Judge Hilton when he pronounced similar sentiments. It male his hotel a nice place. It may have hurt his dry-goods business; I don't know about that."

his dry-goods business; I don't know about that."

"What about your banking business?"

"Oh," the banker replied, laughing as he spoke, "we never have any Jewish customers."

"Do the Directors and stockholders share your views about the Jews?"

"I have not conversed with them formally," the President replied, "but I imagine I express the general opinion in what I say."

As the reporter was taking his leave, Mr. Corbin said, with a smile. "Pitch into me if you want to, but don't misrepresent me."

"HE FEELING AMONG PROMINIENT HEBREWS.

As the reporter was taking his leave, Mr. Corbin said, with a smile. "Pitch into me if you want to, but don't misrepresent me."

THE FEELING AMONG PROMINENT HERREWS.

Mr. Jesse Seligman, of J. & W. Seliman & Co., bankers, of No. 21 Broad street, to whose brother, Mr. Joseph Seligman, Mr. Henry Hilton addressed his letter prohibiting Jews from going to the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga, said vesterday that the matter was altogether beneath his notice or that of his family. Though Mr. Corbin was a banker, the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. did not know of him in that capacity. Mr. Seligman said that everything that could be said on the subject of this race discrimination had been said, and he had no desire to engage in the present controversy if there was to be one.

Mr. Isaac Rosenwald, of the firm of E. Rosenwald & Co., of No. 145 Water street, one of the largest tobacco houses in the city, and President of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, would say no more than that he regretted that in the inheteenth century a great enterprise should have so illiberal a head as Mr. Corbin.

The Schafer Brothers Jewish brokers of 15 Broad street, said that the entire subject had been already discussed, and that there was nothing to say about the attempted insult of such a man as Corbin.

Mesars. L & S. Wormser, one of the richest broking firms in the street, considered the remarks of Mr. Corbin in the same light that they would the barking of a cur on the street, and would take no more notice of it. Under its charter the Manhattan Beach Company was obliged to carry any orderly person that wished to travel. The Messrs. Wormser are fond of sea air, and visit Manhattan Beach frequently after business hours. One of them said: "No matter what Mr. Corbin does, he cannot prevent our going there and getting all the fresh air we want, and we shall do so when we please." The house had never beard of Mr. Corbin's banking company, and if his paper came in they would have to look him up.

A member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. said

tan Beach when he pleased, in spite of the complaint of Mr. Corbin, but he thought many would not.

The prominent Wall street Jews expressed themselves to the effect that Mr. Corbin's action was so far beneath their notice that they did not desire to have their names mentioned as having add anything relative to the matter. The general opinion was that the position of Mr. Corbin was much less logical than that of Mr. Hilton, and much less worth talking about. The reporter learned of three passes for the season issued by Mr. Corbin to Jewish brokers.

Ex-Aid. George J. Kraus was cooling his heels on Norton & Murray's pier at Conev Island yesterday. Mr. Kraus declared his belief with an emphasis that awakened the clams near him that Mr. Corbin's proclamation will result in the complete failure of the hotel. He was confident that persons of liberal views would decline to patronize the Manhattan Beach Hotel.

It was said yesterday that the Jewish politicians, Mesars. Seebacher, Phillips, Lewis, and others, who have free passes on the Manhattan Beach route, had returned their passes, but the story was not substantiated.

Mr. Henry Hilton and Mr. Clair, the manager of his hotels, are both in Saratoga. Mr. Hacket, the chief clerk of the Park Avenue Hotel, when asked what had been the effect of Mr. Hilton's exclusion of the Jews from the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga in 1877, said that the business there had been beter this year than last. He did not feel authorized to discuss the reasons.

LEVY NOT TO GO. "Where are Levy and his cornet?" became a question of considerable interest to many of the visitors to Manhattan Beach when talking over Mr. Corbin's maniesto against the Jews yesterday. The report was freely circulated that Mr. Corbin had even included the renowned cornet player in his ukase. Some color of plausibility was given to the rumor by the fact, now commented upon as significant, that Mr. Levy had not played for a week, and that great efforts have been made to have it appear that his suehave been made to have it appear that his suc-cessor was a player of nearly, if not quite, equal merit. Inquiry at the hotel was answered by the information that Mr. Levy was unfitted to play on account of a sore lip, and had gone to

play on account of a sore lip, and had gone to the city for recuperation.

The reporter returned to the city and found the great cornetist soughy ensconced in his cheerful apartments looking out upon Reservoir square. The whillom neat and prim Levy was in deshabille. He had drawn a sofa up to the window, and, having thrown off his coat and fung up the sash, and elevated his slippered feet on the window sill, was enjoying the cool easterly breeze that brought him whiffs from Coney Island flavored with Greenpoint. Not at all surprised at the call, he said:

easterly breeze that brought him whiffs from Cobey Island flavored with Greenpoint. Not at all surprised at the call, he said:

"You see, I expected you, and have just opened this bottle of champagne for us. So you heard I was sick! Not a bit of it. I'm as well as ever. What do I think of what Mr. Corbin says about the Jews? Well, that's his business. He didn't consult me about it. One thing I will say, he has not done it out of meanness. Look here. Do you see that! That's his check for my week's salary, for \$450, and I haven't plaved a note for a week. That does not look as if he was much opposed to this lew, does it!"

"Perhaps you are the one white Jew that he referred to when he said he knew but one," suggested the reporter.

"Ha! I thank you; that's very complimentary. But who was that one white man do you think? To be sure, my wife says I haven't been much of a Jew in religion for thirty years; but I can say this, I believe in God and take care of my family. That's about my religion. Am I going back to play? Why, certainly. I shall go back to-morrow and play as usual. I only came away because my wife is sick, and I have been pobliged to lose much sleep in attending to her. She has been down to the Beach several weeks, and the air has not agreed with her or the children either, so they are going for a trip to the country. Then my lip got sore, I think partly from overwork. You see I have played about 500 times in the last five weeks, and that, in connection with my anxiety for my wife, has affected my lip. But the week's rest played about 500 times in the last five weeks, and that, in connection with my anxiety for my wife, has affected my lip. But the week's rest has out me all right again, and when you go out (don't hurry yourself, my dear fellow) I'll raise the roof of this nouse with some of my practice. Have I had trouble with Mr. Corbin? Why, he has treated me in the most princely way. Do you see that letter? Look at it. He has written it all himself with a big blue pencil and signs himself, "your friend," in big letters. Mr. Corbin don't write that unless he means it. He says he is glad to hear Mrs. Levy is better. Mr. Corbin don't write that unless he means it. He says he is glad to hear Mrs. Levy is better, and sends als best wishes. He told me privately that I ought to stav by her, and he would pay my salary if I was kept away a month. Yes, sir; I shall go back, and then the people may have a chance to see the difference between Levy and those who have been in his plage, and I guess they will say, "Here's our boy again," and give me more of that applause which, between you and me, I value quite as much as the \$450 a week, although that is a large sum. If the Jews don't come there to hear me I guess others will. All I do is to play for Mr. Corbin."

"Perhaps." suggested the reporter, "the Jews may take their revenge by starting another beach and giving you more salary."

"Well," said Mr. Levy, giving his shoulders a shrug and shaking his whistcoat with a laugh, "if they choose to take their revenge in that way it would be a terrible temptation to me; but while I have an engagement to play for Mr. Corbin I shall continue to play for him, and if the sixty pieces in my repertoire are not enough, I will add some more."

I will add some more."

A CASE FROM STATEN ISLAND.

The proprietor of the Pavilion Hotel, Staten Island, Mr. James R. L. Sangster, formerly of the Windsor Hotel, said: "No, sir; it is not true that my lease forbids me to accommodate Jews; but you can say the Corbin Brothers are not the only hotel men who refuse to take them. Their patronage is not desired at the Pavilion Hotel. We haven't one in the house, and haven't ever had one. I came here last spring, and learned that the house had been overrun by Jews for two years, and I haven't taken one yet, nor do I intend to. We are doing very nicely, indeed, and I find it is benefiting us. We have got a class of people in the house that we wouldn't have if we took Jews. We have a gentleman and lady in the house who were here last year till the Jew element came. Then they and everybody else left. This year I have got people who came in the month of June, and are with me vet, and will be here till the middle of August, but who never stayed here longer than the month of June before. They always fled when the Jews began to come. To what do I attribute the objection that other guests have to the Jews' Well, the people who left here last year on their account complained that they wanted to monopolize everything, not only on the plazzas, but at the tables, and everywhere else. The people here tell me that as I haven't had them in the house I don't know anything about them. This is my first year, and I have started in on a new basis. When the Jews began to apoly to me I had to put them off with one excuse and another, but I acted solely for the benefit of the house. We have people already who have left other places and come here because we don't take Jews. It is going to benefit the house. We have a hundred people in New York, not one of whom would stay if we took Jews. Only today a gentleman came and engaged rooms. He is leaving Long Branch on account of the Jews, and came here because he heard we didn't take them. Several of my friends advised me to advertise the fact tha A CASE FROM STATEN ISLAND.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A Story of Shame—Account from One on the Spot.

Zululand Correspondence London Advertiser.

Where was the friend and associate of England's guest; where was the officer who had specially applied for this sacred and most honorable duty; where, we want to know, was the English officer in command of the escort? His place was with his men, not leading them away with their backs to the paltry handful of Zulus, which we now know were in the mealing and place was with his men, not leading them away with their backs to the pairty handful of Zulna, which we now know were in the mealies, but holding the ground and covering the body of his charge. The Captain of a sinking or waterlogged vessel is not the first man in the boats, leaving passengers and crew to sink without him. His place is upon his deck, trumpet in hand, and, even if death-doomed, sinking like an Englishman, under the shadow of the British flag. Such, comparatively, was the place and devoir of the officer in command of the Prince's escort, and had he devoted one brief half moment to see and aid our guest to his addile, he would, even if killed or wounded in the act, have earned a name in every English and French household more cherished and lustrous than the star of valor which our Queen gives to her bravest men. From all that we can glean of a reliable nature, it would appear that the one exception of devotion and courage displayed in this otherwise disgraceful affair was exhibited by the friendly Zulu who was with the party. He it was who first discovered the proximity of the enemy, and who, not being mounted, might have had some excuse for trying so save his life by timely flight, but he staved loyally and galiantly with his white comrades, and came back with quiet and deliberate consideration to give warning of the concealed Zulus. Even then it would appear that he did not attempt to fly, but fought with his breast to the foe until overcome by numbers. This poor fellow's body was atterwards discovered not far from the Prince, riddled with wounds, and in a pool of his own and his enemy's blood, together with a number of his own assegais, broken but recking with the gore of his assailants.

I was present with Gen. Wood and Col. Buller when we met Lieut. Carey and the trooper riding in the direction of our camp. We had ridden forward that afternoon some miles from our column, and were returning when we were

mounted men were couling toward us from the other side of the neighboring ridge. Hoping it might be the Prince himself returning, we put our horses into a canter, and soon gained the crest of the hill from which our yidette had signaled. What was our astonishment to see far away in the valley some Zulus, perhaps a dozen, leading away some horses, which, with our glasses, we could tell had European saddles. Skirting the base of one of the hills, and about a mile from us, we awa group of borsemen, not riding together as a military escort would be expected to do, at a moderate canter, but racing at full speed one by one, in the most straggling and disorierly manner. A terrible foreboding came upon us at this sight. What could such a palphble flight mean? With our whistles we signaled to our scouts to close in to our little party, and we then pushed steadily on to learn the worst. About six minutes brought us to a point which overlooked the road beneath, where the horsemen were still galloping, and we could this mean? Bettington's Horse. What could this mean? Bettington's Horse we knew had to furnish par of the Prince's escort, and Carey, who had bees twice with his Highness belore, was detailed in command. A few seconds more and the terrible secret was revealed, and Lieut. Carey, whose horse was almost dead beat and covered with foam, was rapidly relating to Gen. Wood the details I gave you vesterday. "Where is the Prince?" exclaimed the rice which intervened, and dashed forward to meet the fugitives. "Speak, sir, what has happened the Prince?" "I fear he is killed, sir," said one of the men, Carey being at first unable to speak. "Is that the case? Tell me instantly, sir," answered the General. "I fear 'tis so, General," was the answer. Upon which our enicf exclaimed, "And what are you, sir, doing here?" I must draw a veil over the rest of the inter-

I must draw a veil over the rest of the interview, which was of the most painful character. A short dispatch was at once written while on horseback by the General, and in this a resume of the fearful tragedy was told. This letter was at once dispatched by the General to head quarters, where he ordered Lieut. Carey and his party to proceed and make their report. On returning to our own camp that same evening, we found that our terrible story excited the strongest sympathy, not unmixed with shame and indignation on all sides. The opinion of every officer and soldier in all the camps you may glean from what I have said in this letter.

More Exact Details, Involving Some Very Curious and Interesting Revelations.

London Telegraph, July 11.

Our Durban correspondent forwards the fol-

owing deposition:
M. Camille Helleoulk, of Ghent, states that column about 9 a. m. from Koppei Alain, and when crossing Blood River he met the Prince with Capt. Carey, Ninety-eighth Regiment, four men of Bettington's Horse, and one native. The Prince was in the uniform of the Royal Artillery, Prince was in the uniform of the Roval Artillery, and seemed to be in very high spirits, laughing and talking with his comrades as he went along. M. Heilepulk was on horseback, and about to take a wrong road to join the first division of the column, when he was hailed by Capt. Carey and informed of the course he had better take, and, after a few kind and cheerful words from the Prince, bade him "Bon jour; au revoir!" The Prince was riding a gray horse he called Tommy. M. Hellepulk got to camp about 5 p. m., and shortly afterwards a Dutchman whom he had seen in the morning with the Prince came to him and said: "I have brought the Prince's horse, but not the Prince," and refused to state any more just then, but in a the Prince's borse, but not the Prince," and refused to state any more just then, but in a little while the same man informed him that he feared the Prince was killed. The man described the affair as follows: "The Prince gave the word to saddle and away, and every man did the best to obey quickly. He saw the Prince trying to vanit into his saddle (a custom he was fond of and the saddle turned round on the horse's side. The Prince came to the ground, and immediately drew his sword to defend himself from the Zulus, who to the number of forty or fifty were close upon him. The horse galloped on as soon as the Prince had lost his hold and joined those of the others who were in front. Capt. Carey did not know for several minutes that the Prince had not got away with the rest, and when he was informed that something gwas wrong it would have been impossible thing was wrong it would have been to get the parrator and his companion and attack an unknown number of Zulus. Oa, the following day M. Hellepulk was with the force when the body of the Prince was recovered. It was found lying on the side, in a recumbent position, with one leg bent under him, and close to him were found three empty revolver-cartridges,—thus showing that he had died only after defending himself against such fearful odds to the very last. M. Hellepulk left camp at 10 o'clock on the night of June 2, and arrived in Durban along with the remains of the Prince. M. Hellepulk added that he should not omlit to mention one fact which might be significant—the native who went with the Prince's porty is supposed to have been killed, but neither his body nor his horse, saddle, or bridle has been found. He was a Natal Zulu.

A Letter from the Prince in Africa.

Paris F. garo, July 10.

MY DEAR (name not given): Since my departure I have not yet written to you, but you must not think that I have forgotten you. God, who reads in my soul, knows the place which the memory of my friends and my coun-try holds in it. Although the second part of try holds in it. Although the second part of the campaign has not yet begun, I have already donned my war harness since I was appointed three weeks ago. I am fulfilling at present the duties of an officer on the staff of the General Commanding-in-Chief, and this is for me the best way of seeing, and learning, and of making war. I have had the courage to refuse the command of a squadron of men on outpost duty. However tempting the offer, I have thought that the position that I now occupy would enable me to gain more experience and render more services. . . As you are my friend, it is for you to explain and defend my conduct; and, although my departure is already an old affair, I would return with you to the reasons that you have brompted it. I took nobody's advice, and made up my mind in forty-eight hours. If my resolution has been a speedy one, it is because I had long considered such a contingency, and arranged my plan. Nothing has made me hesitate a minute, and this is natural for those who know me. But how many are they? Somatimes it seems to me that there are none, when I remember that I have been very unjustly judged by those who ought to know me best. I am really asbamed to have to speak thus of myself, but I wish to dissipate the doubts which have been sometimes expressed respecting the energy of my will, which, believe me is and will remain innocent of all concession or corradice. . . When one belongs to a race of soldiers, it is only, sword in hand that one achieves a name; and when one would learn by travel, one must go far away. Therefore, long ago I resolved, first to make a long journey; secondly, to lose no opportunity of seeing a campaign. The disaster of Isandula gives me the opportunity which i have sought. In was a my Africa developing itself on a large scale without bringing with it Europeau complications. . . Everything, therefore, led me to go, and I have gone. In another letter, either to . . or to you, I will give you details of the military operations. Remember me to them, and believe in the campaign has not yet begun, I have already

Carey Dismissed the Service.

London Telegraph, July 12.

Yesterday morning the news reached London from our correspondent at Rorke's Drift that Lieut. Carey had been ordered to return to England at the earliest opportunity, under arrest. It is generally believed that he has been dismissed the service by the authorities at the Cape, and that the decision awaits confirmation at the War Office.

SUICIDE.

STOUX CITY, Ia., July 24.—Lena Umbright, aged 18, of this city, shot herself fatally with a revolver tois noon while her parents were absent. There is good reasons for supposing absulcided.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 24.—Mrs. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 24.—Mrs. Mary Elliott, formerly known here as Mate or Polly Elliott for a score of years, a notorious woman of the town, died this afternoon from an overdose of morphine, taken by herself last highs while alone, her friends say accidentally, but whether it is true or not never will be known.

RENDERING F.

The New Cars for the Tra of Dead Animal

Air-Tight and Ice-Coo Exhale No Odo

The Supersensitive Nose Park's Millionair

The Chicago Rendering and Dr. a short time ago removed its work line, twenty miles from the city. took this action by the advice of the state of the

partment, to obviate the comp

has been much annoyed and tre

ities of Hyde Park and the

TRANSPORTING OF

who claimed that the cars conta animals and tank offals were cre while being hauled through the while being hanted that this railroads. It is claimed that this caused by the Union Render which has its works at Yards, and is owned by parties interested in the St Company, thus far, has had almonopoly on this kind of bus but natural that it should use page its competitor th removed its works at great exp where no inconvenience could be people of this city and the surrow who had suffered for much aire attoks arising from the Stock-Yaments. All the railroads leading of the Chicago Randering & Drawith the exception of the htral. allowed homselves to enced by the Stock-Yampanience to the company, and insisted on carry claiming that no one was from their doing so, nor was there a nakind created thereby. They taken for the benefit and the heaple of the city to have the stuff in yield the constructed for the carrying of under the supervision of experi where no inconvenience could for this purpose, it was argued, constructed for the carrying of under the supervision of exper and no smell could come through the how putrid was the stuff week ago last Friday an introduced in the Town Hyde Park to prevent the Mic from carrying the stuff through the ordinance was ordered to Last Friday night the Chicago Drying Company submitted to the quest asking that this matter be vestigated, so that it could prove plaints made by their opponentation legitimate grounds. There appointed a committee of five to ough examination of the matter, tee was then notified by the Ribany that a public test of the cars would Michigan Central of South Water street. Thursday number of prominent citizens number of promident citizens authorities of the city were present at the trial. The ext accordingly at 4 o'clock yester accordingly at 4 o'clock yest.
There were present Dr. D.
Officer: Mr. Ambler, Secretary
Association; Mr. James W. O
and Mr. James D. Carson
Treasurer of the Chicago Ren
Company, and a number of
people interested in this busine
to say, only one of the Co
appointed by the Hyde Par
made his appearance, and this appointed by the Hyde Park made his appearance, and this H. R. Hobart of the Railway A members of the Committee we seared off by the Stock-Tard parketing the Chicago Render Company. There were exhibite and one "tank atuff" car. I regular box-cars, but are thoroubeing double partitioned and vanized from, and at each end tank filled with ice that keeps ture of the car almost at freezi animal car one exhibition con casses of five horses, seventy de hors. These were placed in the matter was the most perfect that there was not the least can the part of the Hyde Fark anth Wolf was quite enthusiastic at of the system, and a rated that perfect to remove offal from t giving offense could possibly be it was highly necessary for the city that the offal b distant noints, where no be experienced from foul odors tion to drive all stink-manufactiv and vicinity, and force the offal and dead animals as is don Rendering & Drying Company. THE HYDE PARK TI

THE HYDE PARK THE The Board of Trusters meet regular session at the Village-H nent subject to come before the the report of the Committee vestigate the Chicago Rende cars, and the feasibility of tall owned by the Union Transit Committee met at the house Committee met at the house on Fortieth street. There we Committee met at the house on Fortieth street. There we Crawford, Lyman Trumbull, a the other members of the Comsent. Other parties who had confer with the Committee faitime. After some little time got down to business.

Mr. Hobart said he had ha Tucker, of the Illinois Central, knew the Stock Transit Compion objection, but he did not see he Mr. Hobart said in reply the belt line or make a cut-off south to the Stock-Yards.

Mr. Tucker said that he had corn to go from the Bucking the Stock-Yards, which would rib. The route to be used in calken up was then discussed which the gentleman poured it was old and faulty, so they countrie. The question then arose as done with the land which the now uses in case the track was Judge Trumbull said that the law on the subject, as there gation necessary.

Mr. Hobart said that the piped would be of great value best part of Hyde Park. The front 2,000 feet, valued at abomaking over \$200,000. The Parwould be grad to have the tand would contribute to the call that the road withat sooner or later it would labed.

Mr. Trumbull here said that recort made of the said that the road with the said that the road wi

that soone or later it would issued.

Mr. Trumbull here said the report made of the meeting, preferred to report to the Bo. The reporter preferred that the said of the meeting and a pumoing, discovered that the smiffed the offal in ordinar o'clock vesterday morning, we at the Junction, and that the such cars were a nuisa liked the new cars. They at the Junion Stock-Yards Thrack, and for that purpose where of citizens to step forthe subscriptions. The report to the Board to sign for the subscriptions. The report to the Board to sign if will be Grand Facility Hylel this most presented in a ordinance will be passed and presented in a ordinance will be passed and thappy, though a gentleman the track as Trustee Ford, say the ordinary cars as they were The meeting to night will have

The Spartanburg Lynching tem Circuit Judge Alac We published the other de sentment of the Grand Jury Countr, South Carolina, dust of lynching. The Charlesto in his charge to the Grand County, Judge Aldrich thus son of it:

"I am not one to excuse ly you. It is always dangero wrong, for the occole to passingter and inflict summary sometimes human uniurs will at the country will a discount the country will be the country wil

ith Gen. Wood and Col. Bul-Lieut. Carey and the troopers rection of our camp. We had at afternoon some miles from were returning when we were section of our camp. We had
sat afternoon some miles from
it were returning when we were
of our scouts to the effect that
re coming toward us from the
neighboring ridge. Hoping ite
ince himself returning, we put
a canter, and soon gamed the
hill from which our
rasled. What was our asce far away in the valley some
a dozen, leading away some
rith our glasses, we could tell
idles. Skirting the base of one
about a mile from us, we saw
men, not riding together as a
ould be expected to do, at a
but racing at full speed one by
stragging and disorderly manforeboding came upon us at
could such a palpable flight
whistles we signaled to our
in to our little party, and we
so brought us to a point which
oad beneath, where the horselioping, and we could now see
uropean troopers belonging to
ree. What could this mean?
se we knew had to furnish parcort, and Carey, who had beer
ghness before, was detailed to was rapidly relating to details I gave you yesis the Prince!" exclaimed ted his norse at some fallen ened, and dashed forward to n, Carey being at first unable t the case? Tell me instant-the General. "I fear tis so, e answer. Upon which our

own camp that same evening, ir terrible story excited the hy, not unmixed with shame a all sides. The opinion of soldier in all the camps you what I have said in this letter.

stalls, Involving Some Very Interesting Revelations. in Telegraph, July 11. prespondent forwards the fol-

started with Gen. Newdigate's .m. from Koppei Alain, and ood River he met the Prince Ninety-eighth Regimen Horse, and one native. The m's Horse, and one native. The uniform of the Royal Artillery, in very high spirits, hughing his comrates as he went along, son horseback, and about to do to join the first division of hen he was hailed by Capt, and of the course he had better a few kind and cheerful Prince, bade him "Bon jour; a Prince was riding a gray horse by M. Hellepulk got to camp by M. Hel e Prince was riding a gray horse v. M. Hellebulk got to camp and shortly afterwards a Dutch-deen in the morning, with the im and said: "I have brought see, but not the Prince," and any more just then, but in a ame man informed bim that he was killed. The man described was: "The Prince gave the word way, and every man did the best He saw the Prince trying to ddle (a custom he was lond of) turned round on the horse's ce came to the ground, and imhis sword to defend himself who to the number of forty or upon him. The horse galloped the Prince had lost his hold see of the others who were in se of the others who were in rey did not know for several Prince had not got away with own number of Zulus. On inknown number of Zulus. On av M. Hellepulk was with the ody of the Prince was recovered bying on the side, in a recumith one leg bent under him, and e found three empty revolvers showing that he had died only himself against such fearful last. M. Hellepulk left camp the right of June 2, and arrived twith the remains of the Prince ided that he should not omit fact which might be significant went with the Prince's party ave been killed, but neither his ree, saddle, or bridle has been a Natal Zulu.

om the Prince in Africa-ris F garo, July 10, ame not given): Since my deot yet written to you, but you that I have forgotten you, as in my soul, knows the place

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ruing the news reached London pondent at Rorke's Drift that deen ordered to return to Enliest opportunity, under arrest. Delieved that he has been disruice by the authorities at the the decision awaits confirmation to.

SUICIDE.
Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Ia., July 24.—Lens Umbright, city, shot herself fatally with a soon while her parents were abgood reasons for supposing she

Disputch to The Tribuna.

S. Mich., July 24.—Mrs. Mary y known here as Mate or Polly re of years, a notorious woman of this afternoon from an over-ie, taken by herself last night is friends say accidentally, but is or not never will be known.

punishment of his crimes. It sometimes occurs that, even when juries are brought to the point of conviction, the appeal tribunals, on some technical quibble, not affecting the merits of the case in the slightest degree, balk justice, and send the culprit back for a new trial. Hence, Society becomes impatient, and now and then manifests this impatience by taking the law into its own hands. I say this is always dangerous. It is manifestly wrong when done in secret,—when the self-constituted avengers of the law band themselves together in eathbound societies and administer what they call justice, but is simple vengeance, not in the light of day, but in the darkness of the night, concealing their persons in frightful disguises. We had enough of that in the Ku-Klux reign, condemned by good men everywhers, and which I trust will never be again enacted in this State. But, when dishonor stalks to our hearths, law ceases and murder takes the angel-shape of justice. And so it was when Moore paid the penalty of his double crime, rape and murder. Every father, husband, and brother was aroused to frenzy by the brutal outrage on that poor, innocent, unprotected girl. Instantly, with no masks on their faces, but openly, in the broad light of day. God's sun shining in their eyes, these fathers, husbands, and brother broaght this cruel 'nonster to the very spot where he had ravished her, and there, while her desecrated person was mutted in the blush of shame, murdered her in cold blood!—there they erected the gibbet, and dealt out to him swift justice. It was not law, but who will dare to call it murder?" TRANSPORTING OFFAL.

MUSIC IN LONDON.

American Artists Abroad-Mr. Candidus

Mr. Hassard to the New York Pribuna.

London, July 5.—You will search the London papers in vain for a fair account of the first appearance of a German-American Lohengrin, wh won the other night at Her Majesty's Theatre a substantial, if not a really brilliant, success. Some of the best critics seem to have neglected the performance altogether; other writers in the press dismissed it with a few words of care-less compliment. It was, in fact, a persona-tion of remarkable merit; and if Mr. William Candidus can do other things as well as he does this, he is an artist whom any manager ought to be glad to secure. Those who remember him as he used to be in New York, with a ringing voice and no style, will find it difficult to realize voice and no style, will find it difficult to realize how great a change, has come over him. His voice has grown firm, flexible, and sympathetic. There is perhaos no tenor now on the stage in London, except Fancelli, whose tones are so even and so pure. They have none of the throatiness characteristic of German singers; and, indeed, Mr. Candidus appears to have formed his style in the true Italian rather than the German school. He sang Lohengrin with only one plano rehearant, and the slight constraint observable in his acting was probably attributable in part to nervousness. Certainly the situation was a trying one. He came forward, almost unprepared, in one of the most conspicuous and exacting of roles, side by side with one of the most renowned of Lieux, before a wast and brilliant audience (which included the Prince and Princess of Wales), and under the eye of a conductor who notoriously dislikes "Lohengrin," and who, I must say,—with all deference to Sir Micnael Costa's admitted abilities in other respects,—does not know how to direct it. Mr. Candidus, moreover, labors under the double disadvantage (for an Italian opera-singer in Loudon) of being an American and being a German. The British metropolis does not believe in German voices or American art; Sir Michael Costa, I regret to say, regards our beloved country with horror. That Mr. Candidus should have succeeded in the face of so many unfavorable circumstances is a signal proof of merit. He bore himself nobly; he acted with a little too much intelligence and an obvious sense of the picturesque; and if his delivery of the music was now and then lacking in fervor, it was nevertheless careful and poetic. In the long and romantic monologue of the last act, "Da vol longan," etc., wherein Lohengrin discloses his name and rank, Mr. Candidus produced an admirable effect by the elegance of his phrasing and the urity and steaduess of his enunciation. He has not the dramatic intensity of Campanini. In this stirring passare, but he makes of it a beautiful piece of s how great a change, has come over him.

When Selka came upon the scene I thought for the moment that I saw through the dusky paint and the savage disguise the same slight and girlish form which we recall so fondly at home. There were the same sparkling eyes and delicately-molded features. The same pretty curves blayed about the lips. The figure, siways so trim and graceful, was little alteredmenely developed to its mature proportions. It was only as the scene went on that one realized my was into the perfect rose. I was rather glad than otherwise to find that she did not identify herself at all with the Selka of the drama. It was much pleasanter to see the Patti of our dreams than to look upon Meyerbeer's African. When the dark Princess cast upon the Royal Council of Portugal what was maint for a look of proud defiance, and stalked majestically away to prison, I think I smiled and I said to myself, "You pretty thing; you don't mean a bit of it, and you know you can't look as if you did." A few phrases were enough to show that so far as the technicalities of art are concerned Patti has made berself one of the greatest singers of the century; nor did it take long to discover that, if the quality of her youe has been somewhat modified, it is revertheless a voice of the rarest and most precious quality. And yet a feeling of disappointment soon began to invade the listener's breast. There was an undeniable lack of power as well as of passion. In the ensembles Se ka was entirely overwhelmed; the Zuer'd Mile. Valleria (a young and prepossessing soprano) contributed much more to the general effect; and as the evouing wore away the unfitness of Patti to portray the strong melodramatic character of the herone became more and more painfully conspicuous. The coldness of the audience toward the unima donna was enaphasized by the cordiality with which it hailed the msgnilicent Newko of the French baritone Lassalle. We came away conscious that we not be supposed to the dear a patti was the sighter praces she has acquired more valuable and substantial powers, espect

THE LAW.

A Batch of Appellate-Court Decisions.

Mr. Webster Returns to Jail-Judgments and New Suits.

Five opinions were filed yesterday by Judge Pleasants in the Appellate Court. These opinons are all in cases which were heard and reversed at the last term of Court, and comprise the following: Brainerd vs. Turner, Singer Manufacturing

Company vs. Treadway, Mathews vs. Rice, Baragwanath vs. Wilson, and Fleischmann vs.

BRAINERD VS. TURNER. The case of Marvin R. Brainerd and Henry Baker vs. Joseph E. Turner was a rather peculiar one. It seems that Brainerd was a buyer of butter out West for Baker here, and, meeting Turner, an arrangement was made by which both were to buy together and divide their purchases equally. After buying a carload it was found that Brainerd had paid for the larger part, and thereupon Turner refunded half the excess. Turner afterward found a mistake against himself, and after a vain attempt at settlement sued Bramerd and Baker, and recovered a judgment for \$169.80.

Streets of New York City—Cats Which Are Cared Por by a Professional Purveyor. New York Herald.

A Herald reporter yesterday, while taking the early morning air in the region of the deserted Battery, noticed two cats, sitting like miniature

caryatides, one on each side of a warehouse,

eagerly peering around the corner and occasion-ally interchanging a remark, which led him to

believe that the cats had some special object in

so sitting and so peering. A walk through Bridge, Stone, Water, Pearl, Front, and other

adjacent warehouse streets revealed more cats, all evidently with some fixed purpose. Kittens

adjacent warehouse streets revealed more cats, all evidently with some fixed purpose. Kittens were there, too, but they displayed none of the levity commonly attached to youth. Each wore the solemn aspect of bummers. Sedately seated at the front doors of their respective warehouses as if they themselves were the proprietors, they looked up and down the street as if awaiting the arrival of the postman.

The solid individuals of the cat family who looked after the welfare of the great brick boildings intrusted to their charge occasionally were intruded upon by a strange cat, of the tramp kind in fact, whose coat showed signs of wear, but who was of course frowned upon and driven away by the more respectable members of the cat fraterpity, who with hisase and other feline expletives expelled him ignominiously from the neighborhood. All down-town seemed to be alive with cats. Cats crawled from little square holes in doors; cats came out from neighboring housetops where they had been making night hideous with their serenades; stray cats, which had neither a local habitation nor a mane, took post; other cats from distant wards, but which seemed intent on something, visited the precinct; black cats, gray cats, Maitese cats, and all other varieties of the feline family, were represented.

The cause was presently apparent. A man in

Judge Pleasants said there was no evidence to show a partnership between Brainerd and Baker except the testimony of Turner that Brainerd had said he was buying for both, which was had missible as testimony against Baker. Brain-erd also denied it, so that as against him there was no preponderance of proof. Brainerd, how-ever, did say he was buving for Baker with Baker's money, and it appeared he received a salary according to the amount of profits. If Brainerd was only an agent, he was not liable to Turner on any implied contract, because he had disclosed his principal and had not bound himself or been guilty of any fraud. If he was not such agent, then Baker was not liable, even though in his settlement with Brainerd he had received the amount paid in error, because there was no privity between bim and appellee. In that case Baker would only be liable to Brainerd, and the latter to appellee. In either event, therefore, it was error to render judgment against both the appellants, and the judgment would therefore be reversed and the case re-

The case of the Singer Manufacturing Company vs. J. (!. Treadway was a suit brought to recover back part payment of a sewing-machine. The Company sold the machine to Treadway for \$115, of which \$60 was to be baid in a harness and the remainder in \$10 monthly installments. The harness was made and delivered but the cash was not paid, and the Company replevied the machine and got bossession. Treadway subsequently brought suit to recover the value of the barness and obtained a judgment for \$60. Judge Pleasants, however, on appeal, held that this was error. The Company had kept its contract in all respects, and in its suit by replevin it expressly recognized the contract, one proposition of which was that the title to the machine should remain in it until fully paid for. As between the parties, the title remained in the Company. The burchaser had no right to rescind the contract nor treat it as a nullity, and, as the contract provided that, in case of failure to pay the installments, those previously paid should become forfeited, Treadway had nobody but himself to blame. The judgment would therefore be reversed and the case remanded.

A QUESTION OF PRACTICE. A SEWING-MACHINE CASE.

manded. A SEWING-MACKIER CARE.

The case of the Singer Manufacturing Composit; other cast from distant wards, but when below the biddoos with their serroades; stary cats, and all other varieties of the felies family, were represented.

The cause was presently apparent. A man in the composition of the composition of

in Court could not assert that the control could not assert that the count of the c

I. Hathway, and Henry pictules, to forestons and the control of th

ward Senator Hill, and inquired arrecy after him. I doubt if the South has oduced a more thorough scholar than as classic.

I we keep the best and ripest years, and be a pride to the South no more as an the other as a classic.

Dorsey was of no direct kinship with aris, but the two families had frequently aeried, and had always been intimate. I be remembered that by a decision of a kero Mr. Davis recovered a very large attout that he had lost. This, added to the y of Mrs. Dorsey, makes him one of the set landed prometers in Mississippi, and him and his family in affinent circumsces.

A REI IGIOUS WATERING-PLACE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

AREADD (or ERIK), July 31.—It is one the marked characteristics of modern American life to imitate, and that quite satisfactor.

Nothing which is desirable and valuable much more than upon the market when omething worthless, but looking exactly life be original, except to the practiced eye of the kixpert, comes out, and is palmed off upon the patient and unsuspecting public. The sorning-up of imnumerable watering-places all along our lakes and at the side of every in and pond, where the scenery is only a little romantic, or the sorrings are supposed to buble up water with some slightly mineral qualities, has been attributed by some to this intaitive quality of our common nature. But after considerable thought bestowed upon the subject, and visits made to a large number of these new waterine-places, your correspondent on the patient and visits made to a large number of these new waterine-places, your correspondent to the subject, and visits made to a large number of the subject, and visits made to a large number of the subject, and visits made to a large number of these new waterine-places, your correspondent to the diffusion of education and our Republican hestitutions. There are no doubt but summer-resorts are excepted and our common starts. But a statement did not include \$3.500.000 cits. \$5.000.000 cits. \$5.000.000 cits. \$5.000.000 cits. \$5.000.000 cits. \$5.00 own mind, and attributes the unmistakable tendency mentioned above to the diffusion of education and our Republican institutions. There can be no doubt but summer-resorts are exceedingly desirable, not only to the small class of tourists who are able to pay the extortionate rates of Saratora, Newport, and Niagara Falls, but also to that vast middle class of the population who are unequal to heavy in the population who are unequal to the state of the population who are unequal to the state of the population who are unequal to the population who are une heavy financial burdens imposed by cheeky hotel-clerks, and cannot spend the time neccasary to visit a distant resort. This latter class feel the burden of the summer-weather as much as their financial betters; they are in need of one or two weeks' relaxation; and the quiestion of where to go is beginning to be solved by the coming into being of the many and cheaper places before referred to.

I visited Lakeside more to see the place than for any other purpose. My letter shall not be an advertisement, but will purport simply to state a few facts about this delightful section of the southern shore of Lake Erie. It is in the midst of what are termed "The Lalands." This term includes Jonsico's Island, where the Southern prisoners were ruarded in Robellion days; Middle Bass Island, one of the most beautiful and fertile stoots in our Northern climate, which looks, under the risk fosterings of the July van and the lake-oreceae, more like Italy than Ohio; Kelley's Island, where the already somewina Islands which of the July was made the left palashawine is grown as the summer-resort, and still bearing the elegant land-mark, dibrathar, constructed in the flush days by Jay Cooke, and now kept faithard grand over by the hermit Brown, so not Gasswatomie, and one of the survivors of the Harper's Ferry raid.—the prophecy of the Emancipation Proclemation. Lakeside is situated on the main land, las front upon the lake is high and dry, and exceedingly open and free to the inaptring lake-breazes. Only about a half-foot of soil overs the rocks in many places, and the forest-growth is principally oak, with other bardy trees of this latitude.

Lakeside itself is in imitation of Chautauqua. The latter was started some years since by the dicthoists, as is well known, as an attempt to combine the pleasures of a summer-resort with the soul-training and proselyting power of a camp-meeting. The Methodist midd and disposition and the prope training to fit it for making of such an experiment -a marked success; and there was to question, when Lakeside was started with the same parties in certain instances to have a superfe

annum. Sir ce that time a settlement has been proposed which is absolutely demanded by hability to pri. We have not the details of that settlement a hand, but it is much more favorable to the kolders of the bonds than that of Tennessee.

Tennessee, debt and interest is \$24,857,115, the debt as scaled will amount to a little over \$12,000,000, whe interest to about \$500,000, requiring a tax of less than 35 cents on the \$100, in addition to the amounts from other sources, such as privileges and the \$100,000 from railroads, to pay this and ordinary expenses. The tax basis in 1878 was \$238,312,153, and the amount raised in 1878 was \$238,312,153, and the

A Fisher of Men.

It is said that "Nan," the life-saving newsbey of New York, has accepted an offer from
the manager of an excursion steamer to accompany the craft on pleasure trips and "fish out"
those who fall overboard. "Nan'a" pay, it is
reported, will be \$3 a day.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

AM UNEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Fifth and Positively Last Week.

Monday, July 21, overy evening. Wednesday and Sab
urday Matiness, and Sauday algan.

Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels.

1-2 100 Strong: 30 Solid: 1-2 100
A GERAT SENSATION.

Robinson's Grque d'Extaloge and Menagerie of Trained Animals. Leaguers, Acrobata, Riders, Clowns, da.,

ALSO, A CHAND OLIO.

The Entire Company and Ten New Faces,
Zionday, July 25—Wallack's New York Combination.

WHITE-STOCKING PARK.

BASE BALL.

The Celebrated Cincinnati Team versus Chicago,
Priday, Saturday, and Monday, July 25, 30, and 28, 35

Tickets at SPACDI N. 78, 118 Randolph-st.
CLAY TON'S, 88 Madison-st.
MAYRK'S, 128 Washington-st.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE ENGAGED POSITIVE SUCCESS! Best rentflated Theatre in ENGAGED and results four substitute of the country cool and pleas. ENGAGED and results for the ENGAGED and results and statement and statement

THIS EVENING AT & O'CLOCK. GRAND CONCERT

Under the sirection of ADOLPH ROSENBECKER.
Admission, 25 cents. These Concerts will take place
very Tuesday and Friday during the sammer season. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York.

London Paris

steamers sell every Sturdey from New York for

sontharmon and I-temen. Passangers booked for

London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southamptop, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cable, Sion;

second cable, Sion; tectrare, S.O. Return tickets as

redsoed rates. OZLEIO18 & CO., 2 South Clarks.

Agents for Chicage

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Beirast, and Condorderry, from M. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 600 to 875, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, 84a Stevense, 5at.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN 6 CD., 77 Broadway, N. Y., and 188 Bandolph-ac., Chicago.

JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

A Good P. As The most profitable way for deall stock to by combining many orders and co-operations as a sub-o, dividual profits per rate among the hoters, according to the market. Each questions are according to the market. Each questions of readed skill, and can use any amonst from \$10 pt. Order, with country to the control of the company of the profits and order to the control of the control

RENDERING FACTORIES.

The New Cars for the Transportation of Dead Animals

Air-Tight and Ice-Cooled, They Exhale No Odors.

The Supersensitive Moses of Hyde Park's Millionaires.

The Chicago Rendering and Drying Company abort time ago removed its works to the State line, twenty miles from the city. The Company took this action by the advice of the Health Department, to obviate the complaints made by the people of this city. Since then the Company has been much annoyed and troubled by the authorities of Hyde Park and the Town of Lake. who claimed that the cars containing the dead animals and tank offals were creating a nuisance while being hauled through their towns by the while being hauled through their towns by the railroads. It is claimed that this opposition was caused by the Union Rendering Company, which has its works at the Stock-Yards, and is owned and worked by parties interested in the Stock-Yards. This Company, thus far, has had almost Company, thus far, has had almost a complete monopoly on this kind of business, and it was but natural that it should use all its influence to damage its competitor that has complied with the request of the Health authorities and removed its works at great expense to a point where no inconvenience could be felt by the people of this city and the surrounding towns who had suffered so much already from the stock-Yards establishments. All the railroads leading to the works of the Chicago Rendering & Drving Company, with the exception of the Michigan Central, allowed themselves to be influenced by the Stock-Yard parties. The Michigan Central slone stood by the Chicago Rendering Comoany, and insisted on carrying the stuff, claiming that no one was inconvenienced by their doing so, nor was there a nuisance of any kind created thereby. They thought it was rather for the benefit and the health of the people of the city to have the stuff taken from the vicinity of human habitations. Their cars used for this purpose, it was argued, were especially constructed for the carrying of this business under the supervision of experienced parties, and no smell could come through them, no matter how putrid was the stuff in them. A week ago last Friday an ordinance was introduced in the Town Board of Hyde Park to prevent the Michigan Central from carrying the stuff through their town, and the ordinance was ordered to be engrossed. Last Friday night the Chicago Rendering & Drying Company submitted to the Board a request asking that this matter be thoroughly investigated, so that it could prove that the complaints made by their opponents were not bused up on jegitimate grounds. Thereupon the Board with the request of the Health authorities and

plaints made by their opponents were not based uton jegitimate grounds. Thereupon the Board appointed a committee of five to make a thorplaints made by their opponents were not based upon legitimate grounds. Thereupon the Board appointed a committee of five to make a thorough examination of the matter. The Committee was then notified by the Rendering Company that a public test of the working of the cars would be given at the Michigan Central vard, at the foot of South Water street, Thursday afternoon. A number of prominent citizens and the Health authorities of the city were invited to be present at the trial. The exhibition came off accordingly at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were present Dr. De Wolf, Health Officer: Mr. Ambler, Secretary of the Citizens' Association: Mr. James W. Oakley, President, and Mr. James D. Carson, Secretary and Tressurer of the Chicago Rendering & Drying Company, and a number of other prominent people interested in this business. But, strange to say, only one of the Committee of Five appointed by the Hyde Park Town Board made his appearance, and this one was Mr. H. R. Hobart, of the Railway Age. The other members of the Committee were evidently cared off by the Stock-Tard parties who are fraint the Chicago Rendering & Drying Company. There were exhibited one animal and one "tank-stuff" car. These cars are regular box-cars, but are thoroughly air-tight, being double partitioned and lined with galvanized iron, and at each end is a large ice-tank filled with ice that keeps the temperature of the car almost at freezing point. The minal car on exhibition contained the carcasse of two hores, seventy dogs, and several hors. These were placed in the car twenty-four hours previous, and the ear had been standing in the sun ever since. The acutest hours previous, and the tear bad been standing in the sun ever since. The acutest hours beyond the last cause for action on the part of the Hyde Park authorities. Dr. De Wolf as quite enhursiastic about the success

that there was not the least cause for action on the part of the Hyde Park authorities. Dr. De Wolf has quite enthusiastic about the success of the system, and stated that nothing more perfect to remove offal from the city without giving offense could possibly be devised, and as it was highly necessary for the health of the city that the offal be removed to distant points, where no ill-effects could be experienced from foul odors, it was his intention to drive all stink-manufacturers from the city and vicinity, and force them to remove the offal and dead animals as is done by the Chicago Rendering & Drying Company.

THE HYDE PARK TRUSTEES. The Board of Trustees meet this evening in regular session at the Village-Hall. The prominent subject to come before the august body is the report of the Committee who were to investigate the Chicago Rendering Company's cars, and the feasibility of taking up the track owned by the Halor Trends Company.

the report of the Committee who were to investigate the Chicago Rendering Company's cars, and the feasibility of taking up the track owned by the Union Transit Company. The Committee met at the house of H. R. Hobart, on Fortleth street. There were present C. H. Crawford, Lyman Trumbull, and H. R. Hobart, the other members of the Committee being absent. Other parries who had been invited to confer with the Committee failed to come to time. After some little time the gentlemen got down to business.

Mr. Hobart said he had had a talk with Mr. Tucker, of the Illinois Central, who said that he knew the Stock Transit Company's road was an objection, but he did not see how he could fix it. Mr. Hobart said in reply that he could use the belt line or make a cut-off direct from the south to the Stock-Yards.

Mr. Tucker said that he had a good deal of corn to go from the Buckincham elevator to the Stock-Yards, which would make a long trio. The route to be used in case the track was taken up was then discussed; the map over which the gentleman poured their fervent gaze was old and faulty, so they could find no points. The question then arose as to what could be cone with the land which he Transit Company now uses in case the track was taken up.

Judge Trumbull said that he did not know the law on the subject, as there was an investigation necessary.

Mr. Hobart said that the property now occupied would be of great value, as it was in the best part of Hyde Park. The property would front 2,000 feet, valued at about \$100 per foot, making over \$200,000. The Park Commissioners would be great to have the track taken away, and would contribute to the cost of doing so.

A letter was read from a prominent railroadman saving that the road was a unisance, and that sooner or later it would have to be aboliabed.

Mr. Trumbull here said that there must be no report made of the meeting, when the cars were at the Junction, and that they were estisfied such cars were a unisance. But they liked the offish in ordinary freight-cars at 9 o'clo

The Spartanburg Lynching—A South Carolina Circuit Judge Also Justifies It.

We published the other day the unique presentment of the Grand Jury of Spartanburg County, South Carolina qustifying a recent case of tyrching. The Charleston News says that, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Greenville County, Judge Aldrich thus spoke of the occamon of it;

"I am not one to excuse tynch law, nor will you. It is always dangerous, and generally wrong, for the ceople to base by a temple of lustice and inflict summary punishment. But sometimes human nature will, and must, assert its diruty, and defend the virtue and chastity of woman. Outraged humanity will not, and cannot, wait for the slow and uncertain process of the law's delay. It too often happens that, by inscalous use of the lestrumentalities that hadge around the accused, he escapes the just

great music. To knew whether Patti is capable of these highest efforts we must hear her in works of a much more lofts character than either "La Traviata" or "L'Africaine." If she showed a deficiency of tragic force in the one, there were narts of the other in which she displayed great dramatic nower. The look of mingled pride, grief, amazement, indignation with which she regarded Africal when he flung the money at her feet, was not only highly effective, but, I believe, quite original. It was only for a moment, and then she fell back crushed and fainting. This, at all events, we can say of Patti, that if she does not excite us with the magnetism of genius, she compels our admiration for the most exquisite art to be found at the present day on any operatic stage. Seeing her as Vio etta I was more than ever impressed by the freshness of those personal charms which the paint and savage finery of Secks half concealed. But it seems as if one could read in the changed expression of the face, and in certain artificialities of manner when she is called before the curtain, the sad story of a wrecked and unhappy life. Nicolini acted with her in both operas. He is a profoundly uninteresting person. FELINE BOARDERS. Singular Morning Scene in the Lower

I awaited the sopearance of Nilsson in the role of Esa that night with peculiar interest, because I have heard a great deal lately about the alleged decay of her powers. If I am to judge from a single performance, I must say that these stories are grossly exaggerated. No doubt she has lost something; she had lost a little before she left America, her face is somewhat thinner than it was; her voice is a trifle more veiled. But the old charm is hardly impaired. The first and sweetest of our Esas is just what we remember four or five years ago, the most fascinating and ethereal of modern operatic creations. The Ortruda of this representation fascinating and ethereal of modern operatic creations. The Ortruda of this representation was Mile. Tremell, a contraito of the second rank, and the Teigmondo was Sig. Galassi. Taken altogther the performance was by no means equal to that which Sig. Muzio gave us during the Strakosch season in New York. Sir Michael Costa led his fine orchestra of seventy or eighty men with an evident disrelish of the whole business, and with no other sort of regard for the nuances of extression, without which a Wagner opera is little better than a burlesque. The sunrise scene in the castle court and the military march and assembling of the knights in the last act, were ruined (just as they were during the Mapleson season in New York) by mutilations which destroyed their very character. The mise en scene was about as we have bad it at home, except that the personages on the stage were more numerous, and they were costumed and grouped with a keener eye for the effect of color. The stage manager at Her Majesty's at present is the same Sig. Dubreul who has filled that part at the New York Academy of Music for many more years than I like to remember. The common stock operas, at both houses in London, are but cheaply and carelessly mounted.

PATTI IN "THE AFRICAN" AND "TRAYIATA."

PATTI IN "THE AFRICAN" AND "TRAVIATA."

"Old Tel," Leonard Grover, is domiciled a the Tres George H. Parker, Davenport, Ia., is located

Francis A. Clarke, Boston, is one of the guests

rsements at the Sub-Treasury yester-Marshal Hildrup is visiting his home in Belvi-

Spencer, Bloomington, Ill., is a John W. Drew, the temperance advocate, is

nest of the Tremont. Robert Stephenson, Men Prof. Joseph F. Tuttle, of Wabash College, is

Capt. G. S. Grimes and Maj. B. H. Gilman, Arthur Kaye, proprietor of Kaye's Park, Geneva Lake, is at the Gardner.

8. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Pa-

T. S. Chang and Mrs. Dr. Lyla, Yeddo, and her, Hong Kong, are guests of the E. H. Waldron, General Manager of the Bloomington & Muncie Railroad, is at the

Senator Zach Chandler, of Michigan, passed brough the city yesterday, registering at the

United States Marshal James B. Raym Dakota, is at the Palmer on his way hon in Detroit.

The Lumber-Shovers' Union held a meeting ast night at Nos. 72 and 74 West Taylor street and elected officers. Gen. J. A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Senator Will-im Windom, of Minnesota, passed through the ity yesterday, registering at the Pacific.

The Rev. George McMillan, A. M., Professor of Breek at Lincoln University. Neb., is visiting the city, and is the guest of Mr. E. W. Adkin-

An owner is wanted at the West Madison Street Station for a black merino shawl found upon Jack Schoeneman, alias "Black Jack," who was captured yesterday while attempting

Company I, of the First Regiment infantry I. N. G., will spend Saturday afternoon in tar-get practice on company A's range at Grand Crossing. The Company leaves the Armory at

The internal revenue receipts yesterday mounted to \$27,626.71, of which spirits paid \$24,823.40; tobacco and cigars, \$3,157.55, and seer the unusually small sum of \$33.18. There

A petition has been in circulation in Forestville, and has received the signatures of a large num-er of citizens, requesting the town to provide etterhose and an "engine-house" for the vol-

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician. SS Madison street (Tribung Building), was at 8 a. m., 72 degrees; 10 a. m., 74; 12 m., 77; 3 p.m., 75; 8 p. m., 70. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.47; 8 p. m., 29.45.

The ax in the Police Department last evening fell upon the heads of Detectives R. H. Watson, Richard Haley, A. L. Hoffman, and Officer J. M. Topping. Their resignations, for the good of the Department, are requested by 10 o'clock this morning.

this morning.

Willie Halthoff, the ten-months old son of William Halthoff, a German laborer living at No. 372 Rebecca street, died suddenly at 7 o'clock vesterday morning. No physician was in attendance, the parents being too poor to pay for the services of one.

The editors and publishers of the local commercial and trade papers held an informal meeting at the Paliper House yesterday, to take pre-liminary steps towards holding a national convention of the commercial and trade journals in this city next October.

The river was vesterday in fair condition, with a slight current setting down the South Branch toward the canal. The rains of the arily part of the week were either not severe enough to fill up the canal and thus interfere with its ability to clean the river, or they have not yet produced their effect.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest at the County Hospital upon James Wilson, 52 cars of age, who died at the County Hospital of injuries received on the 15th inst. on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Deceased was for-nerly a sailor, but had degenerated into a com-non saloon loafer.

Paul and Richard Merker have made a general assignment to Moses Bensinger for the bonefit of their creditors. The assets consist of a stock of pocketbooks and fancy goods now in the building. No. 88 State street, valued at \$3,600; also \$4,000 in accounts due the firm. The liabilities are \$15,132.

A few of the members of the Nineteenth Illi-nois (Col. Raffen) met at the Criminal Clerk's office last evening to organize and prepare to at-tend the soldiers' reunion at Aurora next month. Owing to the limited attendance no business was transacted. Another meeting will be held at the same place a week hence.

Andrew 8. Fulton, a printer, living at the Adams House, while under the influence of liquor at 6 o'clock last evening, accidentally fell over a railing into a basement on Clark street, near Polk, and was so severely injured shout the head that he was sent to the County Hospital for treatment. It is thought that he will die of concussion of the brain.

James Nagle, 42 years of age, while attempting to board the incoming freight train on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad near the intersection of Leavitt and Sixteenth streets, slipped and fell under the wheels, and had his left leg badly crushed below the knee. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where the injured leg was amputated. Mr. Nagle was in the employ of the railroad as ear inspector.

An owner is wanted at the Armory for a plain hunting-case silver watch, with plated chain attached, and at Central Station for a large, openface silver watch of Bloomington manufacture and J. P. Trymer movement. The latter was found upon a young colored thief arrested yesterday near the Adelphi Theatre, and who, while on his way to the station, tripped up Detective John Ender, and made a desperate endeavor to cascape.

The Republicans of the Seventh Ward held an adjourned meeting at No. 3354 Blue Island avenue last evening. Capt. McGrath called the meeting to order, and it was understood that the object was to take action in the movement started some weeks ago by the Fourteenth Ward, namely, to organize a general Republican Executive Campaign Committee, composed of five members from each ward. A number of names were added to the rolls of the Republican Club of the ward, and finally E. H. Thorp, the President of the light coming is, he was active to

take the chair. From this time forward no business was transacted, the meeting being of an informal nature. It was charged by some of the members of the Club that the meeting last night was called in the interests of a clique, whose objects are not as yet known. The meeting adjoured for one week from last night.

night.

Information was received here yesterday that Louis Bullinger, a prominent German citizen of this city, died suddenly last Tuesday at Cullmann, Ala., where he was on a visit with his wife. The deceased has resided here for many years, and for the last few years was the General Agent in this city of the Cullman Colonization Society, which colony he has been largely instrumental in building up. He was a most genial and kind-hearted gentleman, and his untimely death causes general regret among his large number of friends.

The following order has been issued by Capt. White, of the Railway Mail Service: "During the continuance of yellow-fever, Memphis, Tenn., will make up direct pouches and sacks of mail for Texas, and label, 'Texas. from Memphis.' These mails will be forwarded via St. Louis, Sedalia, and Denison, and employes receiving such will take them through intact, without opening them, to quarantine station at Red River, and deliver to quarantine authorities to be fumigated, after which they will be sent to Denison to be properly forwarded."

Joseph Bartlett, 5 years of age, living with

to Denison to be properly forwarded."

Joseph Bartlett, 5 years of age, living with his parents at 1056 Wentworth avenue, was severely if not fatally injured at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. P. Gill's express, No. 85, was in front of the house being loaded with furniture, and the injured boy, together with several others, was playing about the wagon. The horse started up suddenly, and the little fellow, falling beneath the wheels fractured his jaw, and got a severe gash, which extends from his forehead to the chin. Physicians who attended him at his home do not think he will recover.

The Battimore & Ohio Railread has adopted a him at his home do not think he will recover.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has adopted a plan of sending out the weather bulletins in cooperation with the United States Signal Service. The indications are received at 1 a. m. each day, and telegraphed along the road. By the aid of a man, which is posted up in the railway station, and the usual indications, the farmers are able to judge of the prospects for good or bad weather. These reports are now sent to nineteen stations between here and the Ohio River. If the scheme proves to be as much of a success as is anticipated, the number of stations will be rapidly increased. This action is gratuitous on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but it is hoped that other companies will follow their example.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hedges Wirt, daughter of Mr. Isaac A. Hedges, of St. Louis, died at her residence, 857 West Washington street, in this city, July 24. Mrs. Wirt was born in St. Louis, Oct. 5, 1840, received her education in Detroit, Mich., and in 1862 was married in the City of Cincinnati to Mr. William Wirt, whose death occurred last February in this city under very peculiar and distressing circumstances.

nati to Mr. William Wirt, whose death occurred last February in this city under very peculiar and distressing circumstances.

Mrs. Wirt from a child showed great energy and force of character, discharging every duty that came to her with remarkable alacrity.

A number of years ago she became a resident of this city, and has been for several years a faithful and consistent member of Centenary M. E. Church. For the past five years she has been actively engaged in the temperance work, and was the first to call a public meeting in the interests of the cause when the great wave of "Crusade" reached this city. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she was a most honored member, found her siways ready to aid and help on the work to the utmost of her strength and soliity. She shrank from no trial or difficulty, complained of no sacrifice, but steadily, and with a purpose that dominated her whole being, toiled on with the earnestness of her nature in efforts to "rescue the perishing" and to "lift up the fallen."

Mrs. Wirt received her temperance principles, when a child, from her father, who has been all his life a strong advocate of the cause. A host of friends mourn her death, for she has endeared many to her by her patient yet forceful life under the most trying circumstances that could possibly come to one.

She has been a great sufferer for months

She has been a great sufferer for months from a disease that no medical skill could reach. "Is Jesus precious to you!" was asked her just before she passed away, and the answer came, "Yes." swer came, "Yes."

She manifested great pleasure in having her friends visit her during her illness, and enjoyed the singing and prayer in her room.

"She rests from her labors, but her works will follow her." She leaves one child, a son, about 14 years of age.

setter bose and an "engine-house" for the volumeer fire company.

Official notice has been received at the PostOffice to the effect that the Principality of Bulraris has seen in its adhesion to the rules of the
Costal Unico, and will henceforth enjoy the
Costal Unico, and the least will of Henry W.
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Co THE TAYLOR ESTATE.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Collector realized about \$6,500 from sa-The police and firemen were paid yesterday, and got 95 cents for their scrip.

The newly-appointed members of the Board of Education qualified yesterday by taking the ecessary oaths.

The City Treasurer yesterday received \$5,515 from the Water Department, \$6,204 from the Collector, and \$45,785 from the County Treasurer, in scrip.

Supt. Seavey was reported vesterday to be quite ill. He sent for the Mayor during the afternoon, and so precarious was his condition that his friends were fearful that he could not long survive. A delegation of hackmen called upon Capt. O'Donnell yesterday and protested against the conduct of Ofneer Murphy toward them. They claim that they are being persecuted by him in the interest of rival hackmen, and his conduct is to be looked into.

Building permits were issued yesterday to J. Scott to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 1562 South Halsted, to cost \$3,000; to E. Hess, to erect four three-story buildings, corner of Dearborn avenue and Superior street, to cost \$24,000; and to G. T. Cook, to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 1177 Indiana avenue, to cost \$3,500.

The Mayor asked Capt. O'Donnell yesterday, in the course of a conversation, what he thought of him. The reply can be imagined. If the question had been the other way the answer would have been more interesting. But it is understood that the Mayor thinks well of the Captain, so it is all right anybow, although Seavey's successor has not been named.

Seavey's successor has not been named.

The Mayor is constantly being pestered by traders who want favors in the way of permits to do this, that, or the other business, on the ground that they are poor and unable to pay a license. So far he has turned a deaf ear to their appeals, and he says that for the future none such need apply. He has no power to grant any such favors, and it is far from his desire to assume authority he has not, especially when the city's financial interests are at stake.

The "experts" on the City-Hall work, it appears, have received instructions from Mr. Harrison to embrace in their report an "opinion" on almost everything in connection with the structure, and they have agreed to obey orders. It is thought that this will delay the report, and the chances are that it will not be submitted today to the Committee on Public Buildings, as was intended, but that it will be given to the Mayor to-morrow or Monday, to be laid before the Council at its fiext meeting.

TALK ABOUT APPOINTENTS.

TALK ABOUT APPOINTMENTS.

There was the usual speculation yesterday on the question of future appointments, but the ax did not fall anywhere. In the foresoon ex-Supt. Dixon had a long interview with his Bonor, while several of his friends wanted upon

the outside. Larrabee appears doomed to go at last, which is very natural. Nothing has prevented his removal for several weeks except Mr. Waller, but it now appears that he does not wish to be antagonistic to the powers that be, and has yielded. Who his successor will be is past finding out, but Hans Haerting and Gen. Lieb were mentioned. Both are known to have been pressing their claims for this or some other position for some time, but there has always been opposition to them, for one reason or another. When Larrabee has been disposed of, it is believed that others will follow in the Department, and that the work will be pressed until there is not a vestige of Republicanism left anywhere. In the matter of Seavev's successor there was the usual talk, and Austin J. Doyle's name appeared among the candidates, but the announcement was regarded as a joke. It is thought, however, that nothing will be done until the Fire Marshalship has been settled; but when that will be no one knows or can find

SANITARY MATTERS.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Quite a number of reports were received at the Health-Office yesterday from the volunteer inspectors, but the most of them were unimportant. Among them were the following:

Dr. Mitchell reported: "Having inspected the part of. South Halsted street assigned to me, I must confess that I find it in far better condition than I expected to."

Dr. Odelia Blum reported: "I have been in Foster street, north of Harrison, to-day, and it needs cleaning." She also reports Nos. 12. 14, and 16 Centre avenue, and the neighborhood, as being annoyed by the emptying of a cooper's tank in the street, and speaks of bad odors arising from Nos. 380 and 382 West Madison street.

All of the other reports were in reference to foul privices, and no time is being lost in seeing that the abuses are corrected, which keeps the officers busy, and forces them to earn their money. They report that they find some of the complaints brought in to be groundless, and some trouble is being had with those complained against, who take the same view of the case.

The Health Commissioner had a conference during the day with the railroad authorities on the question of establishing a rigorous quarantine in the event of its becoming necessary, and an agreement was reached similar to that of a the question of establishing a rigorous quaran-tine in the event of its becoming necessary, and an agreement was reached similar to that of a year ago during the prevalence of the yellow-lever. He does not apprehend any immediate danger, but desires to be in a position to meet any emergency.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Treasurer yesterday paid over to the City Treasurer \$45,875, all in scrip. Mrs. Annabella McLaughlin will be tried this morning for shooting at and missing Eugene C. Hamilton, a detective in the Exchange Build-

The Grand Jury yesterday examined ter docket cases, and found true bills in eight of them, all being petty matters. Complaints will be heard next week.

The Committees to meet to-day are those on Town and Town Accounts, Hospitals, and the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service.

The trial of Lund, the Halsted street out-rager of female children, who has already been sentenced to the Penitentlary for one offense of that kind, has been passed until Tuesday.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes met resterday morning, but found that some of the Assessors' books had not been turned in, and o adjourned until this morning. The personalto adjourned until this morning. The personal-ax books from Hyde Park and North Chi-rago are still wanting, and it is not likely that the Committee will get down to work until Mr. Marcus Monroe Brown, who claims to b

an attorney, and who won a certain amount of a contract a few weeks since by acting as an animated target for some bullets fired by an infuncted woman, will get himself disliked if he mated target for some ballets fred by an infuriated woman, will get himself disliked if he don't take care. Brown was held to the Grand Jury by a South-Side Justice on a charge of extortion by threats, and on Wednesday he haunted the County Building all day, believing that his case was to come before the jury. In the course of the day he went into the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court and asked Mr. Hamilton for the bond in his own case. Hamilton asked who he was, and he answered that he "represented the prosecution." He failed to get the bond, and yesterday he tried the same game again. Once more he failed, for Mr. Hamilton has wisely adopted a rule of refusing to part with any documents to others than properly appointed officials. Yesterday morning the Grand Jury considered the case, and fignored the bill against Brown, believing that the legal proof was not strong enough to insum a conviction. So Mr. Brown will not need to go round and fib any more to clerks of the Criminal Court Clerk's office. That he fibbed twice to Mr. Hamilton that gentleman is ready to swear, and if of such is the kingdom of attorneys the Bar Association had better get to work.

JOE DIXON.

THE MAYOR EXONERATES HIM. Joe Dixon called upon the Mayor yesterday and had quite an interview with him in the presence of Comptroller Gurney. After calling the attention of the Mayor to the various state-ments and rumors which have been published of late in the papers, to the effect that the Assistant Superintendent had been removed for corruption, and especially to a positive statenent made in the News of day before yesterday, to the effect that the Mayor had himself seen meney pass from the hands of criminals into those of the Assistant Superintendent, the latter asked the Mayor what he knew about any such statements, and how far he was responsible for them. In reply to this the Mayor said that he knew of no

how far he was responsible for them. In reply to this the Mayor said that he knew of no crookedness on Mr. Dixon's part, that he hadn't been removed for any such cause, and that no such statements and been authorized or inspired by him. He felt friendly toward Mr. Dixon. He was not responsible for any of the rumors which had been circulated of late regarding him, and had never said to any person that crookedness was the cause of Mr. Dixon's removal. Persons had been to him with such statements, but those whom they had offered to bring in as witnesses to them were individuals whom the Mayor would not believe under oath.

The Mayor has finally answered the question which the reporters have been asking him unsuccessfully for about a week, and has stated that he knows nothing out of the way in Mr. Dixon's police administration. It appears, therefore, that the first surmise made the day of the removal is the correct one,—that Mr. Dixon was removed simply for political reasons because he was and always has been a consistent Republican, and that the object of getting him out of the way was to make a place at some future time, soon after the last of August, perhaps, for some faithful Democrat.

The stories, however, in regard to this alleged crookedness were started by the Mayor's organ, and by persons who claimed to be near his confidence; and it is most likely, therefore, that they were put affoat for the sake of covering the fact that the Assistant Superintendent's removal was a political one, and that it was decided upon at that little caucus held in Mr. Goudy's office a couple of weeks ago, at which time the future policy of the administration, especially on the subject of offices and officers, was pretty fully laid out.

THE COUNTY TREASURER. WHY NOT LET THE PROPLE PAY THEIR TAXES? Yesterday afternoon, between 3:15 and 4 p. m., the staircase leading to the County Treasm., the staircase leading to the County Treasurer's office was crowded by citizens and tax-payers of Cook County, having with them the money to pay their taxes (city, county, and State). Many of these persons, and more than half, were females, had come from outlying towns, such as Jefferson, Bloom, Desplaines, and Calumet, and had devoted the day to the purpose of paying their taxes only to find them. purpose of paying their taxes, only to find them

and Calumet, and had devoted the day to the purpose of paying their taxes, only to find them-selves pushed away from the door.

From Mr. Beye, the "brains" of the County Treasurer's office, down to the doorkeeper, whose function it is to tell people that three minutes past 8 o'clock is too late for the recention of taxes, the employes of Mr. McCrea are angry. They say that, although their office closes at 3 o'clock, they work till 6 or even 8 sometimes, and they are vexed because The Trebuns dared to intimate that it would conduce to the public convenience to keep the public office open till 5 o'clock for the receipt of taxes, especially at this season. If these clerks and employes choose to make this a personal matter it is their own fault. The Tribuns reporter commented upon the system, not upon those who carry it out. He said that 3 o'clock in the afternoon was a ridiculous time at which to close a public office, especially when the only customers were those who had money to pay in. And he sticks to that, and reiterates it, and wants to let people know the truth about the matter.

If the clerks are overworked more can be hired, temporarily or permanently. That office has been too long a close corporation, and it will not hurt anybody—at least any tax-paying citizen—to have a little light let in upon its workings. And little "inspired" paragraphs published in papers that failed to find out the truth until it was peblished in The Tranume will not out the truth until it was peblished in The Tranume will not out to the truth until it was peblished in The Tranume will not out to the truth until it was peblished in The Tranume will not out to the truth until it was peblished in The Tranume will not out to the truth until it was peblished in The Tranume will not out to the truth until it was peblished in The Tranume will not truth until it was peblished in The Tranume will not truth until it was peblished in The Tranume will not truth until it was peblished in The Tranume will not truth until it was peblished in Th

sons whose ill-fortune it is to be compelled to waste their time around the County Treasurer's

ALDERMANIC DEAD-HEADS. The rumor current around the City-Hall yes-terday, to the effect that the theatres bad shut down on the Aldermanic boon of passes, would, unless there was some cruel misappreheusion about it all, be eminently calculated to strike dismay among the future crop of candidates for seats in the Council. If true, there would be little need of further incentive to "fing away ambition," for, with the free-list suspended, Aldermen included, ambition would fing itself away, and the rights, privileges, and prerogatives of a representative of the masses in the legislative body of the municipality would exist only in the name. But, fortunately for the welfare of the city, the crop of aspirants to seats in the Council is not likely to suffer the blight which was alleged to have falien upon it. Their rights have not been trampled in the dust. Where they have gone, they can still go. The free-list has not been suspended exclusively. The country is safe. A reporter who was profoundly stirred at the thought of the dire results sure to follow from shutting down on the pass business—and saddest of all was the thought that the Council Chamber hereafter might become as silent as a city of the dead—went around last evening to the theatres, where he can get in without being extinguished by the frigid politeness of the doorkeeper, and learned that the thing was all a mistake.

AT M'YICKER'S fallen upon it. Their rights have not been

that the thing was all a mistake.

AT M'VICKER'S

he saw the manager himself, and was told that
there was nothing in the story, as far as his own
theatre was concerned, for the simple reason
that there had never given the Aldermen passes
any way, and the display of a star
never availed to secure the entree, for
the excellent reason that stars were unsatisfactory and frequently deceptive, and almost
everybody who hadn't any other excuse for applying at the door always had one or more of
them, which he flashed with an air of superior
importance. No, there was nothing in it, so far
as his theatre was concerned. True, when Mr.
McVeker caret to do so, he issued a complimentary,—although he waso't in the "papering" business, and had no love for it in any of its
forms,—but as for the indiscriminate passing of
people, including Aldermen, on the strength of
their representations, stellar or otherwise, there
was none of it at his house, and there wouldn't
be—not if he knew it.

Mr. Will Davis explained that when his new doorkeeper took his place behind the railing he was instructed not to "pass" anybody whom he did not personally know to be entitled to that privilege, and in all other cases to refer the applicant to the lithe and airy Whittaker, First Lord of the Box. In one or two cases Aldermen had presented themselves before the doorkeeper, and, showing their badges, had essayed an entrance, and that official had politely recommended a visit to the box-office, where they made themselves known and received the favor they sought. There had been no trouble of any sort, and the new rule worked to a charm. For the further comfort of the Aldermen, it may be stated that Mr. Davis "himself bath said it,"—that whenever one or more of the municipal parents "drop around" some evening and satisfy the First Lord aforesaid that he is really what he represents himself to be, he will be able to read his title clear to a walk past the doorkeeper and into the House of Haverly—the Haverly who "controls at all times from eight to twelve amusement AT HAVERLY'S, at all times from eight to twelve amusement enterprises," etc., etc.

COOK COUNTY.

ASSESSMENT FOR 1879. Almost all of the Township Assessor's books have been handed in to the County Clerk, the only exceptions being the personal assessment books for the Towns of Hyde Park and North Chicago. The footings show a total reduction on the real estate of over \$10,000,000 from last year, while the personal assessment is increased about \$3,400,000. At foot will be found a comparison between the Assessor's figures for this year (so far as returned) and the equalized valuation of 1878 as fixed by the County Board of Equal-

٠		REAL ESTATE.	
	March Dally No. 20	3 1879.	1878.
1	Bremen		215, 13
	Barrington	Amp DEA	281, 85
	Bloom	AGE PUR	330, 27
	Calumet	3 mm 004	446, 25
Н	Cicero	4 444 000	1, 631, 25
	Elk Grove		236, 79
	Evanston		1,061,13
	Hanover		235, 856
E.	Hyde Park		4, 950, 25
	Jefferson		1, 287, 489
	Lake		4, 965, 533
n	Lake View		1, 645, 613
١	Lemont		206, 15/
١	Levden	288, 478	295, 439
-	Lyons	473, 137	513, 431
	Maine	100234, 303	245, 341
	New Trier	302, 951	373, 569
	Niles	217, 783	217, 044
1	Northfield'	0/224, 373	225, 576
	Norwood Park	134, 553	143, 643
1	Orland	177,745	200;311
	Palatine	320,774	320, 551
1	Palos	115, 287	115, 380
	Proviso	321, 608	345, 577
1	Riverside	236,670	242,770
1	Rich	230, 469	231, 278
1	Schaumberg	265, 481	263, 449
1	Thornton		344, 265
1	Wheeling		304, 470
1	Worth	825, 470	378, 419
1		33, 453, 960	39, 029, 935
1	West Chicago		31, 999, 124
1	North Chicago.	12, 593, 700	13, 788, 340

Total	\$96, 390, 268	\$106, 871, 521
PE	RSONAL PROPERTY	4-2-30000
100 · 直接的 A Sec Co. 和200	1879.	1878.
Bremen		\$ 48,438
Barrington		74, 414
Bloom		69, 003
Calumet		29, 129
Cicero		46, 221
Elk Grove		32, 205
Evanston		68, 101
Hanover		49,856
Hyde Park		192,955
Jefferson		59, 301
Lake		283,905
Lake View	85, 380	78, 101
Lemont	52,779	53, 412
Leyden	22,683	25, 085
Lyons	54, 171	58, 328
Maine	29, 918	29, 117
New Trier	18, 189	30, 128
Niles	38, 883	38, 333
Northfield	42,548	41,364
Norwood Park	7 11,702	12,420
Orland	44, 156	39, 639
Palatine	54, 212	58, 797
Palos	13,484	14,035
Proviso	26,551	28,944
Riverside	7,920	10,760
Rich	55, 505	56, 336
Schaumberg	36,508	37,607
Thornton	64, 478	64, 580
Wheeling	50, 405	49,479
Worth	47,839	54, 134
South Chicago	13, 836, 115	17,470,460
West Chicago	4,670,800	4, 470, 460
North Chicago	1,585,000	1,579,940

Total \$21, 860, 726 \$25, 265, 817 RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The following list shows the valuation of all the railroad property, including real and personal, held by the various roads within the limits of the county: Baltimore & Ohio, \$76,833; Chicago & Alton, \$242,521; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, \$421,776; Chicago & Eastern Illinois, \$51,355; Chicago & Illinois Southern, \$2,210; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, \$229,296; Chicago, Milwaukee & Western, \$5,740; Chicago & Northwestern, \$1,189,933; Chicag & Pacific, \$68,066; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, \$1,098,605; Chicago & State Line, \$53,871; Chicago & Southern, \$76,406; Joliet & Northern Indiana, \$25,719; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, \$203,932; Michigan Central, \$91,455; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, \$300,969; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, \$372,704. Total, \$4,611,391. RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The Profits of Farming.

Indianapolis Journal.

It is now estimated that the wheat crop of Indiana for this year will be from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels, and will bring into the State and add to the invested wealth from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000. No such sum has ever been added to the wealth of a State with as little risk or as great profit upon the capital and labor invested. It is not an unusual or exceptional thing for the product to be equal to one-half the value of the soil that produced it. Thousands of acres of land in the State have, in two years, produced 'wheat equal in value to the land producing it. The product of corn has been very little behind that of wheat in point of profit. This, of course, is not a common or even an average result, taking one year with another. The past three have been favored years with the farmers, and the farmer who has not done well during that period may reasonably conclude that there is something wrong in his case demanding investigation. We make no reference here to indebtedness and embarrassments from that cause, under which thousands of farmers are laboring in common with all other classes. Such indebtedness in nine cases out of ten is the result of some other cause than following their agricultural pursuit. Considering, therefore, the profit of the business as it is pursued by the average Western farmer, what may it be made when, by dilligent research and experience, it is brought to that degree of perfection which has been attained in England and in some of the New England States? The Profits of Farming.

THE EXPOSITION.

Mr. Asay is Positive that It Will Not Go.

What the City Would Lose Were the Building Removed.

Moreover, It Would Be a Slow Job to Remove It.

The President of the Exposition Company Mr. E. G. Asay, conferred with Mayor Harrison yesterday relative to the proposal that had been made in certain quarters to have the Company either pay back-rent or pull down its building and vacate the premises which the Comptroller holds to be too valuable to be devoted to their present use. The talk between the Mayor and Mr. Asay was an extremely pleasing one, and both appeared to be satisfied with the situation, and of opinion that there would be no im nediate change of base on the part of the present occupies of the city property. Mr. Asay laid the case before the Mayor in all its phases, and detailed the substance of his talk to a TRIB-UNE reporter, as follows: "It was in 1873, the year of the panic,-pani

that year, wasn't there!—yes, that's the year—that the proposition to erect this Exposition building was carried to a successful issue. For this purpose \$175,000 was gotten together, but the full amount of stock was \$250,000. Well, we got \$175,000 and went to work, and then the panic wiped itself all over the country, and everybody felt it severely. We found it impossible to raise the balance of the capital stock,—\$75,000,—but the work went on, and at odd spells since the full amount has been subscribed to. And so the matter has run along. There has been

A GOOD DEAL OF INDEBTEDNESS

over the Association, but last September this was declared to be lifted. In 1877 the coheern paid 6 per cent, and in 1878 7 per cent dividend. Last fall we found we had a surplus,—not a very large one, but a surplus,—so what did we do but go and pay a large portion of it out. We bought those plaster casts, for one thing; and we have had to go to much expense in repairing the building. It has cost us fully \$25,000 to make these improvements—putting in trusses, painting, calcimining, etc. The result is, we now have a solid and enduring structure. I mention these things merely to show you that we have not all grown rich out of the exposition. We have had to lay out nearly everything for improvements and repairs. None of the Directors get a cent for their services, and the Secretary is the only salaried man. This stock is held by about 500 individuals, and I don't believe there is one of these persons but would be willing to close out his stock for about one-third of what it cost him. I know I would."

"How DID YOU COME TO GET THE GROUND,

HOW DID YOU COME TO GET THE GROUND, "The Council agreed to let us erect the build-

"The Council agreed to let us sreet the building. There was no promise of payment or anything else for the privilege. It was felt that it would be highly advantageous to have a show of this kind, and so the concession was granted. In two years this agreement was renew.d. It expited in 1876."

"Have you ever paid any rent or taxes?"
"We have paid taxes. I can't say how much, or how often; but I think the amount is about \$1,600."
"Has there been any attempt to have you "Has there been any attempt to have you

"By what right do you remain there?"

"By the same right that any person has to remain on a piece of ground after his contract has expired. The relations between the city and us are the same as those between a landlord and tenant. If there has been landlord and tenant. If there has been no stipulation as to money to be paid for occupancy, of course none is to be paid. If the agreement relates to extent of time of occupancy only, that is the thing that the landlord must protect-himself against. When a notice to leave is served, then the tenant must prepare to move. If he doesn't get out, the landlord must put him out. This necessitates a legal contest."

"Then the lease or contract under which you occupy the ground gives you the right to remain

occupy the ground gives you the right to remain without paying rent?"
"It does. If the city is determined to put us out, of course it must serve its notice.'

"NO. If CANNOT AFFORD TO DO IT."

"Why not?"

"Now, see here. The Exposition Building has, ever since it was erected, drawn bundreds of thousands of dollars to Chicago. It is something that helps the business man and the entire city. Can the people afford to let the building be destroyed? No. It is too good a medium for the interchange of wares. The money outsiders bring here remains, largely, in the city."

"The city gets no revenue from this ground, but it does from ground adjoining."

"Yes. There is the circus ground, and the base-ball lot. Chicago receives \$2,000 per annum rentals from these sources. But the money that is taken in there does not remain here. The circuses carry off hundreds of thousands, and so of what use is the rental of the ground,—that is, what is the reciprocal good for? With the Exposition it is different,—the money mostly remains here, as I have before observed."

"Why don't the Directors of the Association enter into a lease with the city for this ground?"

"They would like to do so."

"AND PAY AN ANNUAL RENTAL!"

"Yes, sir; that's what we are willing to and desire to do. We have proposed taking out a long lease—say for ten or twenty years—and paying a reasonable sum for the privilege of remaining there. It would be cheaper for us to do so, in the end. Where we now are constantly repairing, we would then make the improvements of a durable character. The consequence would be we would save largely in this direction, and more than enough to pay the city a fair rental. The great desire of those who are connected with the Association is to have the building made permanent, for the idea is one "AND PAY AN ANNUAL RENTAL?"

"Have you ever laid this proposition before the proper authorities?"

"Yes, we have urged the matter before two Administrations, but nothing has ever been

Administrations, but nothing has ever been done."

"What would the city do with the ground were the building removed?"

"That is more than I can tell. Indeed, I can't see that there is any practicable use to which it could be put."

"Does Mayor Harrison fall in with the idea that the building must be pulled down?"

"No. On the contrary, he said no one would dare to say, Take it down. You see, sir, the people have an interest in this subject, and when it is brought to the vital issue the people are going to say something about it."

"Will you, think you, declare any dividends this vear?"

"No; improvements will swallow up everything in the shape of profits."

"But you expect a big show, of course?"

"Yes; every foot of space in galleries and on floor has been taken."

Mr. Asay is very positive that the building will stand, for the city officials will be obliged to concede that it has its advantages, and if a satisfactory contract or lease can be entered into it will be a mutual benefit to the contracting parties, as well as to the city at large. THE MAYOR.

The Sultan of Moroceo's Treasury.

One of the richest storehouses of unique rarities in the whole world is the famous treasury of the Sultan of Moroceo, in the City of Fez. It is not improbably the oldest, for it was founded in the year Si5 by the Sultan Edris Ben Edris, who was also the founder of the city, During the middle ages Fez, as the then Capital of the Kingdom of Moroceo, was one of the most splendid and populous Mohammedan cities in the world; and though it declined after the removal of the Sultans to Moroceo, it is still a place of great importance, containing 100 mosques, and ranking with the Western Arabs as their specially Holy City. Almost every Sultan since Edris Ben Edris have added to the treasures of the Royal private museum, which contains magnificent spoils from the various Christian armies and territories which have been vanquished or ransacked by the Mohammedan conqueiors. A great mass of the enormous tressure accumulated by the Mohammedan conqueiors. A great mass of the enormous tressure accumulated by the Mohammedan conqueiors. A great mass of the enormous tressure accumulated by the Mohammedan conqueiors. A great mass of the enormous tressure accumulated by the Mohammedan conqueiors. A great mass of the enormous tressure accumulated by the Mohammedan conqueiors. A great mass of the enormous tressure accumulated by the mohammedan conqueiors. A great mass of the enormous tressure accumulated by the Mohammedan conqueiors. A great mass of the enormous tressure accumulated by the Mohammedan conqueiors. A great mass of the enormous tressure accumulated by the Mohammedan conqueiors. A great mass of the enormous tressure accumulated by the Mohammedan conqueiors. A great mass of the enormous tressure accumulated by the Mohammedan conqueiors. A great mass of the enormous tressure accumulated by the Mohammedan conqueiors. A great mass of the enormous tressure and territories who have been admitted to a sight of it assert that there are no less than 2,000 locks. A Tunis journal reports that Sulta

act with gold and precious stones, as a present, and the valuable gift was immediately transferred to the great treasure-chamber. When the place was opened and the inventory revised, it was discovered that some of the chests and closets had been broken open and completely emptied of their precious contents. The arrests which immediately became the rule in the palace led to no satisfactory result, and the Sultan of Morocco is now offering the sum of £8,000 for the discovery of the thief or this ves.

CROP NOTES.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

Nunda, Freeborn Co., July 94.—Wheat will be fit to cut the first week in August. Whea is more or less spotted. The good wheat, with favorable weather we may have fifteen bushels. OLMSTED, Olmsted Co., July 24.—The spring rheat is damaged badly by blight. Some chinch ougs and some rust. The hot weather has been very hard on our wheat. Will be fit to cut in a week. Most of the barley is cut now. Crop fair. Outlook for wheat bad.

NICOLLET, Nicollet Co., July 24.—Spring wheat is ripening very unevenly. Rust has damaged it some. Scab and blight reduces it more than drought. Will probably yield about

more than drought. Will probably yield about fifteen bushels. Barley has been cut early. About twenty bushels.

Hassan, Hennepin Co., July 24.—Spring wheat ripening rapidly. Some few bieces are down from storms. Think we may reckon upon sixteen to eighteen bushels. Will be ready to cut the first of next week.

WATERVILLE, Le Sueur Co., July 24.—Spring wheat, our main crop, is badly mixed. Thin on the ground. Very weedy and now bight. Look for a poor yield. Not over 60 per cent of an average crop. Rain and wind damaged the crops considerably. The above statements are facts.

facts.

DETROIT. Becker Co., July 24.—Wheat filling finely. Will be fit to cut about the lat of August. No damage to crop. Barley and oats being cut. Yield large.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 24.—Clear and cool; afternoon cloudy, barometer indicating storm.

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 23.—Clear and cool; afternoon cloudy, barometer indicating storm. Thermometer at sunrise 54, and 64 during the day. Oats and corn will eclipse all previous records. In my opinion, the blight has injured the wheat more than the chinch-bug. The cold weather prevents them doing much damage. Farmers are cutting their grain. INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—The yield of grain is so largely in excess of expectation tha dready there exists a car-blockade on all the railroads. It is estimated that business could e furnished for 6,000 empty cars if they could be had. This section of the State never had so

be had. This section of the State never had so countiful a wheat crop before.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 23d. inst.

The wonderful wheat crop in this State continues to be a subject of general comment, and the wisest agricultural experts are unable to account for the great superiority of the yield over ordinary years. Not only is the yield far greater in quantity than usual, but the grain is much heavier. Experienced threshers say they have never before been so completely at fault in estimating yields, the outcome in every case exceeding their estimates by a fourth or a third. In the case of one very larke field, we have heard of the thresher agreeing to take all over twenty-dwe bushels for his pay, and the owner refused to give it. This immense wheat crop represents hard cash, and will bring a vast sum of money into the State.

TOWA. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
OELWEIN, Fayette Co., July 24.—I do not now a single farmer who has a crop of good spring wheat. Will yield from one to five bush We will not have more than one-fourth as PALMYRA, Warren Co., July 24 .- Chinch-bugs

have damaged spring wheat very much. Will be an average yield. Mostly in sbock. WINTERSET, Madison Co., July 24 .- Spring wheat thin but well filled, except where da Barley and oats fair.

West Union, Fayette Co., July 24.—
Barley and oats fair.

West Union, Fayette Co., July 24.—Spring wheat harvest in progress. Promises an average yield, with better quality than last year. Barley and oats fair.

West Union, Fayette Co., July 24.—Spring wheat badly injured by chinch-buga. Corn is splendid.

DAKOTA. Special TH Special Disputches to The Tribune.

VALLEY CITY, Banner Co. (N. P. R. R.), July

24.—Outlook for wheat A No. 1. Looks now as thirty bushels in this county. Wheat harves will commence within ten days.

Jamestown, Stutsman Co. (N. P. R. R.), July
24.—Spring wheat well filled. Fit to cut next

24.—Spring wheat well filled. Fit to cut next week. Prospects for thirty-two bushels. Barley has yielded fifty bushels. General outlook for harvest good.

FARGO, Cass Co. (N. P. R. R.), July 24.—Wheat is well filled. Harvest commenced. No damage from any cause. Wheat will go from twenty-two to twenty-five bushels. Wheat crop compared with 1876: Increase in acreage, 75 per cent; yield about the same; quality considerably better.

NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

CENTRAL CITY, Merrick Co., July 24.—Soring wheat ripening evenly and rapidly. Chinchbugs have done some damage. Crop reduced by early drought from one-third to one-half. Wheat is thin. Heads are full from butt to point. Plump grain. About half the wheat in shock. Barley all cut. Yield fair. Oats will not be cut for ten days. Too much rain just now.

now.

CRETE, Saline Co., July 24.—Farmers busy harvesting. Wheat will yield some petter than was anticipated. Rye and barley good so far. Corn prospects very good.

SOUTHERN DROUGHT.

Special Disposes to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., July 24.—The rain which was promised here yesterday by the Weather Bureau did not come, and the marvelous drought continues. A gentleman from Harper's Ferry says that pedestrians can now cross both the Potomac and Shenandeah Rivers at that point on the rocks without wetting their feet. It is doubtful whether so low a state of water was ever known before. The hay and corn crops in this section are considered as failures. Nothing but very heavy and immediate rains can prevent it.

TILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DWIGHT, Ill., July 24.—We are now harvesting oats. The poorest crop cut for twenty years. Some of the oats will not be cut at all. The chinch-bugs have ruined them. As fast as they destroy the oats they go into the corn and work upon it. The ground seems literally alive with them. All devices so far have failed to check or stop their devastation. Kerosene has answered best, but nothing can stop the countless billions.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 24.—New wheat is coming in freely, and sells at 98 cents to \$1. The crop has been about all secured, and it is believed will yield an average of twenty-three oushels per acre. Some fields will yield forty bushels to the acre.

WISCONSIN. MISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEWFORT, Columbia Co., July 24.—Some fields of spring wheat badly used up by chinch-bugs. Cutting was commenced on the earliest sown wheat. Looks now as if it would make fifteen bushels.

The Nihilists.

A striking proof of the thoroughness of the Nihilistic organization in Russia is furnished by a recent incident. A few weeks ago a daring and successful bank-robbery was committed in Kherson, a town in Southern Russia, the amount stolen being very large. The Russian police, being unable to discover the robbers, started the story that they were Nihilists. This drew from the Executive Committee of the Nihilists an indignant denial, which was accompanied by a pledge to discover the true criminals, in proof that they were not Nihilists. They kept their word, and in less than two weeks did what the the Russian police with all their facilities had been unable to accomplish,—captured the bank-robbers and surrendered them to justice.

Three elegant cigars for ten cents. Wholess and retail depot, Dawson's, 211 State street.

generating, and life-austainus blood-making. force, generating, and life-austainus properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, where the result of exhaustion, nervous proctration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by drug, justs.

DEATHS.

WIRT July 24, at 357 West Washington st., Mrs. Klizasheth Hedges Wirt. Funeral services as the house, Saturday at 2:30 c. m. [37 Cincinhati Enquirer and St. Louis pa sers | least DOONER-Wednesday, July 23, Mark Dooner, and

pe. Buffalo and Boston papers please copy.

DEE—July 23, in the 18th year of her age, Hannah Loretto, beloved daughter of flannah and the late DEE—July 23, in the 18th year of her are, Hannah Loretto, beloved daughter of Hannah and the late Thomas Dec.

Funeral from her late residence, 24 Ashley-st., on Friday, July 25, st 10 a. m., to 8t. Columbrilly Church, where a Requiem High Mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cenactery.

McKNIGHT—July 24. Thomas Argyle, infant on of Lester and Anna W. McKnight, aged 9 months.

Funeral services Friday, July 25, 2 p. m., at the residence of A. E. Bishop, Eag., 267 West Admirst.

Friends of the family cordially invited.

WORTHINGTON—At the residence of Thomas E Evans, Carroliton, Ill., July 18, at 3 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Elizabeth C. Worthington, wife of the Rev. 6.

G. Worthington. Deceased was 63 years of age.

EF Bloomington and Pekin Dapers please copy.

HAHN—July 24, at the residence of his lister, Mrs. HAHN—July 24, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. HAHN—July 24, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. E. P. Hell, J. P. H. Hahn, youngest son of the land Dr. James A. Hahn. Funeral from residence, No. 1230 Michigan-av., Sunday, July 27, at 2:30 p. m., to Rosehill.

[27] Boston (Mass.) and Marshall (Mich.) bapen

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. CHARLES CHAPPLE WILL CONDUCT THE THE PROPERTY OWNERS ON BLUE ISLAND.

Tav. meet this evening in Ruhl's Building, corner
lighteenth-st. and Blue Island-av., to perfect their
work of remonstrance against the elevated railway on
their thoroughfare. The Aldermen of the Sixth Ward
we requested to be present. THE NOON PRAYER-MERTING WILL BE HELD
as usual in Lower Farweil Hall from 12 to 12:45 today. It will be conducted by Frank M. Rockweil.

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Urlue, Pains in the Side.
Back and Loins. Nervous
Back and Loins. Ne

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st. Friday Morning, July 25, at 9:30 o'clock,

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Indigestion, dysospena, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debuity relieved by taking Heasman's Peptonized Best Tonic, the only properties of heaf containing lits entire materials.

PARIS.

A Romantic Story--Wa Imperial Marrie

Love in a Garret-A Pa Snicide-The Prospec Bonapartists

the 14th of July Cele Gambetta's Rec

Sarah Bernhardt in London-Act Vaudeville-New Fa New Drinks.

Special Correspondence of T
Paris, July 11.—A score of white Prince of Wales was a mere
reading a romantic story of so
lary marriage he had contract
lrish peasant-girl. It appear
my recollection, in an early nu
lisheomony's Domestic Magaz glisheoman's Domestic Magaz not given to spreading sensat about. Within the last week been set in circulation by the concerning the poor little Pr countain-head, Le Petit Lyon print, published, as the title in ing no means of ascert Petit Lyonnais has sufficient relates, I must rest satisfied the story without comment. you must use your own discr it may be the Gospel-truth. will probably never certainly A short time, then, before Zulu war (says the Petit La

Figure quoted the other mor A TOUTHFUL CO One was a sickly young gent or 23, who wore the uniform Artillery. The other was a far ty girl, who talked English w man accent, and carried a be all the air of being married, t might at the first blush make likely; and the husband (if he over his wife and child til South Africa, whither be highest importance render him to divulge his name and would seem to have charge committed husband sailed away. death. Thinking to interest the information, the priest n peard it than she fainted. have proved little; but the on to say that Father Xshown a photograph of the Pri THE VERY ARTILLER

baby applied for an intervie Camden House, Chiselhurst, A stormy interview is said to tween the mysterious app press, who would have not mother or child; and bo mother came back to Chisel two after; but this time was nce then she has disappe of her whereabouts. This is not the only rou full of them; and, though are humbler, they are not would have believed that the

who had intrusted the lady a

the race is utterly extince length of doubting that Not only have they existed, the as a tragedy which has just be Rue Rochechouart plainly M— and Marthe D—, the in the drama, were both you have the drama, were both you have the drama and marthe the drama, were both you have the drama and the same than the same that the same than the same than the same than the same than the sa In the first flush of their tiliset up housekeeping reckles doned the workshop, and pleasure. But they were they found poverty and start in the face. Hippolyte's p with money for aome time, b sistance several times they for the prodigal. Then cam tion. Hippolyte had had jewelry confided to him for ployers. These he pledged Piete (the French pawabrok able to redeem them before He was deceived. No money were wanted; ruin threaten unfortunate pair. The die together rather than and chose the traditi french lovers and grisett fumes of charcoal. The con they inhabited did not notice ance till three days after. their room was broken one lover were discovered, strete lifeless. Both were dressed clothes, and Marthe's head Hippolyte's shoulder. She welldren!

To return to the Prince Im is attracting far more sympthan he ever did in life: LEARNT TO

the type and in the subjections. All the Bonapa able to get away are alres gland, or will be to morrow applied for leave of absence mony, but, for reasons of Marshal MacMahon also subordinate, Gen. Gresley, and received a polite refusa and Senators who cling legend had, of course, no permission. Most of them the funeral. The attitude of poleon still remains doubthe funeral of his unfortuith his wife, the Princess (his position of head of the He threatens to withdraw immediately if any dynasimade in his favor or the Prince "Plon Plon"—as the Prince "Plon Plon"—as well enough to assume the tender to the Imperial such that his doing so would be retaining the right to live France, and he wisely refumanifestations. This reser extremelly able to the manifestations. This reser BATREMELY BM

to the Bonapartist party,—by courtesy. A party with ed; and so long as Jerome accepts the airy and purel; the Bonapartists would ilong are they forced dull inaction. The up Prince Victor is idle if his father (Jerome A boy of 15 can be no leade the parental displeasure de any action of his. Paul de now more clearly than he hot burst of sorrow as for the loss of poor distrust of the odion proclaimed the successi tor; and be has already ness, if need be, to come to of the Bonapartists and thender to the Imperial to therwise Prince Jerome.

By a strange and cruel perfalists are preparing to of their dearest hope their dearest hope their dearest hope their gready to rejoice over cause, and to celebrate the THE TAKING OF

Birenuous efforts h b cals to have the l4th of as I need not remind any toric feat—proclaimed a but their desires ha fled. This will not p fetting the day in and the letting the day in a second with the letting the letting

DEATHS.

BAKING POWDER.

OTHERS SEEKING LTH, RENGTH

the Use of Drugs,

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r the past 25 years. Price & or &s.

PARIS. A Romantic Story--Was the Prince Imperial Married? Love in a Garret-A Pathetic Double Snicide-The Prospects of the Bonapartists.

Republican Rejoicings-Anticipations of the 14th of July Celebrations-Gambetta's Reception.

Sarah Bernhardt in London-A New Five-Act Vaudeville-New Fashions and New Drinks.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PARIS, July 11.—A score of years ago, when
the frince of Wales was a mere lad, I remember reading a romantic story of some real or imag inary marriage he had contracted with a pretty sant-girl. It appeared, to the best of my recollection, in an early number of the Engisheomen's Domestic Magazine, a periodical not given to spreading sensational falsehoods about. Within the last week a similar tale has been set in circulation by the French papers cerning the poor little Prince Imperial. 1 bave traced the report back to what appears its fountain-head, Le Petit Lyonnais, a Republican print, published, as the title indicates, in Lyons. Having no means of ascertaining whether the Patit Lyonnais has sufficient proofs of what it relates, I must rest satisfied with telling you the story without comment. As to the rest. you must use your own discretion. It may be a wild invention, hatched in some daring journalist's brain over a bottle of Bordesux; or ably never certainly know.

A short time, then, before the outbreak of the Zuiu war (says the Petit Lyonnais, whom the Figure quoted the other morning), A YOUTHFUL COUPLE

One was a sickly young gentleman, of about 22 or 23, who were the uniform of the Woolwich Artillery. The other was a fair and rather pretty girl, who talked English with a slight Ge n accent, and carried a baby. The pair had all the air of being married, though their youth might at the first blush make that appear un-likely; and the husband (if he was the husband) was evidently French. Soon after the declara-tion of war, the officer called upon a Roman-Catholic priest resident at Bath, in a state of erable agitation, and begged him to watch over his wife and child till his return from South Africa, whither he was obliged to pro highest importance rendered it impossible for him to divulge his name and rank. The priest would seem to have accepted the del charge committed to him, and husband sailed away. One day there the news of the Prince Imperial' death. Thinking to interest the young wife by the information, the priest read the telegram to her. To his amazement, she had no sooner heard it than she fainted. That alone would have proved little; but the Petit Lyonnais goes on to say that Father X— was afterwards shown a photograph of the Prince, and, at sight of it, declared it to be the portrait of

THE VERY ARTILLERY-OFFICER who had intrusted the lady and her child to his e. A few days later, a strange lady with a bety applied for an interview to the porter of Camden House, Chiselhurst, and was admitted. a stormy interview is said to have occurred be tween the mysterious applicant and the Emmother came back to Chiselburt again, a day or two after; but this time was refused admittance. ce then she has disappeared, leaving no trace

This is not the only romance that has been ublished in the papers lately. They have been tuil of them; and, though the actors in some are humbler, they are not less interesting. Who would have believed that there are still grisettes in Paris? We are continually assured that length of doubting that they ever existed. Not only have they existed, but they still exist, as a tragedy which has just been revealed in the Rue Rochechouart plainly shows. Hippolyte M— and Marthe D—, the chief characters in the drama, were both young and foolish. They worked at a jeweler's, and there

In the first flush of their illicit attachment they set up housekeeping recklessly together, abandoned the workshop, and thought only of pleasure. But they were poor, and ere long they found poverty and starvation staring them in the face. Hippolyte's parents helped him with money for some time, but after sending assistance several times they refused to do more for the prodigal. Then came a terrible temptation. Hippolyte had had various articles of jewelry confided to him for repairs by his employers. These he pledged at the Mont de Piete (the French pawabroker's), hoping to be able to redeem them before they were wanted. He was deceived. No money came; the jewels were wanted; ruin threatened the guilty and unfortunate pair. The lovers agreed to die together rather than face the future, and chose the traditional death of French lovers and grisettes,—death by the fumes of charcoal. The concierge of the house they inhabited did not notice their non-appearance till three days after. When the door of their room was broken onen, Marthe and her lover were discovered, stretched upon their bed, lifeless. Both were dressed in their holiday-clothes, and Marthe's head was leaning upon Hippolyte's shoulder. She was 17, he 25. Poor children!

To return to the Prince Imperial, who in death

than he ever did in life:

THE FUNERAL AT CHISHLHURST
continues to form the subject of countless conversations. All the Bonapartists who have been able to get away are already en route for England, or will be to-morrow. Marshal Canrobert applied for leave of absence to attend the ceremony, but, for reasons of state, was refused. Marshal MacMahon also applied,—to his old subordinate, Gen. Gresley, Minister of War,—and received a polite refusal. But the Deputies and Senators who cling to the Napoleonic legend had, of course, no need of any one's permission. Most of them will be present at the funeral. The attitude of Prince Jerome Napoleon still remains doubtful. He will attend the funeral of his unfortunate little cousin, with his wife, the Princess Clotilde, but only in his position of head of the Bonapartist family. He threatens to withdraw from the procession immediately if any dynastic manifestation is made in his favor or that of his son Victor. Prince "Plon-Plon"—as they nicknamed him years ago—is a cautious soul. He would like well enough to assume the dignities of a Pretender to the Imperial succession; but he sees that his doing so would be inconsistent with his retaining the right to live and enjoy himself in France, and he wisely refrains from political manifestations. This reserve is

EXTREMELT EMBARRASSING

to the Bonspartist party,—to give it that title
by courtesy. A party without a head is doomed; and so long as Jerome neither refuses nor
accepts the airy and purely bypothetical honors
the Bonspartists would thrust upon him, so
long are they forced to inglorious and
dull inaction. The attempt to hold
up Prince Victor as a Pretender
is idle if his father (Jerome) does not approve.
A boy of 15 can be no leader of men, even when
the parental displeasure does not bar the way to
any action of his. Paul de Cassagnac sees this
now more clearly than he did when, in the first
hot burst of sorrow and distrust,—sorrow
for the loss of poor Prince Louis, and
distrust of the odious "Plon-Plon,"—he
proclaimed the succession of Prince Victor; and he has already expressed his willingness, if need be, to come to terms with the head
of the Bonapartists and the only possible Pretender to the Imperial throne—"Plon-Plon,"
otherwise Prince Jerome.

By a strange and cruel chance, while the Imperialists are preparing to mourn the downfall
of their dearest hopes, the Republicans are getting ready to rejoice over the victory of their
cause, and to celebrate the anniversary of

THE TAKING OF THE BASTILE.

Stremuous efforts have been made by the Radicals to have the 14th of July—the anniversary, as I need not remind any one, of this great historic feat—proclaimed a National holiday; but their desires have not been satisfied. This will not prevent them from fetting the day in grand style. The extreme Radicals—the Red section of the Republicans, and

their leaders—announce a sumptuous banquet and festival, to be given at the Pre Catelau in the Bois de Boulogne. There will be "cakes and ale, and ginger hot i' the mouth," for all who like to take tickets, and no doubt a great deal of fraternity, equality, and liberty, varied by much speech-making. The "Atheniaus" of the Republic will honor the occasion in more stately and comfortable fashion at the Palais Bourbon, the official residence of M. Gambetta. This will be the first formal reception of M. Gambetta in his official character: so you may guess how eagerly and inquisitively it is being looked forward to. Marvels are promised. There is to be a ballet, danced by the prettiest "subjects" of the Opera. A musical and dramatic entertainment. Faure is to sing, and there is to be a supper. And yet I am afraid, in spite of all these attractions, the Gambetta solvee will be a failure, for no ladies are invited. I cannot imagine 3,000 of us, with our dreary black coats and white cravats, our execution gloves and our studid crush-hats, either looking or feeling very festive at the banquet. However, I may be as pleasantly disappointed, in a different way, by the gentleman's soiree at the Palais Bourbon, as all who attended that memorable ladies' matinge in the Champs Elysee were—by their own account.

The unique and disphanous one—otherwise

The unique and diaphanous one—otherwise

SARAH BERNHARDT—
has, as every one knows, sent in her resignation to the Comedie Francaise, and made arrangements for a two years' starring tour in America, for which—dit on—she is to get the trifling sum of \$400,000. The great Rachel, to whom she has been so often compared, also once made a tour in the States. She only received \$240,000 (leaving an insignificant benefit or two out of the calculation); but the great Sarah may triumphantly retort that butcher's meat and actresses have risen since Rachel's day. But this is not all Sarah is to make out of her famous trip to the land of fogs and spleen. Her pictures have been going off like wildfire, at fancy prices. Sculpture ditto. The Prince of Wales and his Royal brother of Edinburg are the chief patrons of the fair foreigner's artistic talent. Each has bought works of hers to a respectable amount. Among other things, she has sold the bust of Emile de Girardin, which figured at a recent Salon, for 1,000 francs; and a picture; "La Femme aux Perroquets," introducing a portrait of the artist, for 3,000 francs. To-morrow night the engagement of the Comedie Francaise in London expires. A piece specially written for the occasion by M. Jean Alcard will be played, introducing Shak-speare in his youth. The part of the immortal bard was originally destined for Sarah Bernhardt; but, that excitable young woman having refused to play it, the role will be intrusted to Mile. Dudlay, in whose hands it will, I am sure, suffer no harm. A SARAH BERNHARDT-

Mile. Dudlay, in whose hands it will, I am sure, suffer no harm. A Nearly all the Paris theatres have now closed their doors, under a thin cloak of "summerweather," Summer!—why, we have not had three days of it this year. It rains day after day, night after night, week after week, month after month. We have had no spring. We have no summer. We have small hope of autumn. But custom wills that theatres shall close in July: so they close. A few have the courage to bid defiance to convention. Of these is the Ciuny, a little theatre on the left bank of the Seine, chiefly frequented by the students of the Latin Quarter. The Cluny has boldly brought out a

boldly brought out a

NEW FIVE-ACT VAUDEVILLE,
entitled "Les Vacances de Beautendon" Beautendon is M. Perrickon with a new name,—
a wealthy, stupid, prejudiced bourgeois, who
goes off to the Alps to spend his holidays, instead of quietly rusticating, like a good commouplace citizen as he is, in some quiet villa
near Paris. While he is away, all sorts of
misfortunes come upon him. He has three
daughters. One elopes with his clerk, and another with a fashiosable young rake at St.
Sebastian, and the third is carried off, in bathing costume, at Dieppe. In the last act they
all reappear and implore the parental pardon,
which, of course, is granted. But the experience
has sufficed for M. Beautendon, who is cured
forever of Alpine pleasuring, and vows to
cultutate the rural solitudes of the Parisian
suburbs the next time he goes holiday-making.
Mr. Wekerlin, the Librarian of the Conservatoire, the other day, had a rare stroke of luck.
At the sale of the old manuscripts belonging to
what was the Theatre Italien, he purchased a
lot of dusty papers for the ridiculous sum of
2 francs 50 centimes. On carefully sorting
them he was overjoyed to discover an unpublished and hardly-known three-act opera in the
manuscript of Joseph Haydo, entitled "La
Vera Costanza." The work has never been
played in public, and only once in private, at
Prince Esterhazy's. It was written for the
Vienna Theatre, but Haydon and his manager
quarreled, and the manuscript was withdrawn.

THE LOUIS XV. DRESSES NEW FIVE-ACT VAUDEVILLE.

the inner man is not unworthy to be looked after. Everything new, of a nature to gratify the stomach innocently, is worth mention; so I may as well close with a favorable werd for the new liqueur, "Le Club," as the inventor (no-creator is the proper French word in these cases!) calls it. "Le Club" is a cunning extract of seaweeds, with the pleasant taste of Chartreuse, and medicinal properties not possessed by that far-famed cordial. It should be introduced in Chicago. Talking of eatables, or rather drinkables, it seems that the Anglo-French attempt at co-operative shopkeeping is on its last drinkables, it seems that the Anglo-French at-tempt at co-operative shopkeeping is on its last legs, and that a collapse is expected. It was an interesting experiment; would have doubtless succeeded if the affair had been properly man-aged. It was not, and co-operation will have to try again.

LIFE ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

ALMA, Park Co., Colo., July 17.—A. Cook,
Esq., 80 Dearborn Street, Chicago—MY DEAR
UNCLE: I send you a sketch of life above the

The highest mine in the United States, and probably in the world, is the Present Help, situated on Mt. Lincoln, in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in Park County, Colo. According to Prof. Hayden, Mt. Lincoln has an cording to Frot. Hayden, Mt. Lincoln has an altitude of 14,297 feet. The Present Help boarding-house, built alongside of the entrance to the main drift, is about 200 yards away from the extreme summit of the mountain, and 140 feet lower down. This leaves it 14,157 feet est inhabited house in the world. The Moose Mine, about one mile distant, is probably 1,000 feet lower; and the Russia Mine, half a mile distant, is perhaps 200 feet higher than the Moose. There is a wagon-road to the Present Help, and a slight-trail from thence to the summit. The view from the top of Mt. Lincoln, for extent and grandeur, is unequaled in the United States. Range behind range of mountains extend in every direction as far as the eye can reach. Fully a dozen peaks, ranging from

14,000 feet upward, can be seen from this elevated point. Pike's Peak is about seventy-five miles distant, in a bee-line, nearly due east from here; and the beautiful South Park lies snugly en-

and the beautiful South Park lies snugly ensconced between the two peaks, two towering monuments, landmarks to its eastern and western entrances. Frequently, in the early morn, an immense body of clouds overhangs the Park, which, seen from above, resembles exactly the rolling and tumbling of the ocean; whilst the ton of Pike's Peak, distinctly visible, has every appearance of a sea-washed isle. The effect is sublime.

One peculiar phenomenon of this elevated region is its frequent visitation by electric storms. They occur occasionally during a pleasant day, but are generally preceded by a hail-storm. A stranger is first attracted by a buzzing, as of innumerable bees around his bead, accompanied by smart twitches at his hair and beard; and he involuntarily throws up his hand to brush the insects away. A miner standing by, and feeling the effect just the same, stands perfectly unmoved, quietly enjoying the stranger's perplexity. The sensation is very peculiar, and, when first experienced, quite unaccountable. The frequency of the storms soon causes the phenomenon to loose its novelty to the old residents. Lightning at this elevation is comparatively harmless; but often, in the midst of a heavy thunder-storm, the clouds are away below you, and the flashes are seen vividly playing upwards, or rather downwards, more than 1,000 feet beneath your feet. During electric storms I have heard a report like a pistol, and seen small flashes of electricity dart from the feet of the stove.

Timber-line averages about 11,000 feet beneath your feet. During electric storms I have heard a report like a pistol, and seen small flashes of electricity dart from the feet of the stove.

Timber-line averages about 11,000 feet on Mt. Lincoln. Ice is formed at the Present Help every night throughout the year. In July, 1875, it snowed or halled, more or less, during twenty-five days. Although living in percetual winter, by descending the mountain 2,000 or 3,000 feet you can, m the course of a hour, exchange a Polar climate for a Tropical on

moschere. Many apparently strong-looking miner, after trying, shishy to work here, are compelled to succumb, and seek employment farther down the mountain. Every man is his own laundress, and jobs of natching are noted more for durability than elegance. A stitch an inch is a fair sverage, although some men are so particular as to most two count, but a missurur marifinspike, with an eye drilled through it, is at a premium. The day's work is ten hours. The hights are spent in reading, story-telling, and card-playing. Sunday is washing and mending day, whilst a few do a little prospecting on their own account. A tip to the Town of Almania; miles distantia in the monotony of their lives. As a class, the miners are reckless, but liberal to a rault. A crew of sailors at sea are not more completely cut off from outside insersourse than are those dwellers above the clouds.

1 am withing this from the Silver Gem, midtain the monotony of their lives. As a class, the miners are reckless, but liberal to a rault. A crew of sailors at sea are not more completely cut off from outside insersourse than are those dwellers above the clouds.

1 am withing this from the Freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 18,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 18,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000 her freent Helps at a sailtitude of about 28,000

Brashington, Dodge, and Cuming Counties are very good counties,—among the best in the State,—but not as thickly settled as some of the counties south of the Platte River.

This road follows up through the celebrated Eikhorn Valley; and, if the growing crop, as I saw it from the car-windows, is any indication, the soil is remarkably fertile. The farmers have already begun harvesting; and this week it is expected that they will get through with the small grain, unless interfered with by rain. Those seeking new homes are beginning to appreciate the northern part of the State, and this eason the immigration has been very large.

Blair, the county-seat of Washington County, is an old town, and does considerable business, but is not improving so rapidly as the towns urther west. Fremont, the county-seat of Dodge County,

further west.

Fremont, the county-seat of Dodge County, is one of the best towns in the State. Having the Union Pacific Railroad, as well as the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, it does the distributing of supplies for a large section. The farmers of both Dodge and Washington Counties are well-to-do, have good farms and fine improvements; and yet good lands are still to be had at prices ranging from \$5 to \$10 per acre. Remember that the east line of Dodge County is not farther than twenty miles from the Missouri River.

Cuming County, adjoining Dodge on the north, has its county-seat at West Point, a place of about 1,300 inhabitants,—a thriving town, of which I have much to say, and will leave it until I say a word about Wisner, the terminus, a place of about 600 people, which has enjoyed a very good trade, owing to it being the end of the road, but, when the road extends to Stanton, will have to depend upon the country immediately about it. Hooper and Scrivner are small but growing places, of about 500 people each. I am told that good unimproved lands can be had in Cuming County for \$2.50 to \$5 per acre.

West Point is one of the most enterprising

Vienna Theatre, but Haydo and his manager quarreled, and the manuscript was withdrawn.

THE LOUIS XV. DRESSES

continue to monopolize the favor of the ladies here, though the weather is so wretched that opportunities of displaying them to advantage rarely occur. I expect there will be a grand show of "Pompadours" at the Longchamps review on Sunday, if it is moderately fine.

There is not much else to tell you of an interesting nature. Pardon; I was forgetting. If the outer woman deserves to occupy attention, the inner man is not unworthy to be looked after. Everything new of a nature to gratify. build a brick block of four or five stores. They have a Fire Department,—a Champion Fire-Extinguisher and a Hook-and-Ladder Company,—and expect to have the Holly system of Water-Works. There is a fine brick hall, forty-four by eighty feet; also two banks. Good graded schools exist, but they lack room, and it is proposed to build this season a substantial brick building. The German Evangelicals or Methodists have a good brick church; the Catholics, a very nice church: also, the German Lutherans. The Methodists have built a parsonage, and have service now in a public hall, but are making arrangements to build. The Congregationalists also have services, but not in a church; they have raised \$1,500, have purchssed a lot, and will soon begin their church-building.

chased a lot, and will soon begin their church-building.

There are a great many Bohemians and Pennsylvania Germans throughout this section; and I am told they visit the saloon when they come in with their farm-produce, order their pot of beer, and drink it as they do in Fatherland; but you see no drunkenness. They are industrious, and a good class of farmers. Last year, about 100 cars of stock and 200,000 bushels of grain were shipped from here, and something less than 100 cars of lumber received.

The farmers are turning their attention more to stock-growing, and less to grain, except for feeding purposes; and, in consequence, are doing much better. As you move along on the train, you see large droves of cattle feeding. Sheep also are proving profitable; one gentlemen's investment of \$300 became in three years \$1,500.

Nebraska as to the next Presidential candidate?"

"Was the extra session of Congress necessary?"

"Not at all. Everything could have passed, and the Democrate could have succeeded in all they did, in one week, and saved three and a half months. The extra session is regarded by all Republicans and many Democrate as a failure. The Democrate made a complete backdown, giving way at every point."

When the Judge and I reached this point, it was about 11 o'clock p. m., and we lit our cigars and walked and chatted,—meeting friends of his, to whom he kindly introduced me,—with one of whom occurred an incident showing somewhat the character of Nebraska Congressmen. As is often the case on a warm summernight, something was said about beer; to which the Judge replied: "I drink beer, but never allow another to pay for mine; nor do I ever allow another to pay for mine; nor do I ever allow another to pay for mine; nor do I ever allow another to pay for mine; nor do I ever allow another to pay for mine; hor do I eve

man; was at one time a printer connected with

man; was at one time a printer connected with
the Omaha press.

I had the pleasure of meeting Marshal Binley,
of the Northern District of Nebraska; and a
good fellow he is, too. He has been United
States Marshal since 1872, I believe. I asked
him what he was going to do without money.
He said he feit like closing up the courts,—
that it was an outrage; but, he guessed he
wouldn't,—at any rate he would try it for a
while.

E. T. Sumwalt.

COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO. Their Advantages as Health- and Pleasure

To the Editor of The Tribune ALAMOSA, Col., July 15 .- As the lengthening days of summer and the heated term approach, two classes of citizens in all our Eastern comescaping from the unpleasant situation. These two classes I will dub pleasure- and healthonly those who travel for pleasure, but those who wish to avoid the opposite. A season of several weeks, with towering furnace-like brick walls to conduct the torrid heat of the sun down and bar the progress of cool breezes, has | Piatt

no admirers.

No portion of our great country offers so many attractions to the former class as Colorado and New Mexico,—a section traversed by by the "backbone" of the Continent, the Rocky Mountains, -where cool breezes from snow-capped mountains, beautiful parks, and deep gorges, impart to the atmosphere a refreshing coolness, inviting sleep and appetite in thorough development.

varied peculiarities, deserving the attention of tourists and pleasure-seekers,—coupled with the fact that I am of this class, and have no "ax to grind" in recommending visitors to go to this park, where the attractions are unexcelled in park, where the attractions are unexcelled in beautiful scenery, excellent hunting and troutfishing, cool retreats, and retired locality; or to that canon, where mountain-streams rush down, rolling and tumbling, butbling and fussing, in eddying pools and roaring cataracts, whose sounds are echoed from the towering walls these same waters have chiseled, rising in ragged to atook-growing, and less to grain, except for feeding, process; and, in consequence, are donormally consequenced to the consequence of the conse

Luis Valley, on the banks of El Rio Grande del Norte, is the terminus of the little road. Preparations are being matured for extending it down the valley from here into New Mexico, with a branch into the San Juan mining revion. Invalids here find a pure, bracing atmosphere, rarefled by great elevation, even on the plains at the base of the foot-hills. The elevations in different localities range from 4,500 to 7,000 feet above the sea. The average annual rainfall for the section lying between Santa Fe and Denver is about twelve inches. Unwards of 800 days in each year are unclouded; hence the climate is all that could be expected of one possessing these valuable peculiarities: great elevation, dryness of atmosphere, air unpolluied by decaying vegetation, beautiful scenery, and cool nights.

Consumptives feel new blood, fired by the lifegiving properties of a pure atmosphere, coursing through their veins; their chests are expanded to a new capacity, and hope replaces despondency. Asthmatics breathe with renewed freedom and ease, and positive cures of severe cases are frequent. Those decilitated by excessive work or sickness become vigorous, and appetites great to inconvenience. Billous difficulties among the residents are hardly known. The numerous hot mineral springs in New Mexico and Southern Colorado render the cure of diseases not affected dy climatic influences more certain. Good hotels and bath-houses have been erected at several of these. When their reputations shall have become established abroad, and their good qualities are known, they will draw largely from the present patronage of the Arkansas springs. Some of these apply to the same range of diseases as those in Arkansas,—notably those at Ojo Caliente, where a good bath-house has been erected.

In conclusion, I will recommend this region, favored by the most beautiful scenery, pure air, and charming surroundings, to all who would escape the dreaded discomfort and ill consequences of summer; where they can climb to a perpendicular hight of two to two

escape the dreated discomfort and in conse-quences of summer; where they can climb to a perpendicular hight of two to two and one-half miles above the sea, where the snows of ages have accumulated, whose chilling breezes re-move all recollections of summer's heat, and where they may look down upon the sweltering mass and observe their discomforts without suffering the effects. To Pen.

CURRENT OPINION.

If They Were Ohio Men. Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

If those American Bonapartes were Ohio men, they would have that Imperial throne or knock France into a cocked hat.

Too Much Prosperity for Tom.

Eaton (0.) Register (Rep.).

Tom Esting could make a better campaign if there were less wheat and more straw to the acre in Ohio.

Manufield (O.) Revald (Rep.).

It is a fact that Gens. Ewing and Bice "p'inted their guns" towards Rebels and traitors during the War, for which they receive due praise from all Republicans. It is a fact, also, that they pow "p'int their guns" in an opposite direction, and bat for the latter fact opposite direction, and but for the latter fact the Democracy never would have touched them with a forty-foot pole.

New Orleans on Memphis,

New Orleans Times.

Memphis is the dirtiest town in the country.

Memphis abolished herself awhile ago as a city, but she retained all her dirt as a taxing district Being the dirtiest town in the country, she is, of course, the unhealthiest. Her death-rate is the bighest. She originates in these hot July days yellow-fever de novo. She was sure to do it. Her sewage-saturated soil, her stagnant bayous, her reeking cesspools were sure to start fever,—green, blue, black, or yellow, as circumstances might determine.

The Sickest Kitten.

Dencer Tribune (Rev.).

Some of the Democratic papers are still barking at Watterson for his very proper characterization of Hendricks as a fool. Hendricks is worse than a fool. He is a stupid trimmer, who never had the moral courage of an opinion in his life, and who is richly deserving of the contempt life, and who is richly deserving of the contempt of both parties. He belongs to the worst school of politicians,—the school whose adherents are esten alive with the itch of office, but who have neither opinions to express nor the backbone to take a stand on any question. A Confederate sympathizer during the War, Hendricks remained in Indiana and resisted the Government in the sneaking, under-current way characteristic of the Copperheads. Since the strife closed he has been equally contemptible. On no question which has come up has he taken a decided stand, and he has become proverbial as a time-server whose equal for timidity and smallness the politics of the country does not furnish. Watterson's plainy-expressed opinion is the exact truth about the sickest kitten in the Democratic party.

Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.).

Our party-hands, in the sweet by-and-by, at The polls. This is no lie at Helping the Radicals with his Greenback cry at This time. But he will lie at Full length in his political tomb—will Plat

Piatt—
After next October; and no pry at
All, nor spade, nor pick, will ever lift him out of
it. May those who defy at
All times political homesty and common-sense meet
the fate of Fiat

the fate of Fiat
Platt.
The Greenback cry at
This season, outside of Democratic ranks, is a
siy atTack on the Democratic party by the Radicals.
Thy atTention is called to these solemn facts, Fiat
Piatt.

Southern Democratic Sentiment.

Sacannah (Ga.) Recorder (Dem.).

The South is never to be "forgiven "—we use the word and the idea in a Northern sense—because of the late War; a war thrust upon the South, and not of her seeking, because the South held, and still holds, to the right of Secession,

as she interprets the spirit and letter of the Federal Constitution. The South had cause for action in 1861. Why! Because the Northern States had passed their Personal-Liberty bills and nullified the acts of Congress. The State Governments would not render up fugitives, declaring those were not criminals because they stole slaves, which

not render up fugitives, declaring those were not criminals because they stole slaves, which were not property; and the State Judges took it upon themselves, in their State Courts, to set aside the acts of Congress for carrying out the Fugitive-Slave law. These were the enormities that drove the South to her condition of determined Secession. And any acts of a hostile character in the future toward the South will precipitate a like action on our part, with this important and well-understood declaration, that Secession may mean war, but will be fully prepared for it.

The South has no apologies to make for her action in 1861. She is able to show up the wrongs she suffered at the hands of the North before she seceeded, and she is ready to vindicate her actions to-day in Congress. Sha is again in the Union, and she intends to claim some of the honors, emoluments, and offices which justly belong to her as a great section. We claim rights on a sectional ground; we claim rights on account of numbers, position, wealth, and influence. Nor does the South intend to be the tall-end of any party or the tail-end of a Government administered by a hostile majority section. Thind, cautious; policy-seeking and policy-talking politicians may be willing to sell out their interests and character; but the great South is no party to any such barraia. We are now talking out, and we intend to give our politicians "backbone," or ask them to keep silent, as they speak for none but themselves. The South is entitled, from her position, wealth, influence, and importance, to the office of President or vice-President. We do not feel disposed to recognize sectional prejudices, for a principle is involved,—a principle of equality in the Union.

The Different Kinds of Democracy.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Heroid (Conservative Dem.).

The Democratic party of this country is composed of enough different sorts, if variety is strength, to make it a very powerful organization. strength, to make it a very powerful organization. We have the Eastern, the Western, the
Southern, the Hard-Money, the Soft-Money, the
Inflation, the Anti-Inflation, the Protection, and
the Free-Trade Democracy. All these divisions
differ on important points. In the South the
Democracy is still further subdivided. We
have the Unreconstructed, the Pretend-to-beReconstructed, the Fully-Reconstructed, the
Bourbon, the Conservative, and the "Niggerbe-dam" Democracy. By far the most numerous class in the South is the Anything-onEarth-ior-Success class. This class renders
unswerving allegiance to the Northern
Democracy, perfectly regardless of the
acts or purposes of the latter. If
the Northern Democracy votes against
needed National improvements in the South, or
anything the South advocates, it is all right
with these fellows. They are slaves and tools

of the Northern leaders. They make no pretense of analyzing the platforms of the Northern Democracy,—they swallow all their olatforms whole. They galp down a Hard-Money
resolution and a Greenback plank with the same
relish. They want Free Trade; but they sgree
with the Pennsylvania and New England Democrats who demand Protection. They want the
Nathu to look after the great National river;
but they walk up to the rack, fodder or no fodder, with Southeastern States, which are solid
against the Government improving and controlling the Mississippi River. They never accomplish or get anything, because party slaves
belong to their musters, and have no time to
strive for their own interests.

The Sam Randall, Sam Tilden Democracy of
Pennsylvania have just met and expressed their
views. They unanimously promised the South
never to give her anything, Millions and billiions have been spent on the North, and the
West has been developed to great extent by
Government aid; but the South is promised by
her friends (1) in the North and East that justice shall never be done her in this respect.
The South pays her portion of the interest on
the wast sums spent on the North, runs with
the machine, and merrily cries out, "Keep up
the vast sums spent on the North, runs with
the machine, and merrily cries out, "Keep up
an unbroken front." "Hurrah!" says New
York Sam; "Ditto!" says Pennsylvania Sam;
"No subsidy!" cry both; "Bully!" says the
South, "this is no time for division." Certainly
not,—the Northern fellows want it all.

"We demand Protection," cry the North and
East. "You shall have it," responds the South.
"It is only a small matter for us to pay a little
more on everything we consume for your benefit. We must keep up an unbroken front."

Moral: Statesmanship in the South has given
place to party.

THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE."

Jay Gould and Jacob W. Reid foundered. A few of the incidents in the latter-day history of the Tribune are worth repeating.

Somewhere along toward the time when circumstances required the resignation of Mr. Young there existed in the City of Washington a youthful and promising writer whose delicately-engraved visiting cards bore the legend "J. Whitelaw Reid." He indeed was a correspondent who had done some journalistic service during the early part of the War, and his aspect was at once striking and mild. He was tall and ethereal, not to say gawky. His hair was inky black and his complexion of a delicate creamy tint. His shirt-collars were cut low, and his costumes were always of the newest pattern.

Well, one morning, by a curious coincidence, there appeared in each of the journals to which he was in the habit of writing, a brief dispatch saying that Anna Dickinson, who at that time was a very heavy gun in political circles, was "the promised wife of J. Whitelaw Reid." People then began to inquire who J. W hitelaw Reid was. And Horace Greeley, immediately surmising that anybody who could succeed in alluring into matrhinony such a confirmed man-hater as Miss Dickinson must be possessed of great ability, at once engaged the lucky young joursalist's, services for the Tribune. Reid came to New York, ordered a new set of visiting cards without the preliminary "J.," and went to work. About that time it was discovered that Anna Dickinson had about as much idea of marrying him as she had of committing wedlock with the man in the moon. But the dispatches to the papers of which Reid had been the Washington "special" announcing that event have ever remained a deep and impenetrable mystery.

"Why is the Tribune so hostile toward me?"

sets of marying him as she had of committing vectors with the man in the moon. But the the westington "specials" amounted that the west had shaded committed the westington "specials" amounted that the counter had been added that excellent lady, the first time she must be young managed colitor, "since you have ask "Well, "replied Whitelant, with refreshing frankness, "it fort very pleasant to see in throughout the country that I have been jitted by Anna Deldinon." "Well, Mr. Reldi, abould think that if could by Anna Deldinon," on more, and there discussed the proposed to see the west of the proposed to see the country that a vanille. "Well, Mr. Reldi, abould think that if could by Anna Deldinon," you oughly not to find dust at being jitted by me. "Well, Mr. Reldi, abould think that if could have made a pain-shop envious, and seriously resolved to "bate" Min Deldinon at every thought the proposed to see the country and the special to the proposed to see the probability of the proposed to see the country and the proposed to see the probability of the proposed to see the building please and the proposed to see the building please and the proposed to see the bu

with a couple of a-a mean men. Government ing."

And, as the young chap fied, Greeley turned to me with a scowl, and added: "When I take one of those infernal college fools uson the paper without some other recommendation than their graduating papers, just let me know about it, will you!"

But Reid went to the other extreme. He wouldn't have anybody but college graduates, and those he took at ridiculously low salaries or

else worked them "on space." The latter system now prevails in the reportorial departments of nearly all new York papers. Those engaged in that way get no regular salaries, but are paid at the rate of so much a column for their work. The price paid by the Tribuns, World, Times, and Herald is \$6 a column. The Sus pays \$4. In the Tribuns office a few men were under regular salaries, and upon them fell the bulk of the work. The "speemen" had but little to do, and were poorly paid for doing it.

There was one gentleman in the Tribune's city department who had the power to capture a set of documents connected with the notorious Emma Mine swindle. He was a space-writer, and a summary of those papers would have been of monetary value to him. The city editor one afternoon sent the reporter for the documents, and when he brought them into the office took them away and gave them over to a salaried man to summarize, thus getting a principal part of the work out of a member of the regular staff and paying the space writer only for the brief half-hour he had employed in getting hold of the papers. He objected scrionsly to that sort of economical measure, but held his peace until the documents were again placed in his hands with a request that he should restore them to the owners. This he indignantly refused to do on the ground that he was not the office-boy of the establishment, and that he wasn't employed to run errands. He volunteered, however, if the Tribune felt too poor to employ a messenger for that service to pay one out of his own pocket, but he fiatly declined to carry the papers back himself. The reporter's "insubordination" led to a fine and suspension from duty for a week, in reply to which sentence he sarcastically remarked that if the editor would make the practice general he might pay the entire expenses of his paper out of the fines imposed upon its employees.

THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE."

A Glance at Its Ieside History—Cynical Flings at the Managing Editor—Improbable Statements About Him.

Correspondence Falidadelable Times.

Naw York, July 20.—Anybody whose memory reaches back a decade or so, will remember the New York Tribune as one of the strongest and most influential journals in America. It certainly was in those days the ablest representative of a political party which swayed the deatinics of the country with hand of stell, and it ranked high in journalism, not only because of its strength in politics, but equally on account tofaits solid common sense, its interfly of purpose, and the undemiable ability with which its every department was conducted. At that time Horace Greeley was the chief editor of the paper, which had grown from nothing under his guidance and control to its present high emismone, and Joha Russell Young, who is now accompanying Geo. Grant in his tour around the world, was next in power. The paper was then written, printed, and published in a modest brick structure at the corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, and it paid colossal divisorable to be found anywhere in America. The stock was worth all the way from \$8,000 to \$8,000 a share, and the quarterly dividends frequently reached \$500 or more to every share. But, like Capit. Corvoran, there was a change in store for the great Republican daily, and from the hour that alteration began to take the Tribune are worth repocaling.

Somewhere along toward the time when circumstances required the resignation of Mr. Young there existed in the City of Washington of youthful and promaling write was defined and Jacob W. Reit foundered. A few of the leaded was a correspondent who had done some journalistic service during the early part of the War, and his appear to make the colored in the labit of writing, a brief dispatch saying that Anna Dickinson, who at that time has been considered in the labit of writing, a brief dispatch saying that Anna Dickinson, who at that time has been realised from time to large t

editor are placed from time to time, detailing the shortcomings of some unfortunate attach and recording his fine, or suspension, or dismissal, as the case may be. A military cadet a West Point could not be held in more servil relations to his superiors than are the gifter gentlemen who work day and night for the "Leading American Newspaper."

For a number of months after Mr. Reid became the ostensible proprietor of the paper was not known who had furnished him with the funds for consummating the purchase. The Times insisted that Jay Gould was the man, an other papers were divided between that financie and William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey But after the Tribune had ably assisted Mr. Gould in one or two big stock deals, including

Two More Biracles in Canada.

**Ronareal Witness, July 17.

Two "miracles" are reported as having has pened at Varennes yesterday. One consists to a case in which a woman, lame for five years threw down her crutch as the altar and walken upright; the other is that of a boy cured a partial paralysis.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Decline in Governments---Foreign Exchange Firmer.

Business at the Banks---The Stock Market.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active-Hogs Firmor-Provisions Steadler--- Heats Better.

Wheat Weak-Oorn and Oats Easier in Sympathy-Preights Active.

FINANCIAL.

in Governments were active in Diriongo, and the market here is apparently in a limit or condition than in New York. The 4s rere 102% bid in New York to 102% asked, till he afternoon, when 102% was asked. In Chinge the rate was 102% bid, and 102% asked. re was a sale between dealers of \$100,000 at %. The rest of the list was unchanged. mittances for called 10-40s due July 18 eived yesterday, but the largest part mains unpaid. An instance of how he Treasury business is done is that a ago bank received a check for a small unt of called bonds due July 21, although not yet been settled for. The New York World in its financial column disapproves of allowing the country banks to leave called and past-due 10-40s as security for their circulation. It

I 4s to the country banks would like to have sell 4s to the country banks would like to have the Comptroller act as the World suggests, but there is not the slightest prospect he will do so. Although past due, the called 10-40s are still obligations of the Government, and have not suffered any deterioration of value below par, nore security. If the banks choose to without interest, it is their loss. The Compsecurity for new circulation. They are not interest-bearing, as the law requires. But be will not interfere with banks that wish time

Foreign exchange was firmer, with a small apply of bills in Chicago. In New York the supply of bills has been very large for the past o or three days, a fact which accounts for the two or three days, a fact which accounts for the weakness of rates. The posted sterling rates were 485 and 487. In Chicago actual transactions in sterling were at 484 and 486, and in New York at 484@484½ and 486. Sterling grain bills were 481½ for prompt delivery, with a discount for long bills, and 488½. French commercial bills were 5034 and 523½. French bankrs' bills were 519% and 516%.

opened at 97 15-16, and advanced 16. 961-16. The Bank of England has lost 220,000 in specie during the week. Its reportion of reserve to liability is now per cent. The money-market is ed in the Times of July 12 as in a very ondition, there being just enough dis-business offering to keep those houses yed who prefer infinitesimal profits to do-thing at all. The Bank of England and ger banks, which do not care to take in my bills under 1 per cent, are doing very little siness, and there is little prospect of improve-ent in the demand so far as can be seen. This arket is now % per cent to 1 per cent lower ems to be no longer the inducement to send is to London for discount that existed some to London for discount that existed some the back, when the difference in the rates what diminished our superabundant sup-

tion is unprecedented.

At the Chicago banks it was a light day. Clearings were only \$3,200,000, and there was Clearings were only \$3,200,000, and there was no change in any direction. Currency orders were a little heavier, and those for New York exchange were moderate. Discounts were quiet. Rates were 4@6 per cent on call, and 7@8 per cent on time. The New York Evening Post says with regard to forecasting the autumn

Local securities were dull. Sales were reported of Cook County 5s at 102½, and of city scrip, old, at 40½, and of the new at 94½, 209½. All the leading stocks closed at lower prices than the opening. The largest transactions were in Northwest and St. Paul, but they both declined. Orders to buy are reported to come thick and fast both from the West and from the

clined. Orders to buy are reported to come thick and fast both from the West and from the speculators at Saratoga. The weather could not be improved, but in spite of these favorable influences Northwest common went down from 71% to 71, closing at 71½, the preferred 98½ to 98¾, St. Paul common from 59½ to 58½, and the preferred from 95 to 14½. Michigan Central was down ¾, to 81½; Lake Shore ¼, to 77½; Union Pacific ½, to 77½; Erie ½, to 27½; Wabash ¼, to 36½; St. Joe ¾, to 19½; the preferred ½, to 41½; Delaware & Hudson ¼, to 47½; Lackswanna ¾, to 59½; Jersey Central ¼, to 52½; Kansas City preferred ½, to 50½; Western Union ¾, to 90½.

The only gains were Minneapolis ¾, to 37½; Louisville & Nashville ¼, to 54½; Kansas & Texas 1, to 15½; Ohio & Mississippi 1, to 16½. Erie second 6s, gold, opened at 76¾, and closed 2. 76, after selling down to 75½.

Northwestern gold bonds were 113½; St. Paul ainking-fund 7s, 105½; Alton gold 6s, 106½; and Kansas & Texas firsts, 70½.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Thursday, the largest transactions were in Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented, which advanced 4½ per cent, to 79½, and finally sold at 78½; do incomes rose from 57¾ to 59, and later fell off to 57½. C., C. & I. C. firsts were buovant and advanced 2½ per cent, to 78, while do seconds, Trust Company receipts assented, fell off 1 per cent, to 27. Ohio & Mississippi seconds were in brisk demand, and sold up to 100. Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, trust-receipts were also in good request, and sold at 103½@108½. C., C., C. & I. consolidated advanced 2 per cent, rising to 105. Delaware & Hudson issues were a fraction higher. Harlem coupon firsts rose 1 per cent, to 196. Toledo & Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex-matured coupons, advanced 1 per cent, to 98; do consolidated convertible, ex-coupon,

4, to 794. Alton & Terre Haute incomes declined from 51 to 50. St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, class C, rose from 424 to 484. Louisville & Nashville consolidated fell off to 111. The remainder of the list was firm, on slight fluctuations.

In Boston on Monday in railroad bonds, Atchison firsts remained at 1144@1144. Landgrants continued at 1134, closing at 1134@1134. In railroad stocks, Atchison & Topeka sold 4 higher at 109, closing at 1034@1094. Atchison & Nebraska sold 4 higher at 324. Pueblo was firm at 584@59. Burlington & Missouri Railroad dropped 4, to 1154, and closed offered at that figure. Cincinnati & Sandusky advanced 4, to 74, and closed strong at 74@7 9-16. In

Cincinnati & Lafayette dropped

8-32 to 2 1-32.

Northern Pacific Railroad preferred stock sold on Monday at 45(@45)4, \$74.30 do do scrip at 44)4, 400 shares do do common stock at 14%(@14)4, St. Paul & Duluth Railroad at 12, \$37.15 do do preerred scrip at 40. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shares were barely steady on Monday, with sales of seventy-three shares at 120, closing with that price bid:

A few days ago we printed the traffic returns of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company for the last fiscal year. We

now give the comparisons with the previous 1879. 1 1878.

The American Exchange prints the following extract from a letter received at New York from Williamsport, Kas., giving some details of new railroad enterprises in Kadsas:

Our railroad matters are still ansettled. That the Missouri Pacific Company will build from Paols to Ottawa sceme pretty certain, it baving already begun work, locating its depot at Ottawa, and it is their expressed intention to continue wost, cross the Atchison, Todeka & Santa Fe at about Burlingame; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas at about Council Grove; and strike the Kansas Pacific at Salina, making a pretty straight line to St. Louis, avoiding Kansas City and its taxes. Southward no one seems to know what the plan of the Company is. One project is to build from Paola to Garnett: thence to Neosha Falls, and on to Eureka. Another plan is to take the Williamsburg road, and go to Eureka from Burlington.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is running trains from Emporis to Eureka, and is building to El Dorado, and probably to Wichita. The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston is laying track west from Independence, and another road starting from Oswego on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas has secured \$200,000 in bonds from Wichita to build to that place. As Eureka, El Dorado, and Wichita are centres of great wheat-producing districts; as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is already at Eureka and Wichita, and bent on occupying as much of the contiguous territory as possible, you can see by the map the distance it would save from Wichita if it could own and use a line coming into Eureka from the northeast instead of the main line.

At the New York Mining Exchange on Tuesday business was a triffe more lively and prices lightly former at the Board Convolidated Pa-

day business was a trifle more lively and prices slightly firmer at the Board. Consolidated Pa-cific sold at \$8.00, an improvement of 50 cents, and California at \$5.00, against \$4.90. Imperial was unchanged at \$1.55 and Tuscarora at .15@ .14. Consolidated Virginia sold at \$4.75@4.80, Leadville at \$2.75, and Lucerne at .27. The movement in Bertha and Edith continues and the price remains variable at from .20 to .22. Great Eastern was firm at .62 and Kings Mount ain records a sale—the first in some months

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Michigan Central, 81 C. R. L. & P. Union Pacific. 5314

U. S. 6s of '81. ex int. 104%
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int. 104
U. S. new 446s. ex int. 106
U. S. 4 per cent coupons. 10246
U. S. 4 corrency ds. 1284 POREIGN EXCHANGE.

| Sixty days. | Sight. | Sight | 4814 | 4834 | 4834 | 525 | 5224 LOCAL SECURITIES.

*And interest. Following are Chicago quotations for coins

Mexican (full weight)
Sovereigns
Napoleons
Twenty marks
Austrian florins (paper)
Five francs
Prussian thalers
Holland guelders
Kronors (Swedish)
Mexican and S. American doubloons panish doubloons..... EDWARD L. BREWSTER. 104 Washington-st. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS

COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS, CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT BONDS IRA HOLMES.

GENERAL BROKER,

86 WASHINGTON-ST.

Has for Sale.

SCRIP TO PAY TAXES. WEST TOWN DONDS,

COOK COUNTY BONDS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES. JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS. 80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.

UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS FOR SALE. CITY SCRIP FOR 1879 BOUGHT. 108 East Washington-st.

City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.

Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.

Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.

West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates of Inlebtedness in sums to suis. F. G. SALTONSTALL,
Chicago.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BEOKERS.
STOCK BEOKERS.
Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Measrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

A. O. SLAUGHTER BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker, No. 70 Lasalie-st., near Randolph.
Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sta.,
RECRIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 416 per cent
per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, 3,000 WATRE BONDS.
10,000 WEST TOWN BONDS.
30,000 COOK COUNTY 72.
45,000 SOUTH PARK 68.
60,000 COUNTY 63.
60,000 LINCOLN PARK 78.

We are paying \$4.81 for Commercial Demand at \$4.86% to \$4.87. C. GRANVILLE BAMMOND. 127 LaSalle-st. HAS POR SALE: CITY BAILWAY STOCK.

WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CERTIFICATES OF WILLIAM-O. COLE. 105 Washington-st..

OFFERS FOR SALE

1. 500 BOONE CO., NEB., FUNDING BONDS, due

in 1886, with 10 per cent annual interest. GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

U. S. 4, 496, 6, and 8 per cent Bonds.
Hilinois and lows 7 and 8 per cent County Bonds.
Hilinois and lows 7 per cent School Bonds.
Full rates allowed for called U. S. 5-20s and 10-40s.
XCHANGE on England, France, Germany, and other
European Countries, bought and sold. PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Government bonds were Railroads bonds were generally firm. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg first consolidated advanced 4, and Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented advanced 2. Cleveland, Columbus, Cipcionati & Indianapolis firsts sold at 77.

State securities were dull.

The stock market was fairly active, but speculation was irregular.

Granger stocks showed the most activity, but

closed at a fractional decline. The trunk line and coal shares were quiet, but showed a slight falling off. In final dealings Obio & Mississippi was quite prominent in transactions, comme was quite profiliest in transactories. Act and cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis also advanced 1. Kansas Tacific, St. Paul & Minnesota, and Louisville & Nashville rose %. Harlem sold at 155 against 159, the last sale. The market at the close was fairly steady. The Wabash Directors were in session this afternoon and at the close of the day it was reported they and Vanderbilt had not been able to agree in regard to using the Vanderbilt road between Toledo and Detroit. It is stated that, in case Vanderbilt declines to admit Wabash to the Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Road on an equitable basis, that road, in connection with the Grand Trunk, will immediately begin the construction of a new route already surveyed. Transactions, 128,000 shares; 1,500 Eric, 8,500 Lake Shore, 20,000 Northwest common, 3,600 preferred, 3,500 Lackawanna, 2,000 Michigan Central, 22,000 Ohios, 4,000 Western Union, 4,000 Pacific Mail, 2,000 Louisville & Nashville, 5,000 Kansas City & Northern, 2,500 Burlington, Cedar Bapids & Northern, 3,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, and 6,400 Kansas & Texas. dvancing 1 and preferred %. Kansas & Texas

Money market easy at 21/@31/4. Prime mer-Sterling exchange dull; 60 days, 484; sight, 841/4. Bar silver, here, 1121/4. Subsidiary sil ver coin

GOVERNMENTS.

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel. 90 | St. Paul, pfd ... 944 |
Quicksilver 144 | Wabash ... 3634 |
Quicksilver 144 | Wabash ... 3634 |
Quicksilver 144 | Wabash ... 3634 |
Pacific Mail ... 114 | T. Hante offered ... 108 |
Mariposa ... 103 | Terre Hante, pfd ... 184 |
Mariposa ... 103 | C. & Alton ... 87 |
Adams Express ... 106 | C. & Alton ... 97 |
Wells, F. & Co ... 57% | Ohio & Massiasippi ... 1134 |
Wells, F. & Co ... 57% | Ohio & Massiasippi ... 1134 |
Wells, F. & Co ... 57% | Ohio & Massiasippi ... 1134 |
Wells, F. & Co ... 57% | Ohio & Massiasippi ... 1134 |
Wells, F. & Co ... 57% | Ohio & Massiasippi ... 1134 |
Wells, F. & Co ... 57% | Ohio & Massiasippi ... 1134 |
Wells, F. & Co ... 57% | Ohio & Massiasippi ... 1134 |
Wells, F. & Co ... 57% | Ohio & Massiasippi ... 1134 |
Wells, F. & Co ... 59% |
Wells, F. & Co ..

BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old... 34½ Virginia 6s, new... 30
Tennessee 6s, new. 31½ Missouri 6s... ... 105
Virginia 6s, old.... 29

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribina

New York, July 24.—The Public says: "The exchanges for the third week of July are generally encouraging, though the increase in comparison with last year is not as general as it has been for some weeks. Seven cities report smaller transactions, and some of these have recently reported marked gains. Milwaukee shows a decrease of '14 2-10 per cent; San Francisco, 18-10; St. Louis, 25; New Orleans, 33 3-10; Providence, 6 4-10; Cleveland, 1 9-10; and Lowell, 79-10.

"The following gained: New York, 36 6-10; Boston, 12 4-10; Philadelphia, 21 2-10; Chicago, 54-10; Baltimore, 40 9-10; Cincinnati, 4-10; Louisville, 23 8-10; Pittaburg, 33 8-10; Indianapolis, 15 9-10; New Haven, 11 9-10.

"The decline at St. Louis is in part due to the fact that at this season last year business began to increase very rapidly. The decrease at Milwaukee indicates that the wheat market there has ceased to be very interesting to operators. The decrease at New Orleans is to be expected, both because of apprehensions of iever, and because the Constitutional Convention threatens important interests, and the hegira of colored laborers from river parishes continues. There is reason to expect that the yellow-fever will cause a large increase, as it did last year, of the business of St. Louis and Louisville, and in the traffic of the railroads meeting at those points.

"A considerable portion of the gain at New York is due to speculation. The value of stocks sold last week was about \$55,000,000, against about \$31,000,000 for the corresponding week last year. The increase at the other chief cities, and in the aggregate, both outside of and including New York, is sufficiently large, however, to indicate that there has been no general diminution in the volume of business."

SAN FRANCISCO.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 24-5 p. m.-Consols, 98 1-16; LONDON, July 24—5 p. m.—Consols, 98 1-16; account, 98%.

American Securities—Illinois Central, 90½; Pennsvivania Central, 41½; Reading, 20½; Erie, 23½; preferred. 54.

United States Bonds—New 5s, 105¾; 4½s, 109½; 4s, 105½.

Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance to day, £14,000.

The statement of the Bank of England shows a decrease in specie for the week of £45,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 55½ per cent.

Paris, July 24.—Rentes, 82f 80c.

The statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in specie for the week of 11,475,000 francs.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, July 24:

ord Wednesday, July 24:

OITY PROPERTY.

West Madison at, 169 0-10 ft w of Ashland av, a f, 35x124/4 ft, dated June 3 (Henry W. Cobb to Lucius C. Platt)... \$

Ambrose st, 109 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 25 124 ft, dated June 28 (J. and J. E. Wright to Peter Simon)... Allport st, 974 ft a of Evans st, e f, 24x 125/4 ft, dated July 3 (H. B. Chaffin to John Turek).

West Eighteenth st, n e cor of Wood st, a f, 24x125 ft, dated July 24 (Andress Deggelier to Joseph Kohout).

The premises No. 228 Irving pl, dated July 24 (Lydis C. Partridge to A. E. and

J. D. Morley)...
Webster av. 48 ft w of Herndon st, s f, 24x120 ft, dated July 24 (P. F. E. Homnth to J. Wolfenstetter)...
Fake st, 2:30 ft n of Lyman st, c f, 48x115 ft, dated Sept. 28, 1875 (Argess M. Evans to Edward Edwards).
Webster av. a w cor of Tremont st, s f, 2,750 to Buffalo, at which figure a rather large quan- Low springs

Evaus to Edward Edwards)

Webster av, n w cor of Tremont st, sf, 24½x115 ft, dated July 23 (J. E. Sheffeld to Harvey C. Brown)

West Van Buren st, 25 ft w of Francisso at, sf, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 28. 1877. (John Fraser to Jacob De Loromier).

Main st. 326 ft n of Stearns st, w f. 168x 270 ft, dated July 23 (Henry W. King to Bryau Lathrop)

Main st. 158 ft n of Stearns st, w f. 168x 270 ft, dated July 23 (Henry W. King to Bryau Lathrop)

Calumet av, 200 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f. 25x124 ft, dated July 24 (J. B. Valliquette to Ellen H. Lenington).

Alexander st, 150 ft w of Wentworth av, s f. 25x100 ft, improved, dated July 24 (Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph to John Meyer).

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A BADIUS ON THE COURT-HOUSE. Egandale av, se cor of Chestnut st, wf.
100x164 ft, dated July 23 (Lyman
Baird to Aaron C. Goodman...
Champlain av, n w cor of Forty-fifth st, e
f. 10x150 ft, dated June 3 (Joseph E.
Smith to B. G. Mitchell, trustee)...

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. Sheffield av. near Wilson av (cut through)
71/2 acres to Halsted st, dated July 23
(Master in Chaacery to William W.
Ranson)....

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for July delivery on leading articles for the last two busine

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in city during the twenty-four hours ending at ? o'clock on Thursday morning, with compari-

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1876.	1878.
Flour, bris	5,752	4, 629	- 3,983	6,862
Wheat, bu	72,998	87,752	259,713	
Corn, bu	176, 109		108, 436	140,927
Oats, bu	48, 592	67, 196	22,063	50, 220
Rye, bu	6, 369	9,661	2,981	
Barley, Du	2,350	840	1,425	1,351
Grass seed, lbs	11, 792	2, 297	18, 108	
Flax seed, lbs.	43,600		*** ** **	
B. corn, lbs	10,000		726	17,590
C. meats, lbs	223, 780	323, 525	2, 179, 984	1, 886, 889
Beef, tes,		*********	********	12
Beef, bris	****	****	381	262
Pork, bris		****		
Lard, lbs	22,000	46, 300		
Tallow, lbs	58, 780		40,500	
Butter, lbs	288, 413		133, 860	
D. hogs, No		7		and are
Live hogs, No.	7,456	11,591	4,883	5, 216
Cattle, No	8,474		3,513	
Sheep, No	1,001		167	188
Hides, Ibs	133, 353	156, 528	147,840	
Highwines, b'ls	********	50	241,040	
Wool, Iba	170,081	397, 187	223, 859	248,011
Potatoes, bu		1,086		man'sur
Coal, tons	7,984	2,019	1,012	957
lay, tons	20	40		801
Lumber, m ft	7.5.3	1,773	2,112	1.944
hingles, m	5,270	1,005	-	245
alt byla		1,000	0.010	
alt. bris	2, 189	*******	2,616	1,214
Poultry, coops.	3		******	*** ** ****
Jame, pkgs	1	*******	*********	******
heese, boxes.	553	414	**** *****	213
neese, boxes.	2,474	7,584	3,089	2,794
. Apples, bris	325	258	1	***** ***
leans, bu			84	Bearing was a bearing

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 10,036 bu wheat, 214 bu corn, 698 bu oats, 123 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 6 cars No. 1 amber wheat, 39 cars No. 2 do, 1 car No. 1 red, 48 cars No. 2 do, 23 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected (125 winter wheat); 1 car mixed, 3 cars No. 2 bard, 15 cars No. 2 spring, 28 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars rejected, 6 cars no grade (64 spring wheat); 309 cars and 20,050 bu high mixed corn, 1 car new do, 3 cars new mixed. 220 cars and 5,900 bu No. 2 corn, 29 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (368 corn); 21 cars white oats, 17 cars No. 2 mixed, 26 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (67 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 15 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected (20 rye); 2 cars No. 3 barley. Total (642 cars), 300,000 bu. Inspected out: 50,525 bu winter wheat, 170,457 bu soring, 78,560 bu corn, 12,514 bu cats, 1,064 bu barley. The leading produce markets were rather ir-Mess pork declined 5c, closing at \$8.25 for August and \$8.35 for September. Lard was firmer, closing 5c higher, at \$5.75 for August

and \$5.80 for September. Meats closed about the same, at \$4.15 for September ribs, but stronger on other cuts. Lake freights were active at 3c for wheat to Buffalo. Wheat closed 21/@2%c lower, at 941/c for August and 925/c for September. Corn closed %c lower, at 86%c for August and 36%c for September. Oats was 1/2 higher, at 511/2c spot or seller August. Barley was nominal, and hogs 5@10c per 100 ths higher, at \$3.95@4.00 for light.

There were some rumors afloat yesterday to the effect that a bin of No. 2 wheat in Armour, Dole & Co.'s Elevator C had been objected to by a shipper on account of condition. Inquiry elicited the information that the shipper had Inspector had shit off a bin, because the wheat did not fill the bill. It is alleged that the wheat ably turned on by mistake. It is too late in the season now to fear anything in regard to the all who know anything about it agree in stating that all the No. 2 wheat in store in this city is

in very good condition.

W. E. McHenry has effected a settlement, which is satisfactory to all parties, and is again

"in harness."
There is more talk about establishing the clearing-house system on 'Change. It is claimed that it would prevent 90 per cent of the trouble met with in squaring up accounts in times of such excitement as were witnessed last week, and prevent loss in very many cases. Several parties had to be responsible for long lines of wheat and meats last week. though their purchases and saies balanced. One may say that if that is what the Board of Trade was established

for, it will be well to do it.

There are again rumors afloat to the effect that Keene still has a "death grip" on the wheat deal, or at least that the parties who managed it for him up to a few days ago, are now managing it, either for him or some one else. It is intimated that, they own all the spot wheat now here, and are largely long for August. Probably this had no little to do with the widening of the September discount vesterday. "The boys" were not afraid to sell a couple of months ahead when favored by advices of an easier feeling elsewhere, while they were dis-posed to let August alone, though that month

reakened in sympathy with the other. now here is now being carried in the Chicago banks, while up to a few days ago it was held on money borrowed at the East. This change has been adduced as proof that New York is now out of the deal. But there be those who claim that this is only a ruse, and that the screws may be put on all the more tightly when the crowd of operators fancies itself secure. One of them remarked yesterday that he thought One of them remarked yesterday that he thought a corner once in a while was a healthy thing, but that it has grown to be monetonous, and ought to be stopped. All of which points to the moral that the losing side becomes monotonous much sooner than does the winning side.

Wheat was weak yesterday. A decline in cable quotations and an easier feeling in New York made the crowd anxious to sell, and they forced the market down, shout 2c on suring.

York made the crowd anxious to sell, and they forced the market down about 2c on spring, which made buyers of winter hold off. The latter was dull, though not weak, by comparison with other places. Finer weather helped to depress the leading grain markets, and corn declined 1/2%c, while oats were 1/2 off. Rye was firm, and barley nominally easier early, but there is really no market on which to base quotations. Operators on both sides seem to be afraid of opening up the barley deal for the season.

tity of room was taken early. Some corn was taken at Sc to Buffalo, but it involved extra service. Through to New York by lake and canal was quoted at 84c for corn, and 9@94c for whest. Through to Boston nominal at 11@12c for corn. Rail freights were ateady at 20c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. Through rates on meats to Liverpool were quoted at 50@50%c per 100 lbs, and 61%c to Antwerp.

An advance in rail freights is announced to

take effect on Monday, Aug. 4. The new rates will be based on 25c per 100 lbs of grain to New

Jobbers of dry-goods were not very busy. The mails brought in a goodly number of orders, but they generally called for small quantities of a miscellaneous character for the "freshening up" of stocks, and the distribution was light in the aggregate. Prices remained firm and un-changed. The demand for staple and fancy groceries was of generous proportions, and the market again presented a firm and healthy tone. White sugars continue in active request, and are firm at an advance over the prices current at the beginning of the week of an 1/3c. Yellows, however, were lower, the supply being large. Rice, teas, molasses, and coffees remained firm and unchanged. The boot and shoe trade remains quiet, with prices strong. There was a firm market for dried fruits and nuts, though trade was rather quiet, as is usually the case at this stage of the season. Jobbers of fish were doing a fair business at fully sustained prices. No changes were noted in the butter and cheese markets. Leather, bagging, and tobacco re-mained firm. Coal was dull, as previously

Lumber was active at the cargo market, and firmer. The receipts were larger, and buyers were out in force and took most of the stuff. Dimension and good inch lumber were firmer. The yard market was steady and fairly active. Salt was in good request for shipment, and steady. The metal and hardware merchants report a fair summer trade, and no noteworthy variations in prices. Hay continues firm, and hides, wool, and broom-corn quiet. Seeds were in some request at the former range of prices. Potatoes are coming forward freely in wagons, and buyers have almost forsaken the street, taking the farmers' offerings in preference. Prices are lower and irregular. Poultry was steady.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain on

solation v	Wheat,	Corn,	Oals,	Barley.
July 19, 1879. July 12, 1879. July 20, 1878. July 21, 1877. July 22, 1878. July 24, 1875. July 25, 1874.		7,594,521	1, 489, 000 1, 540, 000 1, 8+0, 756 4, 006, 144 1, 755, 814	358,000 380,000 1,041,000 390,000 573,010 20,549 20,185
Also, 342,0 previous.	00 bu rye,	against S	30,000 bi	a week

GRAIN ON PASSAGE. The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following shows the receipts and ship-

IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY.

IN NEW YORK TESTABLE I.

July 24.—Receipts—Flour, 8,805 bris; wheat, 785,100 bu; corn. 290,054 bu; cats, 72,925 bu; coro-meal, 1,195 bkgs; ryc, 2,750 bu; malt, 17,025 bu; pork, 127 bris; beef, 3,755 tcs; cut meats, 2,815 pkgs; lard, 1,249 tcs; whisky, 274 pkgs.
Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,000

GRAIN NOTES. The Toledo Produce Exchange market report

And now comes Cincinnail with her "vaulting ambition e'erleaping itself." We have noticed very large receipts of wheat reported in that market of late, which we must say excited enspicions of crookedness, and now we know about it. These large local (?) receipts are made up from the books of the express lines carrying through grain. Of course, the local receipts of 15,000 to 25,000 bu per day are included. We print this that dealers

DUTIABLE GOODS RECEIVED st Chicago, July 24: Jacob Johnson, 2,407 bags salt, 515 do; H. H. Hayden, 1,885 do; Mann, Hapgood & Co., 2,350 do; Rhodes & Bradley, 9 tons pig iron; Armour & Co., 1,885 tons salt; W. D. Hitchcock, 4,162 cedar ties; Edw. E. Ayer, 700 cedar telegraph poles; Fowler Bros., 574 sacks salt. Collections, \$5,037.05.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were moderately active, with a steady feeling during the greater part of the session, though there was some remodeling of prices. Messed pork eased off somewhat, and prices: Messed pork eased off somewhat, and meats were stronger, while there was little change in lard. Meats have been unduly depressed by the yellow-fever news, and their relative cheapness drew out large shipping orders, which makes holders a little firmer. Hogs are now coming in steady, and were quoted firmer yesterday, while there was little change in the tone of advices from other points.

Mass Fork—Declined 7%c per orl, and closed 2½@Sc below the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 70 bris spot at \$8.35; 12,000 bris seller August at \$8.22½@8..7½; 19,750 bris seller September at \$8.32½@8.37½; and 1,500 bris seller October at \$8.37½@8.42½. Total, 33, 320 bris. Also, 140 bris family mess (summer) at \$8.50. The market closed steady at \$8.25@8.30 for cash or seller July, \$8.25@8,27½ for August, \$8.35@8.37½ for September, and about \$8.40@8.42½ for October. Prime mess and

about \$8.40@8.42\(\frac{1}{2}\) for October. Prime mess and extra mess were entirely nominal.

LAHD—Exhibited very little change, but averaged a shade easier. Sales were reported of 200 tes spot at \$5.70; 2,000 tes seller August at \$5.70 (2),000 tes seller August at \$5.70 (5),77\(\frac{1}{2}\); and 2,000 tes seller September at \$5.77\(\frac{1}{2}\); and 2,000 tes seller October at \$5.77\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5.80. Total, 7,700 tes. The market closed steady at \$5.70\(\partial 5\); 75 spot or seller July, \$5.70\(\partial 5\); 70\(\partial 5\); 75 spot or seller July, \$5.70\(\partial 5\); 70\(\partial 5\); 75\(\partial 5\); 70\(\partial 5\); 75\(\partial 5\); 70\(\partial 5\); 75\(\partial 5\); 70\(\partial 5\); 75\(\partial 5\); 70\(\partial 5\); 7

for seller August, and \$5.75@5.77½ for September.

MEATS—Were in rather better demand on export account, with a fair inquiry for local futures. There was less doing, as holders generally asked an advance of about 5c per 100 lbs, while buyefs were not inclined to pay more than previous quotations. Sales were reported of 100,000 lbs shoulders at \$3.35 seller August and \$3.40 seller September; 130 tos sweet pickled do at \$4.75; 350 boxes long clears at \$4.45@4.50; 450 boxes long and short clear at \$4.55@4.60; 2,300,000 lbs short ribs at \$4.10@4.12% seller August, and \$4.12\%@4.20 seller September; 100 boxes do at 4.30 spot. The closing prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows:

| Shoul | Short | L. & S. | Short | ders. | clears. | c

July, boxed.... 3.57% 4.30 loose, and \$4.47% Long clears quoted at \$4.30 loose, and \$4.47% boxed; Cumberlands, 4%25c boxed; long cut hams, 8%8%c; sweet-pickled hams, 8%8%e for 16 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 7%67%c; green shoulders, 3%63%c.

Bacon quoted at 4%64%c for shoulders, 4%6 for short ribs, 5%65%c for short clears, 8%69c for hams, all canvased and packed.

Grease—Was quiet at 4%65c for white, 4%4%c for good yellow, and 3%64c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at \$9.0069.25 for mess, \$10.00610.25 for extra mess, and \$18.50619.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was nominal at 5%65%c for city and 5%65%e for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, with little change in prices. There was some demaind for export, and a few lots of better-class flours were taken, in the absence of the grades wanted, the latter being very searce. Local dealers did little. The market is expected to be bare of flour for some time yet, as the stocks of spring flour and wheat in the country are believed to be exhausted, and our local mills chiefly run to meet the order trade, leaving little flour to sell on the general market. Sales were renorted of 280 brls winters, partly at \$5.25; 50 brls low-grade do at \$3.50; 1, 800 brls double extra, chiefly at \$4.25@5.50; and 100 brls spring supers at \$3.25. Total, 1, 780 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices at the close:

CORN-MEAL-Coarse was nominal at \$13.50 per

Middeling Wheat—was rather more active, and quite weak, the market for September delivery deciding 22c from the latest quotation of Wednesday. The British quotations indicated duliness with fair weather, and the later ones noted a deveated of the second of the later ones noted a deveated of the later o

Patent cut loaf

California sugar-losf drips... California silver drips... New Orleans molasses, choice. Do prima

Blue lily 5 6 54
White lity 5 44
Savon imperial 44
German mottled 546 44
Pench blossom 6
HAY-Was firm, the demand continuing reed and the supply short. New hay is offered on wagons, and sells to the city trade, Following are the quotations of old hay:
No. 1 timothy 512.00215.00
No. 2 do. 10.00210.00
Mixed do 9.05

The wholesale market was active and steadler. The offerings were liberal, and about 18 loads were sold. Muskegon and White Lake piece stuff sold higher, at 36. 25, and Manistee do was quoted fram at 36. 37%. The medium qualities of inch were

MORNING CALL. MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales, 2,500 brls, at \$8.30 for Angust, \$8.37½ for September, and \$8.40,06.42½ for October. Lard—250 tos, at \$5.72½ seller August. Short ribs—200,000 tos, at \$4.15 for August and \$4.20 for September. Winter wheat—10,000 bu red. at \$1.00½ for August. Wheat—250,000 bu, at 060,00½ for Gentler, and 93½ e for September. 94½ 695c for October, and 93½ e for the year. Corn—225,000 bu, at 36½ 63½ for the year.

APTERNOON CALL

at 25%c for the year.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat was firmer, sales being made of 310,000 bu, at 94%c cash, 94% 094%c for August, 92% 33c for September, 92%c for October, and 91%c for the year. Winter wheat—10,000 bu, at 98%c for September. Corn was steady, with sales of 135,000 bu, at 38%c for September. Oats—5,000 bu, at 25%c for September. The september of the september of 35,7% for August, and 38%c for September. Oats—5,000 bu, at 25%c for September. Lard was quiet at 53.7% seller September. Lard was quiet at 53.7% 55 for September and 35.72% for August.

LATER.

Wheat opened stronger under a fair inquiry, and closed easier. August sold at 94%094%c and closed at 94%094%c. September sold up to 93c and closed at 94%094%c. September sold up to 93c and closed at 94%094%c. September sold up to 93c and closed at 94%c, selling down to 93%c. Corn was quiet at 38%c for August and at 36%c for September.

Mess pork sold at \$8.35 for September, and sales were reported of 250 tes September lard at \$5.80 and 50,000 los short risk for September at \$4.15.

GENERAL MARKETS.

per of days previous, and were fairly steady; in-leed, for choice grades the feeling was firm, the

supply of that class not being sufficient to meet the current consumptive demand. Of low and medium grades there is some accumulation. We quote: Creamery. 13@15
Good to choice dairy. 13@15
Medium. 13@15 Good to choice dairy. 11@13

Medium. 8@10

Inferior to common. 4@ 7

BAGGING—Was quoted as before. There was a fair and improving demand and a firm set of prices. We continue to quote:

Stark. 24 Burlaps, 4 bu... 11@13

Brighton A... 23% Do, 5 bu... 12@14

Otter Creek. 21 Gunnes, single 13@414

Lewiston. 22 Do, double. 23@25

American. 21% Wool sacks. 35@40

CHEESE—Jobbers reported a fair inquiry from the local and shipping trade, and the market was about steady as previously quoted. Following are the ruling prices:

Full cream. 54@6

Part skim. 4@44

Full skim. 3@3%

Low grades. 15%@2%

COAL—Nothing new was noted in connection with this market. Trade remains dull at \$4.25@

COAL—Nothing new was noted in connection with this market. Trade remains dull at \$4.25@4.50 for Lackawanna and Pittston, \$4.75 for Erie, and \$3.00 for Wilmington.

EGGS—Or Wilmington.

EGGS—Were dull at 7½@8½c. The sales are light, and the stock is arriving in poor condition. FISH—Stocks of lake fish, cod, and fat mackerel are not equal to the demand, and for those descriptions the market is strong. We continue to quote as follows:

No. 1 whitefish, \$1.50 for \$4.50@4.60

Family whitefish, \$2.56@2.50

Tront, ½-brl. \$4.50@4.60

Tront, ½-brl. \$0.00 \$5.75

Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl. \$0.20 \$6.75

No. 2 shore, ½-brl. \$0.50@4.75

No. 2 bay, ½-brl. \$0.50@4.75

Large family. \$4.50@4.75

No. 1 bay, gits. \$1.00@61.25

Family kits \$75@4.00

George's codish, \$100 lbs. \$4.50@4.75

Summer-cured cod. \$100 lbs. \$4.50@4.75

aris ... 5.75@ 6.90 4-bris ... 1.25@ 1.30

also reported firmer, and common yard dealers are buying common sile and dry for the fall business, The yard market was fairly active range of prices:
Third clear, 2 inch...
Third clear, 2 inch...
Third clear, 1 inch...
Third clear, 1 inch...
Third clear, 1 inch...
Third clear, inch...
First and clear dressed siding
First common dressed siding
Second common siding.
Flooring, arst common, dress
Flooring, arst common, dress
Flooring, third common, dress
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards.
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards.
Box boards, 1 inch. 1 in., rough...
Box boards, 10@12 in., rough...
B stock boards, 10@12 in.
D stock boards, 10@12 in.
D stock boards.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Business was more than on either of the previous da and the general market displayed a common and medium natives a cattle prices were without apprecia supply of those grades continuing re but for good to choice shipping be-buyers at an advance over Tuesday good round 10c per 100 hs. To the improvement is to be ascribed to determine, the Eastern marks heavy; but from some cause to solves shiopers took hold with and by midday most of the fa picked up at the advance noted portion of good cattle was larg year. Well-fatted droves aver

CATTLE SALES

6, 182

HOGS—There was a further stiff esterday. The continued meage ool weather, and the improved t islon market led to increased of

SHEEP SALES.

Price. No.
\$3, 25
4, 00
27
3, 8734
78
2, 25
3, 3755
30
3, 3755
30
4, 00
4 0 las

NEW YORK. BUFFALO, July 24 - CATTLE, 380: receipts consigned throus hipping demand at weaker prices steem at \$4.20@4.85; but 3.65.

dso reported firmer, and common steady. The pard dealers are buying common green stuff to nile and dry for the fall business, and it is thought pile and dry to the present improvement in prices will be sus-the present improvement in prices will be sus-tained, especially on dimension stuff. The follow-tained, the quotations of cargoes: Isth
Shingles
The yard market was fairly active at the
range of prices:
The yard market was fairly active at the
range of prices:
The yard market was fairly active at the
range of prices:
The yard market was fairly active at the
range of prices:
The yard market was fairly active at the
range of prices.

27.00@
The yard market was fairly active
prior the yard market was fairly
properly first common dressed.
Flooring, third common dressed.
Floo

Louis lines reach Omaha."

CATTLE—Business was more active yesterday than on either of the previous days of the week, and the general market displayed a firmer tone. In common and medium natives and "Western" cattle prices were without appreciable change, the supply of those grades continuing rather excessive but for good to choice shipping beeves there wer buyers at an advance over Tuesday's prices of good round 10c per 100 bs. To what influence the improvement is to be ascribed it is not so eas the improvement is to be ascribed it is not so easy so determine, the Eastern markets being "off" from last week, and the receipts here continuing heavy; but from some cause best known to themselves shippers took hold with increased interest, and by midday most of the fat cattle had been picked up at the advance noted above. The proportion of good cattle was large for the time of year. Well-fatted droves averaging from 1,250 to 1,500 he were nomerous, and there was a goodly number of sales at \$4.50@4.85. Exporters paid higher figures, viz. \$4.00@5.25. The outside price was obtained for a load averaging 1,70@ hs. common to choice steers were taken by shippers at \$5.50@4.65. Native butchers stuff sold at \$2.35@2.75; Texans at \$2.35@2.70; Colorado-fras at \$2.75@3.20; and stockers at \$2.50@3.00. The market closed steady. CATTLE PALES. 1 480 4.70 17 ... 1, 125 3.70
1, 409 4.70 12 ... 1, 116 3.60
1, 445 4.67 4 0 ... 971 3.50
1, 1317 4.60 17 111 13.50
1, 1488 4.65 20 ... 1, 118 3.55
1, 423 4.65 141 Col. Tx1, 022 3.20
1, 372 4.65 158 Col. Tx1, 023 3.20
1, 511 4.60 21 Col. Tx 912 3.10
1, 511 4.55 80 Col. Tx1, 024 3.05
1, 215 4.50 18 ... 950 8.00
1, 289 4.50 18 ... 950 8.00
1, 289 4.50 18 ... 950 8.00
1, 289 4.50 108 Col. Tx1, 020 3.00
1, 462 4.55 101 Col. 01, 113 2.75
1, 284 4.55 263 Col. Tx1, 020 3.00
1, 462 4.55 101 Col. 01, 113 2.75
1, 252 4.40 113 Texas, 835 2.70
1, 252 4.40 113 Texas, 835 2.70
1, 240 4.40 25 C. cows 840 2.75
1, 240 4.40 25 C. cows 840 2.75
1, 241 4.25 13 stok'rs 808 2.67 4
1, 242 4.25 13 stok'rs 808 2.67 4
1, 243 4.25 22 stok'rs 808 2.67 4
1, 244 4.25 13 stok'rs 748 2.60
1, 242 4.25 37 stok'rs 882 2.65
1, 191 4.10 23 Texas, 731 2.50
1, 251 4.25 40 Texas, 738 2.60
1, 251 4.25 60 Texas, 812 2.45
1, 284 4.15 60 Texas, 758 2.37 5
1, 254 4.15 60 Texas, 758 2.37 5
1, 254 4.15 60 Texas, 758 2.37 5
1, 255 4.15 60 Texas, 758 2.37 5

s, 10@12 in., rough... s, 10@12 in...... s, 10@12 in.....

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle. 8, 724 5, 033 5, 4', 4 5, 000

.19, 231 22, 501

1,047 1,572 3,513

6, 132 11, 616

3,914 2,819 4,883

NEW YORK.

BUPPALO, July 24.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,360; receipts consigned through, 462 cars; fair shipping demand at weaker prices; sales of shippar steers at \$4.20@4.85; butchers' do at \$3,40 Sater at 34, 2004. So; Olichers Go at \$1, 20
3.65.
Sarar And Lakes—Receipts to-day, 3, 400; remote consigned through, 45 cars; demand fair and
does stronger; supply limited; fair to good Westmas \$450,600. 00; extra selected, \$4.75;
imba \$5.606.00. 185; receipts consmed through, 88 cars; market dull and demand
thi; offerims compare favorably with last week,
at are mainly of poor and medium quality; sales;
orkers, good to choice, \$3.80@3.95; medium
at heavy grades, \$3.75@3.90; extra, \$3.95; exme heavy weights very dull.

Price Current reports receipts the past week, 5,965; shipments. 4,862; fair native shippers. 53.35%4.40; native stockers and feeders. 52,22% 3.25; native cows. 51.75%2.75; grass wintered Texas, \$2.25%2.70.

Hous-Receipts for the past week, 5,013; shipments, 4,737; fruner; mixed packing, 32.80% 3.20; light shipping, \$3.20%3.40.

BALTIMORE. July 24. —CATTLE—Market dull and 460 %c lower; very best, \$5.0065, 25: first quality, \$4.2565,00; medium, \$3.0064,00; ordinary, \$2.2562,50; most sales from \$3.12%64,12%; receipus, 3,557; sales, 1,966.
Swinz—Supply fally equal to the demand; quotations, \$5.0065,75; receipts, 6,161.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,492; quotations, sheep, \$3.0064,50; lambs, \$3.5065,00.

Sheep, \$3.00@8.00; lambs, \$3.50@8.00.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.

Mo., July 24.—Cattle—Receipts.

1.500; fairly active and steady; good to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.90@5.10; light, \$4.40@4.465; Colerados, \$3.75@4.40; grass Texans, \$2.50

@3.25; natives, \$3.50@4.12%; saipments, 2,000.

Sherp—Receipts, 600; steady at \$2.50@3.50; shipments, 2,50.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, July 24. Hoos—Active and firm for light; heavy dul; common. \$2.80@3.35; light, \$3.60@3.75; packing, \$3.40@3.00; butchers', \$3.60@3.80. Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 400. BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, July 24-11:30 a. m. -Flour, 9s 6d @11s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 9s 3d@0s 9d; spring, 8s 9d@9s; white, 8s 8d@9s 8d; club, 9s 7d@10s. Corn, 4s 5d. Pork, 46s. Lard, 31s 6d. LIVERPOOL, July 24-1 p. m.-Flour, 12s 6d. Wheat quiet and steady; red winter, 9s 7d; No. 3 spring, 8s 4d; No. 2 do, 9s 2d. Corn in fair demand and firm at 4s od. Cargoes off coast-Wheat in moderate demand for the United Kingdom and Continent. Corn in fair demand. Weather fair

Pork—Western p. m., 46s. Lard 31s 6d. Bacon— Long clear, 25s 3d; short clear, 26c; Cumberlands LONDON, July 24.—Liverpool—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn strong. Cargoes off the coast— Wheat quiet and steady. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quieter. Corn steady. Weather in England fair.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Liverpool., July 24—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No.

I, 11s 3d. No. 2, 9s 6d.

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 3d; spring, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 7d. Corn-New, No. 1, 4s 5d.
PROVISIONS-Pork, 46s. Lerd, 31s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—Cotron—Firmer at 6 9-16 @6%c; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000. BREADSTUFFS—Strong; California white wheat, August, 8s 8d@9s 8d; club, 9s 7d@10s; spring, 8s@9s 2d; winter, 9s 3d@9s 9d. Flour-Western canal, 9s 6d@11s 3d. Corn-Western mixed, 4s 5d. Oats-American, 5s 6d. Barley-5s 3d. Peas ANTWERP, July 24. -PETROLEUM-151/d.

NEW YORK. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

New York, July 24.—Grain—Wheat urged on peculative account through demoralized Western market and large receipts here, and sold down

fully 1c on winter, and closed weak; spring grade varied little, receiving moderate degree of export demand; 65,000 bu No. 2 spring at \$1.05@1.10; 17,000 bu ungraded spring at 97c@\$1.02. Corn advanced %@%c under light receipts, and more interest shown by exporters; mixed Western, ungraded, at 43@45%c. Rye in light supply and strong. Oats, white grades wanted, and a willingness to pay 1/4c better prices; mixed plenty, and offered at a decline of 1/6/4c; 28,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 37c.
Provisions—Hog products held rather firmer, bu

ess active : mess fairly active and firmer; quoted less active; mess fairly active and firmer; quoted at \$8,90@9,00 for new; forward delivery, mess in good demand. 1,000 bris for July at \$8,77½@8.80; 2,250 bris September at \$8,90. Cut meats in fair demand. Bacon unchanged and quiet; long clear at 5c. Western lard in fair demand and firm; for forward delivery firmer and fairly active; July options closing at \$5.95@6.00; August, at \$5.97% @6.00; September, at \$6.10 bid.

Tallow—Quiet; prime closing at 5%c.

SUGAR—For raw lighter demand noted, but firm prices ruled; fair to good refining, 611-16@6%c; better demand for refined; cut loaf, \$%c; crushed,

WHISKY-Stronger; 150 brls at \$1.07. FREIGHTS—Business in grain accommodation moderate; rates mainly moderate; for Liverpool engagements by steam included 10,500 bu wheat

NEW YORK, July 24.—Corron—Firm at 11% @11%c; futures barely steady; August, 11.74c; ember, 11.68c; October, 10.99c; Nov 10.70c; December, 10.68c; January, 10.71c; February, 10.80c; March. 10.93c. Flours—Grades under \$5.75 scarce and wanted for export; grades above dull and in buyers' favor; elots. 9,000 bris; superfine State and Western. \$3.90@4.35; common to choice extra, \$4.50@4.75; good to choice, \$4.80@6.50; white wheat, extra, \$4.75@5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.50@6.00; St.

extra, \$4.10@5.25; extra Onio, \$4.50@5.00; St. Louis, \$4.10@6.50; Minnesota patent process, \$5.75@8.00.

Grain—Wheat quiet; receipts, 785,000 bu; No. 4 spring, 95c; No. 3 do, 99c@\$1.00; No. 2 do, \$1.05@1.10. latter extreme; ungraded do, 97c@ 4 spring, 95c; No. 3 do, 99c@31.00; No. 2 do, \$1.05@1.10. latter extreme; ungraded do, 97c@ \$1.02; ungraded winter red, \$1.08@1.13; No. 2 do, \$1.134@1.134; ungraded amber, \$1.39@1.13; No. 2 do, \$1.124.124; No. 1 amber, \$1.34@1.144; ungraded white, \$1.16; No. 1 do, sales of 12.000 bu at \$1.15@1.16; No. 2 red, July, sales of 56,000 bn at \$1.124.124; August, sales of 144,000 bu at \$1.124.124; September, sales of 104,000 bu at \$1.124.124; August, sales of 104,000 bu at \$1.124.124; August, sales of 104,000 bu at \$1.124.124; September, sales of 104,000 bu at \$1.126.1124; Rye firm; Western, 04@65c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn moderately active; receipts, 200,000 bu; ungraded, 44@45½c; steamer, 44½c; No.2 white, 52c; steamer, July, 44½c bid, 45c asked; August, 45½c bid, 45½c asked; September, 46c bid, 46¾c asked; Oats in fair demand; receipts, 73,000 bu; mixed Western, 37@39c; white do, 39@46c.

HAT-Steady.
HOPS-Firm; yearlings, 4@7c.
GROCERIES-Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar very strong; fair to good refining, 6½@6%c. Molasses firm. Rice firm; Carolina, 6½@7%c.
PETROLEUM-Dull; refined, 6½@6%c; crude, 5@5%c; united, 68½@6%gc.
TALLOW-Steady at 5½@6 1-16c.
RESIN-Quiet and unchanged.
TURPENTINE-Dull at 26½@264c.
EGGS-Unsettled; Western, 10@10½c.
PROVISIONS-Pork strong; new mess, \$9.00. Beef quief. Cut meats quiet but steady; long clear middles, \$4.87%; short do, \$5.12½. Lard firmer; prime steam, \$6.02½.

BUTTER-Firm; Western, 7@16½.
CHEESE-Dull and unchanged.
WHISKY-Firmer at \$1.07.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—FLOUR—Dull; Minnesots extra family, medium; \$5, 25; do fancy, \$5, 75; Ohio do good, \$5, 50@5.62\(\psi;\) do fancy, \$5, 90; winter wheat patents, \$5, 75@8.50; Minne-

\$5.90; winter wheat patents, \$5.75@6.50; Minnesota patent process, \$6.37%@6.75. Rye flour steady at \$8.20@3.25.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; rejected, \$1.07@1.10;
No. 2 red elevator, \$1.13. Corn—Demand active; Western mixed, on track, 48@49c; yellow do, 50c. Oats flat; mixed Western, 36@39c; white do, 37@38c.
PROVISIONS—Dull. Prime mess beef, 12c. Hams, smoked, 10%@11c; pickled, 8%@9c. Lard nominally unchanged.
BUTTER—Firmer: creamery extra. 16@18c; New

moked, 10½@11c; pickled, 8½@9c. Lard nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Firmer: creamery extra, 16@18c; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 14@18c; Western Reserve extras, 12@13c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 11c.
CHERSE—Firm: creamery, 5½@5½c.
PWTHOLEUM—Firm: refined, 7½c.
RECEUTES—Fiour, 1, 200 bris: wheat, 125,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bn; cats, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,300 bu.
LAST CALL—Wheat nearly steady: No. 2 red, July, \$1,12½ bid; \$1,11½ asked; August, \$1,11½ asked; Corn frm; sail mixed, July, 45½c bid; 46¼c asked; August, 45½c bid; 41,11½ asked; August, 45½c bid; 45½c asked; September, 45½c bid; 45½c asked; October, 46½c saked; September, 45½c bid; 45½c asked; October, 46½c bid; 46½c asked.

CINCIRNATI, O., July 24.-Corrox-Steady and

CINCINNATI, O., July 24.—COTTON—Steady and firm at 11%c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat heavy, owing to limited freight facilities eastward; 95c@\$1.00: receipts, 77,000 bu; shipments, 82,000 bu. Corn strong at 40@41c. Oats firmer at 31@35c. Rye in fair demand at 57c. Barley nominally unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork firm at \$8,50. Lard in fair demand; current make, \$5.70. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, \$3.37%; short ribs sold at \$4.10\(\text{0.4}\). 12%: closed \$4.15 asked; \$4.25 bid; short clear held at \$4.50. Bacon in good demand and prices a shade higher; \$4.00, \$4.80 @4.90, and \$5.12\(\text{4.}\). Whitsky—Steady at \$1.05.
BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.
Linssed Oil—Steady, with a fair demand at 65c.

TOLEDO.

TOL

38%c bid; No. 2, spot and July, 38%c asked; 38c bid: August held at 38%c; 38%c bid: September held at 38%c; 38%c bid. Oats dull; No. 2, August, 26c.
CLOSED—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, spot, 51.03%; July, \$1.03%; August, \$1.01%; Western amber, spot and July, \$1.01%; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, \$1.03%; No. 100 bu; Corn, 19,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 157,000 bu; Corn, 47,000 bu.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Md., July 24.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and steady at decline; No. 2 Western winter red, spot. \$1.11½ (20.11½; July, \$1.11½, 11½; August, \$1.10½(20.11½; September, \$1.11½(20.11½; Corn—Western quiet and steady; Western mixed, spot and July, 44½c; August, 44½(24½c; September, 45%(245½c; steamer, 41c. Oats steady; Western white, 382(36)c, do mixed, 38(37½c; Pennsylvania, 38(36)c. Rye quiet at 56(355c.

HAY—Streng, without change.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.
BUYERS—Best grades firm and scarce; Western packed, 11(213c.
EGGS—Firmer at 10c.
PETROLIUN—Unchanged.
COPPER—Quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM - Unchanged.
COFFEE-Quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY-Steady and unchanged.
FREGURYS-Unchanged.
RECKIPTS-Flour. 1,277 brls; wheat, 298,800 bu, of which 28,500 bu is new Southern; corn, 16,100 bu; cats. 1,800 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 178,600 bu; corn, 61,000 bu.

SALES-Wheat, 528, 500 bu; corn, 42, 100 bu. ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Mo., July 24.-Flour-Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat steady for cash; No. 2 red. 98%; lower on futures; 981,498c.July; 971,4961,c bid August; 971,49961,c September; 971,4951,c October; No. 3 red, 931,493c cash. Corn dull; 8%c cash; 33%c bid July; 33%c August;

334c cash; 334c bid July: 334c August; 35%G 354c September. Oats steady; 30%c cash and July; 24%c August: 24%e bid September. Rye steady, at 49c cash. WHISKY-\$1.05. PROVISIONS—PORK nominally at \$8.75@9.00. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon quiet. Shoulders, \$3.87%@4.00; short clear, \$5.35@4.00; short ribs, \$5.05. Lard, \$5.70 bid.

RECRIPTS—Flour, 7,320 brls; wheat, 91,000 bu; corn 15,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,986 brls; wheat, 64,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

BOSTON. Boston, July 24. - FLOUR-Very firm, spring wheat extras being scarce, and wanted for ship-ment; Western superfine, \$3.25@3.50; common, \$4.00@4.50; Wisconsin extras, \$4.25@5.00; Minnesots, \$4.50@8.00; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, \$5.00@8.50; Illinois and Indiana. \$5.00 @8.00; St. Louis, \$5.25@8.25; Wisconsin and dinnesota patent process spring wheat, \$6.00@ 8.00.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow. 45%@ 40c. Oats steady and firm; No. 1 and extra white, 43%@45c; No. 2 white, 42@42%c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 41@41%c.

Receipts—Flour, 4, 700 bris; corn, 28,000 bu; wheat, 20,000 bu.

Shippernys—Flour, 3,600 bris; corn, 59,000 ba; wheat, 15,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE. GRAIN—Wheat active, firm, and higher; closed dull and unchanged; No. 2 Milwaukee, 94%c and unchanged; No. 2 Milwaukes, 94%c. seller July, 94%c. August, 94%c; September, 93c; No. 3, 85c; No. 4, 75c; rejected, 69c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 36@37%c. Oats unsettled, but generally lower; No. 2, 274%c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 52c. Barley nominally unchanged.

34c. RECKIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu. SHIPMERTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 5,000

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Grain—Wheat inactive and nominal. Corp dull and firm; No. 2 mixed Western, 41c. Oats—38c for small lots. Rye inactive. FREIGHTS-Canal higher and firm; 51/4c for wheat; 5c for corn.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 14, 051 brls; wheat, 154, 257 bu; corn, 126, 196 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Railroad—Wheat, 33, 190 bu; corn, 48, 800 bu. Canal—Wheat, 116, 130 bu; corn, 71, 127 bu.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

KANBAS CITY, July 24.—GRAIN—The Price Cu ent reports wheat receipts the past week, 12,34 bu; shipments, 49,907 bu; unsettled; No. 3cash, 93%c; July, 94c; No. 3 cash, 89c; July, 94c; No. 3 cash, 89c; July, 90%c. Corn—Receipts the past week, 43,678 bu shipments, 40,048 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, 30c July, 29%c.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., July 24. -FLOUR-Quiet and GRAIN-Wheat dull and heavy; extra nominal No. 1 white, \$1.05%; August, \$1.04%; Septem ber, \$1.04%@1.04%; receipts, 9,199 bu; ship

OSWEGO. Oswroo, July 24.—Granx—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.15. Corn steady; No. 2 Western, 45c.

PEORIA. Proble, July 24. —Highwines—Steady at \$1.04@ 1.04%. Sales, 150 bris.

PETROLEUM. and unchanged.
OH. CITY, Ps., July 24.—PETROLEUM—Market opened dull at 68%c, advanced to 69%c, declined and closed at 68%c. Shipments, 34,000; averaging, 44,000; transactions, 70,000.
PITTEBURG, July 24.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude. 74%c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6%c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS. New York, July 24.—Business continues quiet with package houses and jobbing trade dull; cotton goods quiet and steady; dark prints in fair demand; Freeman's prints are opened at 6c; dress goods rather more active; woolen goods sluggis and steady; flannels and blankets in light demand

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., July 24.—Spirits Turpen-Tine—Dull at 25%c.

MARINE NEWS.

CHICAGO BOYS WANTED FOR THE Mention has already been made of the coming to this port of the United States stmr Michigan for the purpose of enlisting apprentices for the navy. Wednesday the vessel stopped at Detroit, and is wednesday the vessel stopped at Detroit, and is now on her way up to this port, where she will remain two weeks, and the first install-ment of apprentices will be enlisted. The boys must be between 15 and 17 years of boys must be between 15 and 17 years of age, and in good physical condition. They will remain one season on the Michigan, and at the close of it will be sent to the school-ship Minnesota, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. They must remain in the service until they are 21 years old, when they are at ilberty to leave. They will be instructed in all that is necessary to qualify them as able-bodied seamen, including a common English education, naval drill. etc., and receive training generally that will enable them to serve on a full man-of-war. No one so shipped can become a commissioned officer. The pay is \$5.50 per month and rations. Promotions may follow where the apprentice is successful in passing rigid examinations. The consent of parents or guardians is necessary in all cases where a boy applies. After receiving Chicago's quota in about 750 boys to be taken yearly, the Michigan, will go to Milwaukee and remain awhile on recruiting service, thence to Detroit, Toledo, Eric, Cleveland, and Buffalo. The object of the Government in thus enlisting so many apprentices is to have in readiness a large number of the best class of seamen who may be called on if emergency requires.

BIG BUSINESS IN GRAIN FREIGHTS.
Grain freights were very active yesterday, and
a large business was done, in some instances advances being conceded. On wheat to Buffalo
3c and 34c were paid, and on corn 24c
and 3c. One cargo of rye was taken
at 2%c per bu to Buffalo. Room was engaged for
nearly 575,000 bu of grain, including about 365,000 bu wheat, 145,000 bu corn, 34,000 bu rye, and
28,000 bu oats. The charters made were as follows: To Buffalo—Proos Dean Richmond and
Oneida, and schrs Michigan, Emma L. Coyne,
Nellie Gardner, Zach Chandler, James Couch, Ads
Medora, and Wells Burt, all wheat; schr Higgie &
Jones, rye: schrs John Kelderhouse. Aanie
Vonght, and Queen City, corn. To Goderich—
Schr James Plait, oats. To Sarnia—Prop Garden
City, corn. Schr James Fint, Carr.
City, corn.
The schr Camden goes to Escanaba for iron ore for below.
There is no particular change to note in lumber freights. Vessels continued in fair demand yesterday at previous rates.

when off Grosse Point, and put about, under seil. She was met by a tug and towed into port. As soon as repairs are made to her engine she will leave again.

The soow Ses Bird arrived in a leaking condition from Sangatack yesterday, and will be dry-docked for repairs.

The schrs America and Resumption lost backstays yesterday in collisions on the river.

THE BOSS SHORTAGE THE BOSS SHORTAGE.

Another big shortage has been heard from, this time from Kingston, Ont., and the Danville Elevator at this port is said to be the place where it was made. The Canadian schr Craftsman is the vessel, and she is said to have been short the large quantity of 380 bu on a cargo of a little over 21,000 bu of corn. There is a probability that the Canadian skipper will make some one account for the shortage.

THE CHICAGO. THE CHICAGO.

In speaking of the launch of the new prop Chicago at Cleveland, the Plaindealer says:
As a figure-head she will have a representation of Neptune with his trident in his hand, but vesterday it had not been placed in its proper place on the vessel, and some one had removed the trident and placed in the hand of the old Sea God, the American flag, and under it was written:

ANOTHER OLD HULK GONE. The old schooner Frontier City, which had been lying in the harbor until she was warped, and twisted, and decayed, and damaged, had her fore mast taken out at Miller Bros. shippard yester day, and was to be towed hence out on the lake and sunk. This makes the third old hulk that has been lying about the river, and which has been burned or sunk.

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Port Colborne, Ont., July 24.—Lake Michigan report—Passed down—Nothing.

Up—Stmr Sovereign, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; barge Grimsby, Kingston to Milwankee, light; schr Gleniffer, Kingston to Milwankee, light.

Wind—Northeast, light.

THE CANAL. THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, July 24. — Arrived — Montank,
Lockport, 3,500 bu corn; Lockport, Romeo, 6,000
bu corn; Seneca, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Pallas,
Chillicothe, 4,700 bu corn; E. S. Easton, Chillicothe, 4, 700 bu corn, 5. 5. Manual, Chillicothe, 6, 225 bu corn. Cleared—Montank, Lockport, 4, 100 bu wheat; Lockport, Lockport, 5, 698 bu wheat; Orion, Ottawa, 200 posts, 45,000 ft lumber; First National, Joliet, 53, 191 ft lumber.

to Saugatuck.

The little schr Capella and another, name unknown, were south of the haroor flying a signal of distress yesterday afternoon, doubtless desiring a Among the arrivals yesterday were several large ers from Buffalo and other Lake Erie ports,

schooners from Buffalo and other Lake here pores, all coal laden.

The achr F. B. Gardner was lying in a favorable position yesterday, and, it good weather prevails, she may be pulled out into deep water and brought into the harbor. Then the long agony will be over.

Capt. William McGee, master of the trading schr D. A. Wells, reports that the fisheries north are having large catches. McCloud, at Epufetts, has four mammoth pounds, and Mates, at Millcoquitte, has seven out, employing some forty men. The fish are unusually fine this season.

ELSEWHERE. ELSEWHERE.

The old stmr Magnet is to be converted into a lumber barge.

Work has been commenced on the new Canada Southern ferry steamer at Wyandotte.

The yachts Idler and Frolic were at Marquette on the 2sth lust.

The new schr Leadville, lately built at Oswego, is on her way up to this port with coal.

The burned prop Montsomerv is to be reconstructed into a tow-barge at Algonac.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending

ings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Two Fannies, Green Bay, posts, C., B. & Q. Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street. Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip. Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street. Prop Peeriess, Duluth, sundries, Washington street.

Prop Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, State street. Prop Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, Rush street. Prop Payette, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip. Prop New Era, Muskegon, towing, Rush street. Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries, State street. Stmr Alpens, Muskegon, sandries, State street. Stmr Alpens, Muskegon, sandries, Rush street. Stmr G. Grummond, South Haven, sundries, Rush street. Stmr G. Grummond, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.

dock.
Schr Advance, Manistee, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr Groton. Bay City, lumber. Polk street.
Schr Red Wing, Cleveland, coal, Twelfth street.
Schr Annie Tomine, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Jessie Philips. Manistee, lumber. Market.
Schr Anstralia, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.

Schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.

Schr C. Hibbard, Manistee, lumber, Evans' Slip.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, South Branch.
Schr A. M. Beers, Muskegon, lumber, Gas-House Slip.
Schr Hercules, Kincardin, salt, Onondaga.
Schr Fearless, Muskegon, lumber, Harrison street.
Schr Resumption, Frankfort, lumber, Market.
Schr Resumption, Frankfort, lumber, Market.
Schr Haisted, Ashtabula, coal, Twelfth street.
Schr Hu. Forrest, Ludngton, lumber, Market.
Schr Mocking Bird, Portage, bark, no order.
Schr M. E. Cook, Hamilin, lumber, C. B. & Q.
Schr Gesine, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Muskegon, lumber, Main street.

street. Schr Mary Ludwig, Packards', lumber, Kinzie street.
Schr Lotus, Cedar River, lumber. Mud Lake.
Schr Mary Lyon, Ashtabula, coal, Clybonri avenue.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber, Market.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber, Evans

Schr T. Simons. Mussegos.
Schr Mount Vernon, Grand Haven, bark, Chicago avenne.
Schr G. W. Wescott, Frankfort, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr E. Jones, Doffes, Galena Dock.
Schr E. Jones, Buffalo, coal, Adams street.
Schr Bolivia, Oswego, sait, Onondaga.
Schr D. A. Wells, Traverse, wood, Rush street.
Schr J. C. King, Buffalo, coal, Rush street.
Schr J. M. Scott, Oswego, salt, Onondaga.
Schr J. M. Scott, Oswego, salt, Onondaga.
Schr J. M. Scott, Oswego, salt, Onondaga.
Schr J. M. Scott, Oswego, coal, Grand Silp, Schr Genry Folger, Oswego, coal, Orden Silp, Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Drummond's, ties, Market.
Schr S. J. Luff, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Nonest John, Muskegon, bark, Market.
Schr J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, coal, Eighteenth street.

PORT HURON.

Pont Hurox, Mich., June 24. —Passed Up—Props
Arctic, Nahant, Idaho, John N. Gidden with S.
Minch, H. J. Webb and C. P. Minch, Tempest and
barges, R. J. Hackett with Southwest, I. N. Poster, Monguagan and consort; stmr Marine City;
schre C. J. Wells, A. R. Norris and Colonel Cook,

schrs C. J. Wells, A. R. Norris and Colonel Cook, J. G. Masten, M. Fillmore.

Down-Props J. Bertschy, St. Paul, Lewis Gilbert, George King and barges; tug Niagara and raft; schrs G. Worthington, Donelson, Unadlia, Pierenout, Homer, C. C. Barnes, Canton, Frank D. Barker, Oneonta.

Arrived-Prop Cleveland.

Wind-Northeast, fresh; weather fine.

Pors Huron, July 24-10 p. m. Passed Up-Props Chaplain, R. Prindivills and barges.

Down-Props Quebec, W. L. Wetmore and consort; schrs Golden Fleece, M. W. Paze, America, R. Doud, Cortez, St. Lawrence, C. H. Burton, Watertown, David Stuart, Havana, William Jones, American, Abbie L. Andrewa.

Wind-Northeast, light; weather fine.

age. A Buffalo exchange says the schr Mears overran wenty-one bushels of corn at the Tifft Elevator.

I am Ruler of the C—cago, And Captain of Allen's naves, Of whom twenty-seven sons do proudly vannt, And so do his sisters, and his cousins, and his annts.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO. July 24.—Cleared—Props Canisteo (mdse), Green Bay; Passaic, Saginaw; Arizona (mdse), Duluth; Philadelphia (mdse), Newbury (mdse), Chicago; schrs M. J. Cummings (600 tons (mdse), Chicago; schrs M. J. Cummings (600 tons coal), Saveland (1,300 tons coal), Chicago; William Shupe, Lyman Casey (800 brls salt). S. D. Hungerford, Columbian, A. G. Morey (500 tons coal), Toledo; Cheney Ames (200 tons sulphur), Cleveland; barges Troy, John Breden, Journeyman, Little Jake, Venice, Saginaw.

Freights firm; no charters.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

New decks are to be put on the schr Julia B. derrill.

The schr Charley Hibbard went into Miller Bros. drydock yesterday to have her bottom calked.

Capt. Sam Moore, of the bark Two Fannies, arrived late last night from Green Bay.

The stmr Grace Grummond. Capt. Mitchell, gave an excursion, Wednesday, from South Haven

The old stmr Magnet is to be converted into a

Schr J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, coal, Eighteenth street.
Schr Moonlight, Cleveland, coal, Market.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, Lumber, Stenson Slip.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, Lumber, Market.
Schr Ford River, Lumber, Market.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr R. Simmone, Maskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr R. Simmone, Maskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Monsoon, White Lake, slabs, Ogden Canal.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Manistee, number, Market.
Schr Jennie Mathews, Buffalo, stoves, Folk street.
Schr Jennie Mathews, Buffalo, stoves, Folk street.
Schr Banner, Holland, lumber, State street.
Schr Tränsfer, Muskegon, lumber, State Street.
Schr Tränsfer, Muskegon, lumber, Stateson Slip.
Schr C. Allen, Maskegon, lumber, Rusa street.
Schr Montpolier, Muskegon, lumber, Rusa street.
Schr Ketchum, Ogonee Bay, posts, Twelfth streel.

Prop S. D. Caldwell, Collingwood, grain. Schr Guiding Star, Collingwood, grain. Schr E. E. Tyson, Menominee, light. Prop Bismarck, Menominee, towing.

chr H. B. Moore, Manistee, light.
chr Cuyaboga, Grand Haven, light.
chr Cuyaboga, Grand Haven, light.
chr Cuyaboga, Grand Haven, light.
chr Jed. Manistee, light.
chr George Murray, Buffalo, grain.
Schr George Murray, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, light.
Schr Jedict, Kawaunee, light.
Schr Jedict, Kawaunee, light.
Schr Josephine Lawrence, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Pauline. Manistee, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Manie Loura, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Argonant. Buffalo, grain.
Schr Argonant. Buffalo, grain.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, light.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Sylark, Benton Harbor, aundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr G. Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr G. Grummond, South Haven, sundries.

A SHARK AT BALTIMORE The Lazy Monster that Ate Up an Excur

sion Party's Lunch. A young shark, about five feet in length, and caused considerable consternation. shark was of light color, and resembled the species found in great numbers in the waters of the West Indies. It was first seen about 8 o'clock in the morning in the neighborhood of Lazaretto light by a party of young men who were on their way down the river in a small racht. The shark was then swimming lazily along with its fin sticking out of the water, occasionally turning over on its back to seize some morsel of food which had been cast over board by some passing vessel. A piece of meat thrown from the dinner basket of one of the thrown from the dinner basket of one of the party drew the fish close to the boat. A general opening of the lunch baskets followed, and as each succeeding piece was eagerly seized and devoured by the fish, the party had ample opportunity to study the architecture of its capacious mouth, which measured fully twenty-four inches. As soon as the distribution of lunch ceased the shark left the vicinity of the boat and started on a tour of discovery around Fort McHenry, not, however, until one of the occupants of the boat had made an ineffectual lunge at him with a boat-hook. In doing so the young man last his balance and fell over the side of the boat. He was quickly pulled out, and as he was hauled over the side he heard the vicious snap of the shark's teeth, as the ponderous jaws came together in unpleasant proximity to his foot.

Another party of excursionists, in which there were several young lades, was coming around

Another party of excursionists, in which there were several young ladies, was coming around from the direction of the Spring Gardens and encountered the shark, which approached quite near the boat. The young men in the boat began striking at it with the oars, and in doing so nearly overturned the boat. The shark then began to grow bold, and would swim around the boat, disappearing occasionally but again reappearing, always, however, taking care to keep out of the reach of the oars. The smaller missiles it did not see to mind much, and a German newspaper, a piece of umbrella handle, a small tin, box, and several other "trifles" were swallowed apparently with great relish. The ladies finally becoming frightened, the boat was rowed rapidly toward shore and the shark disappeared.

lisappeared.

Toward dusk a shark, supposed to be the Toward dusk a shark, supposed to be the same, made his appearance near Canton. Several boys were out in a boat rowing, and one of them, Henry Jackson, living in South Baltimore, was sitting over the bow of the boat splashing his feet in the water, when the fish came up suddenly. Before the affrighted boy had time to recover from the scare the shark had bitten off the big toe of the right foot and lacerated several others. The fish was also seen at intervals during the day by other persons, and came up near a party of awimmers off the Lazaretto, but was frightened off. It was also seen following a steamer out of the river, picking up the remnants of the steward's room which were cast overboard. The last seen of it was when it was making toward Spring Gardens. Its appearance in these waters occasioned considerable surprise among seafaring men, and it is thought by some to have become men, and it is thought by some to have become detatched from a school and followed a vessel

Got Into the Wrong Buggy.

Get Into the Wrong Buggy.

Indianasells Journal

Gen. Daniel Macauley drove up in front of
the Post-Office the other day, and, hurriedly
jumping to the pavement, ran up the steps and
disappeared in the building. Mrs. Macauley,
who had been left in charge of the carriage,
drove the horse around to the drinking fountain on Market street, and another lady piloted
her equipage to the spot just vacated. A moment later the General emerged from one of
the doors facing Pennsylvania street, with a
frown on his face and his mail in both hands.
Without stopping to look, he sprang into what
he supposed to be his carriage, and, throwing a
letter down into the lap of the lady at his side,
exclaimed, as he fumbled about for the lines:
"Here, wite, is another of those blanketyblanked lottery circulars." A faint scream in
his ear and a cry from the fountain of "O,
Dan!" aroused him to an understanding of the
case, and as our informant moved on the General was extricating himself from the embarrassing situation with extraordinary grace and rassing situation with extraordinary grace and not a little precipitation.

Had His Life Insured. According to a Swiss paper, the Assecuranz-Blatt, Prince Louis Napoleon, before starting for the Cape, had his life insured by an English surance company for £30,000. BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS BY POROUS PLASTER There is no comparison between it and the common slow-secting purous plaster. It is in every way innerior to all there external remedies, including innerts and the so-called electrical appliances. It contains new medicinal elements, which is combination with ruber, possess the most extraordinary pain-relieving, astrongthening, and conrastive properties. Any Physician in your own locality will confirm the strengthening, and conrastive properties. Any Physician in your own locality will confirm the six engagement. For Lune Backs, Rheumatism, Fernale Weakness, Stubborn and Neglected Colds and Coughs, Diseased Kidaeys, Whooping Cough, Affections of the Heart, and all lils for which Forous Plasters are used, it is simply the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Cancine Porous Plaster, and take no other. Sold by all Drugerists. Frice, 20 cts. Sent on receipt of price, by Seabury & Johnson, 21 Plati-st., New York.

Grand Union Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., OMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS FOR THE COMFORT AND PLEASURE OF ITS GUESTS, Now Open for the Season.

Rates Reduced to \$4 Per Day.

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OOLONG TEA Now on the market is just rereceived at the

EDUCATIONAL. COURTEENTH YEAR. ST. MARY'S HALL, FARIBAULT, MINN., Rt.-Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, D. D., Rector.
Miss S. P. DARLINGTON, Principal

Is under the personal supervision of the Bishop, with Eleven Experienced Teachers. The Fourteenth year will begin Sept. 11, 1879. For Registers with full de-tails address the Rector. Prices reduced. WILLISTON SEMINARY EASTHAMPTON, MASS. Fits boys for our best Colleges and Scientific Schools. Tuition, \$50 per year. Free tuition to needy and deserving students. Good board at Seminary boarding-home, \$5 per week. Fall term begins Sept. 11, 1870. For catalogue containing full information address

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Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied in Civil and Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in General Scientific Studies, with English, French, and German, Political Economy, History, etc. For particulars address Economy, FEOF. GEORGE J. BRUSH, Executive Officer.

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Col. THEO. HYATT. President.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, The Twenty-first Collegiate Year (36 weeks) begins Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1879. Tultion, 275 per year, in advance. For Catalogues, etc., address HENRY BOOTH, 505 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. Preparatory Depts., and superior advantages in Music and Art. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 10. FAMILY SCHOOL, PAINES-VILLE, Ohio, for Young Ladies and Misses. Fall Session opens on the 1st Monday of September. Circu-lars and particulars may be obtained from Mrs. M. J. MATHEWS.

nent of Washington University. Thirtesuch Annual Term commences Wednesday, October 15,189. Course of study two Annual Terms, seven months each, Students admitted to smore class on examination. Tuition, 450 per term, address. HEANY HITCKLOOK. Dean of Faculty, St. Louis. WHEATON FEMALE SEMINARY,

\$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION. BUR SINGTON COLLEGE, Burlington, N. J. PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

U.S. Lifte-Saving Service, Office of General Superintendent, Washington, D.C., July 19, 1879.—Proposals for the Construction of Life-Boat Stationa, Scated proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of Tuesday, the 5th day of August, 1879, for the construction of two life-boat stations on the coast of Lake Michigan, to be located, one at Ludington, and one at the entrance of Muskegon Harbor. Bidders will state in their proposals the time within which they will agree to have the buildings completed ready for coccupancy. Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of \$500, with two good and sufficient surcties, conditioned inat the bidder shall enter into contract without delay, and give such bonds as security for the faishful performance thereof as may be required, if his bid be accomed, or by a deposit of \$500. U. S. Currency or bonds, us be returned to the unaucessful observed by the Secretary of the Contract, and to the faishful performance of the contract, and to the faishful performance of the terms thereof shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Specifications and plans and forms of proposal and bond can be obtained at the offices of the Collectors of Customs at Grand Haven, Mich.; and of Lafe-Saving Stations, Grand Haven, Mich.; and of Lafe-Saving Stations, Grand Haven, Mich.; and of Lafe-Saving Stations in the town of Life-Saving Stations of the Market of the construction of Hit-boat stations on the coast of Lake Michigan." and addressed to the General Superintendent United States Life-Saving Stavice, washington, D. C.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive General Contract of Carl. The Test to reject any or all bids, or to waive General Carl. ernment to do so, is reserved. S. J. KIMBALL. General Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR FIRE CLAY
THE-LINING to the slate roof of the United
States Custom-House, etc., at Chicago, Ill.;
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BULLDING,
CHICAGO, Ill., July 22, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until
12 o'clock m. of Wednesday, the 6th day of August,
1872. for the furnishing, delivering, and putting in
place complete, the Fire received at this office until
12 o'clock m. of Wednesday, the 6th day of August,
1872. for the furnishing, delivering, and putting in
place complete, the Fire received the place of the United States of the Chicago House and Post-Office
Buttons, copies of which may be had and drawings seen
at this office.

JNO. ADAIR MeDOWELL,
Superintendent.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

ILLINOIS EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANS.
By authority of an act of the Legislature, approved May 28, 1879, the Trustees of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane furtie sealed proposals for the section of buildings for the said Hospital, in accordance with the plans prepared by James R. Willett, Architect, at whose office. No. 85 Desponses, Chicago, III., the said plans and specifications may be seen. A bond for \$10,000, with three good and sufficient sureties, must accompany each bid, conditioned that the bidder will enter into such contract as is required by the Trustees, if his bid is accepted. Bids must be made out on blanks furnished, and no others will be considered. out on biangs furnished, and no others will be considered.

Bids will be received by H.C.Clarke, Secretary of the Trustees, Kankakee, Ill., or by the Trustees, at or before 20 clock p. m. on Tuesday, August 26 prox. when they will be opened in the presence of the bidders at the City Hall in Kankakee, Ill. All envelopes containing bids should be indersed "Propossis for the crection of buildings for the Illinois Sastern Rospital for the Insane." Bids will be received for all or any portion of the work.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

blds. For further information apply to the Architect or the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, H. C. Clarke, Kankakee, Ill. J. H. CLOUGH. WILLIAM REDDICK, W. F. MURPHEY, Trustees. RECEIVER'S SALE. RECEIVER'S SALE

Of all the Real Estate of the City National Bank of Chicago, in Liquidation. Notice is hereby given that proposals will be ceived until Aug. 18, 1879, for all of the real estate bionging to the estate of the City National Bank of Losgo, which will be sold to the highest bidder for easubject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Crency and of the United States District Court. All bimust be submitted in writing. Hich held as confidental Scale District Court and bigging the Country and of the United States District Court. All bimust be submitted in writing. Hich held as confidental Scale District Court and Distric SCALES

GRAY'S REMEDIES. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

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THE GRAY MEDICINE CO MISCELLANEOUS.

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nic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Koss is the
physicism in the city who warrants ceurs or no pay DR. HENDERSON, A regular gra 171 E. Madions. St., Chicago, Ill., thorized by the State of Illinois. Treate Caronia, Vervous, and Private Discusses, Nervous Debility, Sexual Debility, Sec. Gaarances in best attention and treatment. Patients at a distance treated by letter; medicines sent everywhere. Charges low. Consultation free-call or write. Illustrated BAOK and Circulars for bacterist sent sealed for two to snames. Office Hours—sa. m. to 7 a. m.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

ricket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 18

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOA? Depots foot of Lake-at., Indiana-ay. and Sixteenth-at. and Canal and Sixteenth-an. Ticket Offices, 60 Clark-st. and at depots.

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Paliman 16-when desping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the

HICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATIROAD. pot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. worth & Atchison Expr

CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY

Lesse. | Arrive. Express Madison & Iowa Ex. (20:10 s m) 4.00 p m Waukesha, Madison & Iowa Ex. (20:10 s m) 4.00 p m 10:20 a m 10:20 a

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... 12:35 v m 8:30 s n Kansas City Night Express ... 10:00 v m 7:00 s n 7:00 s n 10:00 v m 10:00 v ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second Ticket Office, 121 Handolph-st., near Clark

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Tickes Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel | Leuve. | Arriva BALTIMORE & ORIO.

Leave. | Arriva LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

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Tisket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and De-

GOODRICH STRAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwankes, Sheboyan, Manitowo, Ludington, Manister Sheboyan, Manister Strament Str

arket was active and steadler.
Iberal, and about 18 loads were
d White Lake piece atuff sold
d Manistee do was quoted firm
edium qualities of inch were

Area.

The Probable Yie'd of the State This Year About Thirty-one Million Rushels:

Statistics of the Yield Along the Various Railroad Lines.

Detroit Post, July 23.

A circular from the Department of State at
Lansing, under date of the 21st inst., shows
that in 1878 there were in Michigan 1,571,926 acres in wheat, which produced 29,450,126 businels,—an average of 18.74 bushels per acre; and, from returns received from all but sixty townships in the State (which missing townships are placed at last year's figures), the

THE CROP OF 1879. The acreage, it will be seen, is about 50,000 than in 1878. If the average yield were the same as last year, the total product for 1879 would be 30,784,866. When the returns were sent the upervisors to the Secretary of State it was too early to make any estimate whatever upon the average yield for this year, and the official document attempts no computa-tion. It is yet too early to give the exact average for any of the counties or many of the townships. Much of the crop has been har-vested within the past ten days, but comparaever, by circular, made inquiries in nearly every township in the State planting over 2,500 acres in wheat, and have received replies from town ilps in twenty-two of the leading wheatgrowing counties. In the southern counties the yield is generally better than last year, but in the counties above the third tier it hardly in the counties above the third tier it hardly comes up to the enormous average of 1878. In the following table we give the acreage by counties as reported to the Secretary of State, the average yield according to the best information we have been able to obtain, and the total yield for the counties and the State. Our information has been derived mainly from farmers attuated so as to be good judges of the crop in their respective towiships, and is probably as near a correct estimate as can be obtained previous to actual measurement. In counties from which we have not heard we have taken last year's average, which may in some cases last year's average, which may in some cases vary considerable from this year's threshing. But it is safe to sa. that the aggregate product of the State will not vary greatly from \$1,006,000 bushels, distributed about as follows: Aereage, Average. 1879. 479 16.47 Total. bu. 7,889

Alcona	479	16.47	1 100 6
Allegan	51,467	22.00	1, 132, 2
Alpena	510	16.08	40.0
Autrim	3,268	13.14 25.00 20.00	42,9
Baraga	55,348	20,00	1,106.
Barry	4 590	19.93	90,4
Bay	4,539 1,908	11.50	21, 8
Benzie	49 555	18.00	765. 8
Berrien.	42,555	18.00	912,7
DIRECT	78 591		1,539,7
Calboun	76,531 51,886	20.00	032 0
Cass Charlevolx	1 500	14.41	933, 9 22, 6 5, 2
Charlevoix	1,500	16.10	5 0
Cheboygan	52	15.80	
Chippewa	600	15.80 15.07	9.9
Clinton	67,035	20,00	1,474,7
Crawford	45	22.00 12.32 13.20	5
Delta	45 178	13, 20	2,2
Delta	61.613	19.11	986, 3
Emmet	51,613 1,255	15.46	19,5
Genesee	50, 473	22.00	1, 110, 4
Glagwin	338	14.96	5,0
	5,011	14.47	5, 0 72, 8
Gratlot	27,453	21.00	576,5
Hillsdale	52, 236	20.00	1,044,7
Houghton	107 . Access		New Porch
Huron	16,886	13.80	223, 0
Ingham	44, 440	20.83	925, 6
Ionia	65, 866 278	21.00	1,383,1
Iosco	278	13.95	3,8
Isabella	10,808	17.50	190, 7
Isle Royal			****
Jackson	70,636	17.00 16.00	1,200,8
Kulamazoo	1,208	16.00	1,094,8 16,1
Kalkaska	1,208	13.00	16, 1
Kent Keweenaw	54, 460	20.60	1,089,2
Keweenaw	27	23.55	
AMAG	1;439	12.20	17,5
Pubeet	40,698	21.00	854, 6
Leelanaw	3,894 53,567	12.99	50, 5
Legawee	58, 507	22.00	1, 178, 4 963, 1
Livingston	53, 506	18.00	903, 1
Mackinac	- na 1161	14.00	605 4
Macomb	32,624	18.54	605, 4
	1,779	14.32	23,6
Manitou	476 20	14.82	6, 8
Marquette	2,839	17.35	49, 2
Marquette Mason. Mecosta		14.80	117, 3
Mecosta	7,932	13.50	311,3
Menominee	9 717	14.96	40,6
Midland Missaukee	2,717	12.63	0 3
Monteelm	29, 438	19.60	9, 3 576, 8
Montoelm	23, 274	19.82	461 9
Montcalm Muskegon	4,817	15, 95	76. 9
Name of the second	9.523	15,03	461, 25 76, 95 143, 15
Newaygo	9,523 69,254	17.00	1, 177, 3
Oceans	9,004	17.00 16.14	145.3
Ogemaw	171	16.52	1,177,3 145,3 2,8
Ontonagon	171 25	13.21	3
Oscenia	4.746	13.74	65.20
Osego	23	13,21 13,74 13,67	65,20
Octawa	26, 037	18.31	476,73
Presque Isle	570	15.71	8,92
Howen ic man	2	15.00	KUN WIGO, T.
Saginaw	22,800	18.70	426, 30
Sapilac	24, 115	13.69	330, 13
Saginaw Sanilac Sehoo craft Shiawassee St. Clair St. Joseph	12	10.00	12
Shiawassee	41,740	23,00	- 080 W
St. Chir	28,781 60,612	16.37	471, 14
St. Joseph	60,612	16.00	969, 79
Tuscola	31,510	18.00	567, 18
Van Buren	40,730	17.00 21.00	692, 41
Washfenaw	67,172	21.00	471, 14 969, 79 567, 18 692, 41 1, 410, 61
Tuscola Van Buren Washtenaw Wayne Wayne	18,752	20.00	010,0
wexford	1,282	12.56	16, 10
CHICAGO CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY	-	-	-

In the reports which we have received from In the reports which we have received from seventy correspondents the quality of the wheat is almost universally represented as good, in many cases better even than that of last year.

A comparison in quantity with previous years shows a most gratifying gain in this important product since 1873. The figures are as follows:

The movement northward of wheat production in Michigan is quite noticeable.

In 1873 the largest product was in Calhoun County, 951,828 bushels. Washtenaw was second, with 876,401; Oakland third, with 846,714; and Kalamazoo fourth, with 829,321; while Clinton was eleventh, with 565,553.

In 1876 Calhoun was again first, with 975,371 bushels. Washtenaw was second, with 919,309; Oakland was third, with 890,918; Jackson was fourth, with 880,821; Kalamazoo fith, with 844,938; and Clinton was again eleventh, with 639,156.

In 1877 Oakland was first, with 1,296,847 bushels. Clinton was second, with 1,200,433;

bushels. Clinton was second, with 1,396,847 Washtenaw was third, with 1,184,050; Ionia fourth, with 1,174,696; and Jackson fifth, with 1,083,831. 1,083,831.
In 1878 Ionia was first, with 1,571,470 bushels.
Washtenaw was second, with 1,560,026; Clinton third, with 1,429,159; Calhoun fourth, with 1,343,338; and Oakland fifth, with 1,336,754.
In 1879 the indications are that the first five counties will stand in the following order: Calhoun, Clinton, Washtenaw, Ionia, Jackson.
THRED ON THE DIFFERENT RAILROAD LINES.

THELD ON THE DIFFERENT RAILROAD LINES.

In many cases different railroad lines pass through the same county, so that without a careful analysis by townships it is not easy to say exactly what proportion of the wheat product is tributary to any particular line. Thus both the Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central air-line pass through portions of Branch and St. Joseph Counties; the Michigan Central, Gand Rapids Division, and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee pass through portions of Kens County; the Detroit, Lansing & Northern and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee pass through portion; the Flint & Pere Marquette, and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee pass through Dakiand and Wayne; and the Flint & Pere Marquette and the Michigan Southern pass through Monroe.

But, repeating some of the counties which are traversed centrally by two or more roads, we give the following comparisons of the product on or near the leading railroads:

Counties. 1878. 1879.
onroe. 480, 9:23 576, 886
enawee 1, 096, 570 1, 178, 474
iiisdale 899, 754 1, 044, 790
manch 673, 174 912, 752
Joseph 919, 082 969, 7924, 075, 502 4, 682, 624

ly touches the southern tier of Joseph County, but through its o reaches Kalamazoo, Allegan,

960, 000 426, 360 90, 462 891, 251 358, 890 73, 004 .13,557,405 14, 382, 785 OLT, LANSING & NORTHERN

Total 4, 360, 892 4, 108, 309

This road also touches the corners of Wash-tenaw, Oakland, Clinton, Eaton, and Kent, and by a recently acquired line taps Gratiot and Saginaw. DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE.

375, 040 1, 177, 318 960, 020 1, 474, 770 1, 383, 186 6, 936, 267 This road also passes through two of Genesee.

3 838 663 This road also touches Isabella and

This road also touches is bella and
DETROIT & BAY CITY.

Counties.

1878.

1878.

0 akland.

1,336,754.

Lapeer.

710,791.

Tuscola.

459,130.

Bay.

73,004

In wayne.

The figures given above are only comparative as between the years 1878 and 1879. In some cases the product off the counties mentioned will be competed for by two, three, and even will be competed for by two, three, and even four roads, and in other cases the roads will reach out for freights beyond the limits of the counties mentioned in the tables. In addition to the roads enumerated the Grand Rapids & Indiana will be a competitor for grain freights from St. Joseph, Kaiamazoo, Allegan, Kent, Montcalm, Mecosta, and the counties north, the Grand Trunk from Macomb, the Chicago & Northwestern from a line of counties reaching diagonally across the State, the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore from the counties bordering on Lake Michigan, the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana from portions of Washtenaw and Hillsdale, and the Canada Southern from portions of Wayne and Lenawee.

SILVER QUESTION IN GERMANY.

Blunders that Have Been Committed by the Government-Disposition to Adopt the Bimetallic Standard. Berlin Letter in London Pall Mail Gazette, July 9.

An interpellation addressed a short time ago to the Government by Herren Delbruck and Bamberger, whether it was intended to change the existing Monetary law, afforded to Prince Bismarck an opportunity of making two speeches, in which he displayed an irascibility which astonished even those who do not venture to doubt him infallible. As to the question itself, be admitted that he had stopped the sale of silver on account of the enormous losses it had brought on the Imperial Exchequer. He denied that the Federal Council had done anything to change the Monetary law, but he did not say whether he himself was inclined to such change or not. The President of the Imperial change or not. The President of the Imperial Bank, who spoke after him, presented the state of monetary affairs in a most gloomy light, and has since stated that the stoppage of the sale of silver was not temporary but final; which is tantamount to saying that the remaining quantity of about 400,000,000 marks in thaler pieces shall not be withdrawm from circulation, but shall henceforth form a part of the circulating medium. Now, this declaration certainly looks suspicious. Art. 4 of the Monetary law fixes the amount of the 4 of the Monetary law fixes the amount of the fractional currency at 10 marks per head of the population—say 430,000,000. It is certainly true, as Mr. Goschen said in his speech of June 12, that this provision pitches at too low a figure the requirement of silver for small transactions. There is a general complaint of the scarcity of fractional currency for payment of wages and for small commerce; and nobody would have found fauit with the Government if they had proposed to increase its amount. But this question was not even touched by the Chancellor and his adlatus; and if it is true, as the Nat onal Zeitung assures us, that the revenue offices have received an order to reissue the thalers which they had gradually collected for sale, it looks as received an order to reissue the thalers which they had gradually collected for sale, it looks as if Prince Bismarck would crown his conversion to pretectionism by introducing a double standard. There are good reasons to doubt whether the adoption of the gold standard was a wise measure for Germany. She has certainly incurred very great losses by the sale of silver made necessary by its demonetization, and still more by the circumstance that her citizens own large amounts of Austrian stocks, bonds, and shares, the dividend and interest of which are now paid in a currency depreciated by 15 per cent. But even if we accept the necessity or the advisability of the measure graye faults were committed in carrying it

ure grave faults were committed in carrying it out.

The great difficulty in passing from one currency to another is that of determining the proportion from which to start. Now the Government at first simply intended to issue new gold coins, to be taken by all revenue offices at a certain value, which was on no account to be diminished but might be raised if the price of gold should rise in the general market. This was perfectly rational; the public, sure not to lose, would willingly have accepted the new coins, while, with any rise in the brice of gold, they as well as the Government would have made a brofit. Instead of adopting this plan the leaders of the majority induced the Government to declare at once for the gold standard, but to introduce provisionally the double standard with the proportion of 1 to 15½, without considering that the impending demonetization of silver was sure to after that proportion in the general market to the disadvantage of silver, and that with a double standard everybody pays in the cheaper metal, while the monant dealers take advantage of that are grave faults were committed in carrying

ing demonetization of silver was sure to alter that proportion in the general market to the disadvantage of silver, and that with a double standard everybody pays in the cheaper metal, while the money dealers take advantage of that difference by buying up in the home market the better metal with the cheaper in order to export the former. The speaker of the majority, Herr Bamberger, tried to refute arguments like these by maintaining that the payment of the French indemnity would for years keep the rate of exchange at a hight advantageous for Germany. But he overlooked the circumstances that, with the impending change in prospect, the German mints had ceased to coin silver, while gold was not yet coined, thus restricting the circulating medium and contributing to raise the price of bills on Germany. As soon, however, as, by the transformation of the wartreasure and by the repayment of State loans from the proceeds of the French indemnity, large quantities of silver were thrown into the market, its price began to sink. The experienced French Minister, Leon Say, took advantage of it. He bought \$2,000,000 france in German silver, coined them into 5-franc pieces, and sent them to Berlin. The indemnity was paid much quicker than was anticipated. Thus the cause which had kept the rate of exchange on Germany at an artificial hight disappeared, and while yet the monetary reform was far from being completed, the newly coined German gold began to emigrate.

Nor was this all. Every country can bear only a certain amount of circulating medium; how large that amount must be decends upon circumstances. That of England is small compared to her gigantic trade, on account of the check and clearing system; that of France is combaratively much larger. But in any case it is certain that the existing quantity cannot be much increased or diminished suddenly without producing far-reaching consequences. The German Government in issuing the new gold coin ought to have withdrawn from circumstances. That of Englands small compared to her

such circumstances monetary reform could only be brought to a satisfactory result at a considerable loss. Now, the President of the bank, Herr von Dechend, who was always opposed to the gold stungard, has stated these losses to have amounted to about 99,000,000 marks on the sale of 629,000,000. He estimated the quantity of thalers still to be sold at 476,000,000, which at the present rate would result in a loss of another 90,000,000. This statement is greatly exaggerated. Herr von Dechend considers every sale to be a clear loss which does not fetch the price of 1872—say 61d; but what surety has he that without German demonetization silver would have maintained that price! He also omitted to mention the profits which Imperial Exchequer obtained by coining the new silver currency at 10 per cent less than the nominal value; if we deduct this profit from the loss of the sales we arrive at a loss of 39,000,000 instead of 99,000,000. The President further omitted to mention that in the estimated quantity of still circulating thalers there are at least 80,000,000 of Austrian thalers which the German Government is certainly not bound to withdraw from circulation. The Ricchs. Anzeiger has since acknowledged this omission, but maintains that for the rest the President's estimate was correct, as more than 305,00,000 marks, of coined thaler and bar silver, are in possession of the exchequer of and the bank, which quantity increases by several millious weekly. But, if this is the case, it is a proof that trade tries to get rid of the thalers; and this is perfectly in harmony with what we see in France. There the bank is constantly trying to stop the afflux of silver by sending it to the Provinces; but it always comes back. Now, if the Government should try to reissue that collection of thalers the effect would be very serious. The double standard has been provisionaly maintained for thalers in collection of thalers in end of the thalers, while no one is for their-pieces; so that any one can pay any sum either in gold or in theirers, while no one is obliged to accept more than 40 marks in the new silver coins. This provisional measure occasilver coins. This provisional measure occasioned no great inconvenience, since the Govynernment gradually withdrew the thalers from circulation. But, if they were reissued, the consequence would be that every debtor would prefer to pay in thalers, and that gold would soon be at a premium. The reissue of the thalers would therefore be a very different measure from increasing the new silver coinage, and it would even be impossible to prevent the introduction of thalers coined in foreign countries. Having once decided for the gold atandard Germany must carry the reform to the proposed many must carry the reform to the proposed end, which does not exclude the suspension of the saie of silver if there is a reasonable chance of getting better prices by walting. But to go back to the double standard would be absurd, for it would lead de facto to a silver standard, without any compensation for the great sacrifices hitherto made for monetary reform.

TALK OF TWO DEMOCRATS.

An Indiana War-Democrat Wants an Office, and Cannot Get It—The Reason Why.
Charles T. Murray, a Democratic journalist at Washington, talks thus to an Indiana Demo-

You don't seem to realize just how things are

cratic veteran wishing office:

run here. I'm quite sure you don't, since you appear to entertain a more or less remote idea that your having been a soldier, and wounded, and starved, and all that sort of thing, will and starved, and all that sort of thing, will recommend you to a place under our Demo-cratic friend, Dick Bright, and, possibly, that all our other Democratic friends, headed by Voorbees, will be at the Baltimore depot to offer their services and influence. There is one only way I can account for your ballucination, only way f can account for your hailucination, and that is in the presumption you have been reading Voorhees on Voorhees' military record. And so you want me to tell you honestly what I think your chances are? Very well. In the first place, the simple fact of your having been in the active service of the Union army would be against you. It is a fact. I fear, as has been charged by our opponents, that there is only one army service that commends a man to the Congressional Democracy, and that is, having been a Confederate. It is a fact, I know, that it is sheerest nonsense to base any claim upon havsheerest nonsense to base any claim upon having been a Union soldier. Why, my dear fellow, they'd laugh at you! There is no soldier known by our present party here but the Con-federate soldier. It's a little tough to have to come up to the rack and acknowledge you were in the wrong army, and I don't believe you would like to do t. I never took any stock in this soldier business, always regarding it as a

this soldier business, always regarding it as a party catch-benuv.

Think of the effrontery and adamantine cheek of Dan Voorhees, who always hated a soldier worse than the devil does holy water, in now claiming to be the soldier's "ownest own." Darling champion! Don't it paralyze you? The idea of Voorhees and Dick Bright ("Col." Dick) setting up for tried spostles of Indiana soldiery. Great God! Of course, as a Democrat, in full accord with my party, I must admit it is true. But between you and me and the ink-bottle, what cussed fools the soldiers were that they didn't understand this thing during the War, when they were running around with ropes to elevate Dan to the lamp-posts and apple-trees. Dan was one of the best friends the Union sol-dier ever had. He didn't want 'em to go to Dan was one of the best friends the Union soldier ever had. He didn't want 'em to go to war at all. There are a good many of them now living who wish they had taken his advice. Now, Joe, don't get offended or suspicious. My Democracy can no more be questioned than yours. But I am neither a fool nor running for office. Why not look truth in the face! You overrate my influence if you think I can be of any service to you. If you had been a Confederate soldier, or even come from Virginia or anywhere south of Mason and Dixon's line, or could fix up a collateral relation with some Senator, I could offer you some encouragement. Voorhees has a son and couple of nephews in office, and so have nearly all Democratic Senators who have any relations. Yet Voorhees mapplied to Grant. Dick Bright has been under the thumb of the ex-Confederate Captains, and with all his love, coupled with McDonald's, Voorhees', and the other indiana Democrats, for the boys in blue, has not been able to score the appointment of a single Union soldier. If so, I have been unable to find them. But Bright has the son of a prostitute on his staff, I am informed by a policeman. The woman is keeper of a bawdy-house titute on his staff, I am informed by a policeman. The woman is keeper of a bawdy-house here. I don't know whether anybody but the boy's mother backs him, or precisely what figure the business cuts in the process of cat-skinning. I don't know so blick knows it. But it becomes a part of the record our party is making, and upon which we must go into the next contest. All these things come out sooner or later.

There is not any better chance for you under Burch, the Secretary of the Senate. His friends

There is not any better chance for you under Burch, the Secretary of the Senate. His friends are necessarily all Confederates, and so are m st of his appointees. Most of the Senate Committee barkeepers are from the South You might have been one of these barkeepers, at a salary of \$2,400 a year, if it wasn't for the unhapp? fact of your birth and bad raising. Same thing. Every other Senate committee room is a bar-room, and the Cierk must be a good mizer. If you are not a good mixer I wouldn't recommend you to apply. Am very sorry, Joe, 1 can't make a more encouraging showing. Perhaps, on the whole, you'd better not risk coming, unless you have plenty of money and a return ticket.

Western Mortgages.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—To the Editor of the New York Tmes: In your article, July 10,—
"Western Mortgages,"—you do not discuss the subject with your usual fairness and good judgment. Please ailow me—having bound wheat and plowed corn on these Western farms; also having traveled the entire length and breadth of the Mississippi Vailey States, from Arkansas Lake Superior—to say a word. First, let us take into account some facts which are too well established to admit of discussion, viz.: Agents do not invest money or transact business as safely or profitably as principals; incorporations not as safely as private concerns. The great number of insurance companies, savings banks, and railroad companies which have failed within the last few years proves this fully, if it needed proof. Then, let us not hold the West responsible for wrong principles of business, which work bad results anywhere, but take the Western States purely on their merits. Western Mortgages.

principles of business, which work bad results anywhere, but take the Western States purely on their merits.

In regard to depreciation in values, there has not been one dollar's depreciation on the value of Western farms, taken on a gold basis. The farm that would sell for \$50 per acre in greenbacks when they were worth but 50 cents on the dollar, will sell for \$30 per acre to day in gold. It is well known that the great decline in property has been on what was termed fancy property, for which business men could afford to pay fabulous prices when their incomes were great, during the inflated period, but when the depression came, and their incomes shrank accordingly, they could not afford to gratify their wishes by paying a trifling \$10,000 or \$50,000 more for a piece of property merely because it suited their fancy. The value of farms in the Misssissippi Valley rests on a foundation solid and lasting as the rock of ages; that is, their producing power, certainty of crop, and comparative low expense of producing.

The average Western farm is worth \$35 per acre, with improvements, making a farm of 160 acres cost \$5,600. This farm will produce of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, or any of the coarse grains, \$2,400 worth per year, with no expense outside of the farmer's family; besides this, with butter, eggs, vegetables, etc., it affords a good living for the occupants. There are no farms in the United States that yield so abundantly with so little expense a those of the West. There are thousands of acree that have been cultivated for twenty years, and will now produce an abundant crop, and never have

time— You've deserted us quite without reason or rhyme;

had \$1 expended on them for fertilizing. Those in the East who took morigages on rocky uplands and sandy wastes, as your kansas informant says, certainly were in bad hands, and very unfortunate, as such lands are very rare, the large majority being overlaid with a rich black soil from two to six feet deep. It you will go with me, Mr. Editor, from Chicago west until we reach the plains, 300 miles west of the Missouri River, a distance of 800 miles west of the Missouri River, a distance of 800 miles west of Chicago, then from the Northern Pacific Railroad—the greatest wheat-producing country in the United States—south for 1,500 miles, I will show you a tract of country which will produce enough to feed 200,000,000 people. The annual product of this country now is worth from \$1,200,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000,000 and there is not more than one-third of it cultivated. Here you will see substantial evidence of disting wealth, and that which will make our country the greatest on the face of the earth, viz.: great producing power, free to all, in a climate which is alike productive of good health and the highest degree of intelligence. Whatever you may say as to unsafe and unprofitable investments through agents, do not claim that the West, on its merits, is not a safe place for judicious and profitable investments, and if you wish to do humanity a good which will be worth a lifework, and from which the thousands from their free homes in the pure atmosphere of the West humanity a good which will be worth a life-work, and from which the thousands from their free homes in the pure atmosphere of the West will thank you, do wnat you can to get the la-boring people from the over-populated cities of the East, where they are a prey to sickness and suffering of every kind. West on farms, where they can make a good, independent living, and forever free themselves and their children from the slavery and uncertainty which they are sub-ject to there.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Coaxing Eads to Be on the Commission. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Gen. Gillmore President of the Mississippi River Commission is awaiting the arrival here of Capt. Eads and Gen. Harrison, who will not finally determine as to their acceptances of places on the Commission until they shall have had an interview with President Hayes. It is pretty well understood that both these hesitating gentlemen will be prevailed upon to accept. The President is exceedingly anxious that Capt. Eads shall be on the Commission, and has repeatedly said as much to friends. He held back the names of the Commission for a day or two at the late session especially for his benefit, thinking the obnoxious clause which intimates a superiority of the army engineers might be stricken out and Cant. Eads' accentance made sure, but, as it is almost certain the law will be amended at the next session, Mr. Hayes will urge upon Capt. Eads to take a place upon the Commission.
The President and Mr. Sherman are both anxious for political reasons that Gen. Ben Har rison shall accept. Sherman having a com mon interest with Harrison in the Presidential race. It is not expected he is to do any work on the Commission, but is to be a political figurehead and legal adviser, the duties of the latter position being hardly worth the salary of

\$3,000 a year.

New York Times.

Innocent people, who deemed investigation a fair and friendly proceeding, are startled by the fair and friendly proceeding, are startled by the discovery that the essential guarantee of thoroughness is absent. It is a Commission, in short, apparently disposed to favor the levees and jettles which the South calls for, and to exclude the comparatively inexpensive and more serviceable plan which has been advocated by opponents of these systems. With Mr. Eads as a member of the Commission and Capt. Cowdon excluded from it, the thrifty outlet plan is condemned in advance, and the costly jettles are assured of approval. As to the levee system generally, the Commission delights the Southern heart.

Capt. Cowdon's presence in the Commission would no doubt have interfered with some deeplaid, well-digested plans. The composition of that body is not understood to excite Capt. Eads' deadly wrath; and the assertion that he hesitates to serve as a member is a charming bit of strategy, well calculated to deceive those guileless persons known as the marines.

guileless persons known as the marines.

BAGGING THE PLUNDER. Washington, D. C., July 22. -In the Cabine to-day the crowning act in the enterprise of Capt. Eads at the mouth of the Mississippi was consummated by a formal order for the payment of his demand for \$500,000 for obtaining a thirtyof his demand for \$500,000 for obtaining a thirtyfoot channel in accordance with the provisions
of the act of March 3, 1879. All the papers in
the case, including Capt. Brown's report on
the permanency of the work and the
various acts of Congress on the subject, were
fully examined, and it was decided that no objection seemed to exist in law or fact to meeting
the demand now. It was also agreed that the fact that this maximum denth has tained goes toward an acknowledgment that the \$1,000,000 reserved has been earned. This amount is to be paid in two payments of ten years each, the interest on which, at 5 per cent years each, the interest on which, at 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, conditional upon the msintenance of a channel through the pass 26 feet and 200 feet wide, and centre depth of 30 feet, without regard to width. Besides this principal and interest, Capt. Eads, from July 10, the date of securing the thirty-foot channel, will be entitled to \$100,000 per annum, dependent upon the maintenance of the channel above indicated, and payable semi-annually. It is ascertained officially that the work is not only satisfactory to the Engineer Office, but has advanced beyond the requirements of the law. Twenty-four feet to the Engineer Office, but has advanced beyond the requirements of the law. Twenty-four feet was required by Sept. 30, 1879, and twenty-six feet by Sept. 3, 1880, which depth has been reached now, or fifteen months earlier, and the depth is thirty and one-half instead of thirty feet. Ex-Representative Cochrap, the attorney for Mr. Eads, to-day consummated the arrangements preliminary to drawing the amount due.

NOT CONVINCED.

Cincinnati Commercial.

We lack faith in the story that comes from the jetties. In our judgment the Mississippi River has not ceased to discharge into the full a vast quantity of mud. Since the first surveys the passes have been pushed into the Gulf about fifteen miles. The process, we apprehend, will continue. The water may be temporarily deepened on the bar in front of the jetties, but other bars will form. Jetties may come and jetties may go, but the bars will form forever. But the Tribune has original sources of valuable information—shipping news, we presume, among other things in authentic form. Now will the Tribune kindly, when it hars that a ship drawing twenty-five feet of water has passed the bar in front of the jetties, let us know,—carry the news to us, as it were,—mention the fact, so that we shall be able to fully understand it? We want to hear of just one clean passage by a ship drawing twenty-five feet, and no sticking in the mud. Name the ship. NOT CONVINCED.

Commenting on the above, the Memphis Avalanche says: "The ship will not be named. The water is there according to 'averages'; but a depth of thirty feet at one point does not help a vessel drawing twenty-five feet, but which at another point cannot find over twenty-three feet. It is not the maximum, but the minimum, depth that counts. 'Maximum' is a high-sounding term when used by engineers truly great; but when, at the same time, 'minimum' means twenty-three feet, it is immaterial whether the maximum be thirty or 300 feet,—it is useless to the vessel of twenty-four feet draught. The term 'maximum depth' is decentive, and its use in connection with the jetties belongs to the scheme of deception practiced so successfully since the work down in the South Pass began. A channel with a depth of twenty-three feet at ANOTHER SKEPTIC. A channel with a depth of twenty-three feet at one point, twenty-five at another, twenty-eight at another, and thirty-eight or forty at another, may by mathematics show an 'average' depth of thirty feet; but a vessel drawing twenty-four feet cannot pass through. This is the point. It illustrates that difference between the necessary minimum and unnecessary maximum.—a difference minimum and unnecessary maximum,—a difference not dwelt on by journals that grow eloquent over the maximum depth in the jetty-channel."

A Girl Turtle.

Kausman (Tex.) Times.

There is a little negro girl about 5 years old in this county bearing in many respectave a striking resemblance to a loggerhead turtle. The nose is hardly more than an idea, while the eyes have that peculiar and usintelligible stare, as if looking everywhere and seeing nothing. From the back of the neck downward an impression is easily distinguishable resembling the breastbone of a turtle. All the limbs are deformed, ending in web-footed claws, as if drawn up by an application of hot water. This monstrosity, strange as it may seem, possesses the power of speech, and shows a degree of intelligence entirely at variance with all heretofore preconceived ideas of an intelligent countenance. An appetite which is insatiable in its demands, and a fondness for raw meat, especially fish; a courage, or rather an utter incapacity to appreciate danger; a love for aquatic sports, and a wiid joy in the water, render the negro girl, if such she may be called, a phenomenon unequaled in this or any other country. A Girl Turtle.

Where Appetite's fierce raging fire
Tends human misery to promote,
And burning fluids feed desire,
Poured down the incandescent throat
Then Sanford's Ginger quells the blaze,

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A GENERAL INVITATION. You've not been to see us, old man, for some

Fixed days are so formal, destroying all ease, But drop in and see us whenever you please. Not to-day, by-the-by, for the wife's not quite well, Nor to-morrow, for how she'll be then I can't tell; But old friends like you must be welcome, no

So pop in in passing whenever you're near. On Tuesday and Wednesday we go out to dine, And next week to Brighton we run if it's fine;

But it's always a pleasure, you know, to see you, So just spare an evening, old fellow—now do. Michael Brown will be there, Brown from over the way—
I haven't forgotten your quarrel with Mike;
But come in and see us whenever you like.

Both the wife and the daughter are given to roam. But the chances are great that you'll find me at home—
If not at the club or Haverstock Hill;
Now drop in, old fellow—I hope that you will.

You can't miss your way, and you know my abode, And Blackheath's no distance from Bayswater road; Now you'll promise you'll come? You can hardly refuse; Come to luncheon or dinner whenever you choose.

You always are welcome, I give you my word; Our cook will be leaving, I know, on the third— We can't get another—it's really too bad, But pay us a visit—we shall be so glad. Now mind that you come-I shall look for

soon;
Pop in and surprise us some fine afternoon.
How pleased we shall all be! Come soon now—do
try:
You'll look us up shortly, old feliow? Good-bye! ARTIST VS. CRITICS.

An English newspaper, the Whitehall Review, records a conversation with Mr. J. E. Millais, the celebrated London painter, who thinks nothing of charging-and getting-\$10,000 for a portrait; who believes that "The work of this generation deserves immortality as much as, or more than, those of the Old Masters"; and who does not reverence the critics.

"I am convinced," he says, "that there are those among them who would slaughter a Raphael as jauntily as they now dispose of contemporary artists." "That would be difficult."

" Not a hit of it. Let us imagine for example that Mr. Raphael exhibits in this year of grace that splendid revelation of his,-I can call it by no other name, -the Madonna di San Sisto. This would be the kind of treatment he would reelve at their hands: 'Mr. Raphael sends one of his many Madonnas,—a substantial matron, evidently of the peasant class, holding a fleshy child in her arms. She is standing on and amid a flimsy background of clouds, with a figure on either side, showing no novelty of composition, and two Cupidian monsters resting their elbows on what appears to be the front of an opera-box, though we miss the lorgnettes. The illusion, noreover, is increased by the disposition of a curtain on either side of the group. This we must suppose to be an interminable firmament, levoid of such mundane arrangements as brass rod and rings wherewith it might be susof expression in the principal heads of the pieture, but when—O when—will Mr. Raphael discard that hard manner of execution which was the besetting sin of his late master, Mr. Peru-

the besetting sin of his late master, Mr. Perugino?"

This outline followed so precisely the regulation formula of hypercritism that I could not help smiling.

"Or again," continued Mr. Millais. "How would Murillo fare? "Street-boys eating Melons." This would be the kind of thing: "We have a duty to perform in regard to art, and we therefore must protest against these offensive realistic portraits of the gamins who infest the gutters of the metropolis. Mr. Murillo contributes two large pictures of this class, of undeniable fidelity, but it is to be regretted that so much power should be expended on the portrayal of idleness and filtn. A spectator remarked in our hearing that he could almost see the vermin crawling on these neglected urchins. marked in our hearing on these neglected urchins.
At the same time we much prefer these pictures to a Madonna by the same hand, which is totally innocent of all religious sentiment."

"To tell the truth, I believe that on the lines

of dilettante criticism you could cut every one of the Old Masters to ribbons. Peter Paul for "Ah, yes, a fine theme for wholesale sat ire.
'Sir P. P. Rubens, R. A.' This artist is as prolifte as usual, sending his full number of pietures, all of which are characterized by his preures, all of which are characterized by his pre-valing slap-dash want of completeness, a com-bination of vigor with unpardonable slovenli-ness. Whether the subject be Scriptural, alle-gorical, or classic, matters not; we find but one female type in every picture, varied occasion-ally by lighter or deeper hair-dve. In his most pretentious effort, "The Taking-Down from the Cross," she is recognizable as his lightest blonde, and is draped in a black satin petticoat (a costume hardly in harmony with the subject); while, in his "Rape of the Sabines," she has evidently sat for the whole familyy of those unfortunate young women, and again, by a evidently sat for the whole familyy of those unfortunate young women, and again, by a ridiculous anachronism atterly at variance with modern archeological research, appears habited in satin. We should be sorry to hurt Sir Peter Paul Rubens' feelings, or taose of his certainly handsome model, who would seem to keep the key of her studio turned against all other ladies of her profession; but we must remind the artist that this lady's figure tends slightly too much in the direction of embonpoint for perfect delicacy.'"

"You have evidently learnt by heart the language of the criticasters. But, if I may venture to suggest, your Snarl would surely reserve his vials of gush for some one pet,—Carlo Dolce, for instance. He would hardly fall to attract the eve,"

for instance. He would hardly fall to attract the eye."

"Just so. Something of this sort, perhaps:

'Mr. Carlo Dolce sends the picture which deserves to be styled the gem of the Exhibition. In the "Head of Madonna with Blue Hood" he has displayed powers which raise him to the first rank among contemporary artists. The crowd about this exquisitely finished gem tells it own tale. We understand that the artist has already received commissions to paint no less than 4.000 replicas of it, and is likely to be employed for the rest of his life in reproducing this chef d'œuyre."

ployed for the rest of his life in reproducing this chef d'œuvre.'"

"And Michael Angelo?"

"Depend upon it, they would not let him off easily. 'Night and Morning,' for example. 'We have not space to notice in extenso the sculpture-room, but we must remark in passing that Mr. M. Angelo is guilty of his usual exaggeration, that his figures are out of all proportion, and that he will never excel as a sculptor until he can learn to rigidly adhere to those principles of form unquestionably laid down by Phidias and Praxiteles.'"

"You hold up the mirror to criticism with

Phidias and Praxiteles.'"

"You hold up the mirror to criticism with great exactitude."

"Not unfairly, I think. Apply the same canons of criticism to the Old Masters of any school that are used so unsparingly upon the painter of to-day, and you render art criticism a reductio ad absurdum. I repeat that I am honestly satisfied with the general excellence of modern English art; and, so long as we have new blood infused among us,—such as Miss Elizabeth Thompson, whose drawing, I maintain, is almost unrivaled in respect of exactitude,—art must progress. And now I have talked enough. I should not, perhaps, have exploited my opinions if I had not been asked. But I may tell you at once that I am not ashamed of them."

London Correspondence New York Tribune.

The Bonapar ists here, and their friends in England, have habitually represented the Empress as living in poverty at Chiselburst. Last week's C'Ordre, a journal belonging to, and, so far, inspired by M. Rouher, said, in expatiating on the moral life of Prince Louis Napo that, even had his tastes drawn him toward life of pleasure, he would not have been able, for want of money, to gratify them. He was debarred by the emphasis of his purse from in-dulging in the amusements which society is greed in thinking a young Prince ought to agreed in thinking a young trace degree of dulge in, and he was too proud to "sponge" on gay, wealthy, and illustrious friends. It was to guard against this misrepresentation being found out that all the Imperial organs, in bedience to a telegram from the ex-Empres obedience to a telegram from the ex-Empress herself, did not, in giving "the will," publish the list of the Prince's bequests, with the exception of his legacy to Prince Victor. At Chiselhurst they felt how damaging it would be to the reoutation of the Louis Napoleon family if it came out that the Prince could, after bequeathing the bulk of his estate to his mother, leave \$220,000 to consins and personal frinds, and \$1,000 a year to his two servants. The conclusion they apprehended which would be drawn in France was that the nest of the Empress was well feathered with plunder, and

that her wealth accounted for the defalcations in the accounts of Louis Napoleon's Government brought last week to light by a committee of the Chamber, presided over by M. Guichard. This tovestigating body have laid their handson documents proving that for several years 64,000 soldiers and marines were charged for in the estimates which did not exist. This evidence was supposed to have been destroved in the burning of the Finance Ministry. The purchase of an American war-ship which proved to be unseaworthy, and had to be sold as old iron before it was ever put into commission, was another job in which the Conrt and a gang of American hangers-on to it participated. Whilst these peculations were being searched into inquiries were actively pursued into the sources whence the Ministers who share the responsibility of the Imperial family and the ex-Empress derive their incomes. The Committee will report in favor of a seizure of what estates are legally available to the Treasury.

Napoleon III.'s willow derives her revenues from three sources,—the product of savings and

incomes. The Committee will report in favor of a seizure of what estates are legally available to the Treasury.

Napoleon III's widow derives her revenues from three sources,—the product of savings and speculations, the insurance on the Emperor's life, and the real estate which the Empress bought in her own name when she was on the throne, and which is approximately valued at \$5,400,000. Nominal sales have been made since she went to Chiselhurst, as well as two genuine ones. Engenie disposed for a great sum of the property in the Rue d'Alba and of the house in which M. Rouher used to live rent free, at the corner of the Rue de l'Elysee, for \$60,000. The purchaser of this estate was Baron Hisch, whiliom "the Turkish Railway King." There are, besides, estates in Spain, in Switzerland, and in Hungary. The Hungarian one was acquired within the present year, and is adjacent to a favorite domain of Count Zichy. Under the will of her Ill-starred son, the Empress comes in for the Bacciochi properties near Trieste and in Tuscany, as well as houses and grounds in Toulouses and its environs. The Toulouse property is considerable, and was left to the Prince by a General who had been his equery in his babyhood. Engenie, whose wee must indeed have been unutterable, cried when the tidings of her son's death was brought to her. "Tout est fini; Tout est fini; Je ne suis plus rien." With the wealth remaining to her she could still play a commanding role in founding a religious house and becoming its superior. It is reported that she intends to join the Carmelites near Burgos, and spend the rest of her life in penance and devotion. M. Rouher, I was told by M. Robert Mitchell, apprehends that she will not, but will follow her son's injunction to defend the Napoleonic tradition and to promote Bonapartism. Habit is second nature. In England it was the proper thing to assume that the widow of Napoleon III. lived a part from political conspirators. She was a centre for them, and spent money freely to keen up an Imperialist agriculton

OLD SONGS.

Exchange. drew one when he wanted a diamond. "Gum, gum away to the pearly fountain," was sung by the man who dropped his teeth in "A loan in the world," was given with great

effect by the man who had to raise \$300 by "All's swell," was composed and sung by the nan who sat down on an oak-stump, using s

navy-blue wasp for a cushion.
"Be ware," was the national song of the honey-merchants.
"Down by the sea-beat shore," was the sad
refrain of a man whose summer-hotel was caten

out by tramps. "Dream, baby, dream," was sung and said, "Dream, baby, dream," was sung and said, very energetically, by the man who patrolled the floor while the coife patrolled his baby. "Good-bre, sweet tart," was chanted by the dyspeptic man who couldn't eat pie.
"Somebody is waiting for me," was walled out by the man who had been to the lodge, lost his night-key, and could see the shadow of his wife's mother's night-capped head on the curtain of the sitting room.

"Larboard watch," is the favorite lay of the recent idiot who wears two watches.
"Life without thee would be dreary," was sung by the man, name and place of residence

unknown, just prior to turning his pocket-flask unknown, just prior to turning his pocket-flask upside down.
"Sing, sweet bird," was the deceiving plaint of a man who was wandering around in the high grass, hunting for a lost turkey.
"The story that never grows old," was chanted by the man who only knew one, and told it every time he could get a crowd togetner.
"Wait till the moon goes down," was the favorite song of a burglar.

THAT "THEORY" BUSINESS.

Detroit Free Press.

The murder of Mrs. Hull has developed a fact which some people didn't know before-that every detective has from one to half a dozen theories to chase every criminal with. A farm-er out beyond Springwells had probably posted himself on this fact before visiting the Central Station yesterday to give notice that some

one had stolen his only hog.

"My theory," he said, after leaving the item,
"is that the thief took that hog from the pen about midnight, run him to the stock-yards, hung around till daylight, and then sold him to a butcher, but, of course, you police can work on any line you see fit."

He went away to look into several butcher shops, and in about an bour returned and said: "Say, I've got a different theory in that hog case. I've been thinking it all over, and I've concluded that the hog was chloroformed, put

concluded that the hog was chloroformed, put on a wheelbarrow, and taken down and dumped into the river by some one who wanted revenge on me. Yes, I believe that's the correct theory, but if you police don't think so you can go ahead as you like."

He went away arain, and this time he had a talk with a stall-owner on the Central Market. The result was a third visit to the station, and the farmer said:

"See here, I've got one more theory about that hog. I believe two of my neighbors down ther stole him and butchered him and divided the meat, and I'm going home and get out a search warrant."

He departed for home, and the station took a rest till about sundown, when lo! the man drove up in a buggy. When asked if he had any further news, he replied:

"I rather guess I have! I guess I've got another theory about that hog. My fourth theory is that he got out of the pen last night and rooted his way into the oat-field across the road. That's where I found him when I got home, and you police needn't bother any more about it."

OWING TO THE WEATHER.

Detroit Free Press.

A big newsboy was yesterday doubled over a

ench at the City-Hall Market, too sick to move, and too discouraged to care what became of him. Two or three of the motherly marketwomen fixed him up doses of pepper, and, when he was a little better, one of them said: "Boy, you want to let harvest-apples alone!"

"Harvest-apples!" he sneered; "do you think eight or nine harvest-apples could double up a big boy like me?"
"I saw you eating cherries," put in a second

woman.
"I know you did, but hain't I used to cherries? Humph! Why, I'm fifty times as big as a quart of cherries!"
"And he bought two encumbers off my stand an hour ago!" squeaked a little black-eyed.

an hour ago! squeaked a little black-eyed woman.

"Yes, I did," answered the boy, "but they didn't make only a mouthful. Tother night I ate ten all at once, and they didn't hurt me a bit."

"And I saw him eating tomatoes and turnips!" solemnly remarked a tall man with green glasses on.

"Sposin you did!" wailed the boy as the colic got a fresh grip, "wasn't tomaters and turnips made to eat! Don't you folks want, to give a boy any show to get along? I tell you it's this here storm what affects me, and, if you women had any mercy on me, you'd bring me some

QUIPS. If poverty is a disgrace, mended stockings are darned shame. Revenue-cutter officials are those who go

Isn't it queer that a man can see nothing when he can't see anything? Temperance reformers should turn their attention to money—it is always tight.

Better bare feet and contentment therewith than patent-leather boots and a corn on each Lampton thinks "The man who whitewas ceilings is in a sublime business." This is a joke.— Yonkers Statesman.

Scene: Recitation in mental science. Profesor—"How do you know that you know anything?" Senior—"I don't know." The fellow who dropped into a chair containing a tack has been uneasy ever since, and now sits down on the installment plan.

Now is the season of the year when the small boy tieth a string around his waist and considereth himself properly arrayed to take a bath in public. To be a first-rate archer, you must have an arrow chest and be bow-legged. And even thea your aim won't be first-straight.—Philadelphia Builetin.

Professor (in answer to request of Freshman Class-President, for use of recutation-room, to held a class-meeting)—"Would it be a great convenience to you, sir?" Freshman—"Yes, sir; we can hardly hold it anywhere else." Professor—"Well, sir, then you can't have it."—Tablet.

An exchange asks, "Why the Weather Bareau is not more categorical in its prognostications, and why its statements, like the ancent oracles, are left in an ambiguity that leaves them open to any interpretation?" These questions, we opine, may be called weather-whya. tions, we opine, may be called weather-whys.

"What are you doing, Rutherford!" asked
Mrs. Hayes, the other morning before breakfast,
when she entered the President's library and
found him writing rapidly, and a huge pile of
manuscript in front of him. "Why," replied
Mr. Hayes, without looking up, "I am prepaing veto No. 6." "Veto No. 6!" echoed Mrs.
Hayes. "Why, Congress has adjourned!" "I
believe that is so," returned his Excellency,
jubbing his pen in the ink; "but a veto message will be handy to have in the house in case
of an emergency."—Norristown Herald,

THE REV. DE LA MATYR Visits His Native Heath-Reminiscences of

the Humbug Fintist — The Demagogas Who Promises Every Man a Thousand Acres of Land and a Rich Widow. Cuba (N. Y.) Patriot.

After the dark shadows of night had settled apon our quiet and peaceful village one day printed on green-colored paper, were pasted upon the bulletin-boards, the sides of barns, reant buildings, etc. By the early morning's light these posters stood staring the passers of in the face. They announced in bold-faced letters that the Hon. Gilbert De La. Matyr, of La.

in the face. They announced in bold-faced letters that the Hon. Gilbert De La. Matyr, of Isdiana, would address the people of Allegay County at Cuba, on the Fair Grounds, Wednesday, July 24, at 2 o'clock D. m. on "the Greesback principles of the day." The day following the posting up of the big green bills, hundred of little green dodgers were circulated throughout all this section announcing the same thing, and adding further that bands of music and glee-clubs would be in attendance.

The meeting was advertised to come off at 2 p. m., and shortly after that hour a reporter of the Patriot wended his lonely way to the Fat Grounds, where he found just four men in attendance. At 2:15 there were just exactly seven men and two women on the ground. There were no bands, no glee clubs, if westeept a small boy who stood around one come of Agricultural Hall playing "The Sweet 2-and-By" on a mouth organ. After this, other were 100 present. A. H. Phelps, of Hassed Flats, who two years ago run for Jastics of the Peace in the Town of Hindsle, on the Greenback ticket, and received one straight vote, was asked to accept the Chairmanship of the meeting," and he kindly consented to do so—for the good of his country.

The Rev. Gilbert De La Matyr was then be treduced in sections,—the last section first. Be first half of the Rev. Gilbert's speech was entracted in the expression, "We now face the most important revolution of the ages," as he continued, speaking of the late War. He probably intended to convey the idea to his few hearers that another war was about to brest out. The belsnee of his speech upneld the action of the Nithlists of Russia, and other section of the Nithlists of Russia, and other sections.

tion of the Nihilists of Russia, and other secret societies of similar character. He "went is heavy" on repudiation as well as resumption, and claimed several times that greenbacks would have to be taken to the Sub-Treasury at New York to receive gold, when if any one had money to try the experiment he could be easily convinced that any bank would exchange.

All in all, the Rev. Gilbert's speech was a tame rehash of Brick Pomeroy's editorials of last year.

tame rehash of Brick Pomeroy's editorials of last year.

SKETCH OF THE REV. HON. GILBERT DE LA MATTE, BY SECTIONS.

The Rev. Hon. Gilbert De La Maytr was a former resident, of Aliegany County. His tather, whose name was Delamater, resided near Rawson Post-Office, in the Town of New Rudson, and manufactured black salts and saleratus. In those times, the country being new, it was necessary that one should work to rather together the needful means of support. Many a barrel of saleratus, or pearlash, did the early merchants of bur now thriving village purchase of the Delamaters and retail out to their customers. Among others who purchased breadlivener of them was R. L. Coiwell, now residing here. The sons of the old man Delamater—now known by the Frenchified name of De La Matyt—were obliged to do honest toil until will advanced in life, which necessity gave them firm muscular development, but may have dwarfed the intellectual powers. Finally, Gilbert was "converted." He received "a call," as himagined. He became an exhorter and labored in the Methodist Church several years. Being unable to sustain himself among a people with had received a good common-school education, he set out for the Far West, where his friead hoped his muscular development and inflammatory deciamation might be appreciated. He soon learned that the information and inflammatory deciamation might be appreciated. He soon learned that the information and inflammatory deciamation might be appreciated. He soon learned that the information and inflammatory deciamation might be appreciated as a complishments obtained in boiling lye in a new complishments obtained in boiling lye in a new complishments obtained in boiling lye in a new complishment obtained in the life of the second in the late of the purpose of speculation. After the War was over and the credit of the Government restored all property returned to its real value, which left the Hon. Gilbert without oil in his tampant threatened with bankruptey. The Bishop of the Church, learning of his con last year. SKETCH OF THE REV. HON. GILBERT DE LA

Catching Wild Mustangs in Texas. Catching Wild Mustangs in Texas.

The long-continued heat has dried up the county. The Chiltepin Creek, at the County and the county. The Chiltepin Creek, at the County and the Chiltepin Creek, at the County and the Chiltepin Creek, at the County at the Stockley ranche, in the Cruz Lake, as the Stockley ranche, in the Cruz Lake pastury, where resides the hospitable family of J. L. Doughty, with whom we put up for the night, Mr. Doughty and hands were busily engaged in catching mustangs and wild cattle from the Brussda. The only water in the entire pasture for stock was that in the Cruz Lake, about three miles from Mr. Doughty's residence, except two or three other small water holes in the bod of Chiltepin Creek. These were watched inguiand day, and wild cattle and horses kept away from them. This necessitated their coming to the lake for water. This lake is inclosed with a fence, inclosing some 200 acres of land, with a gap of about fifty yards. This gap is watched at night, and when the mustangs and wild cattle come to drink they are retained in the inclosure. Up to the time when we were three about eighty head of mustangs and about forty head of cattle had been caught.

How Very Unkind, How Very Unkind.

London Truts.

I am afraid that Lord Lorne Intends to publish very shortly a book entitled "Travels in the Dominion," and that it will be illustrated in ner by sketches taken by the Princess Louise. Considering that he has only been a few months in the country and that he is likely to remain ther for a few years yet the early polication of such a book betrays an inordinate liching for bookmaking.

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FIRES.

FOURTH ATURDAY, JUL FIRST F The following horse and will start: CHAR RED DOUGLASS,

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